

Explanation of the Mysore
Pictorial Slips for Abstraction
Census. 1901

1902



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EXPLANATION OF THE MYSORE PICTORIAL SLIPS FOR ABSTRACTION, CENSUS 1901.

1. The Mysore slip is an adaptation of the idea which originated with the Census Commissioner for India. Sex and Civil Condition are denoted by pictorial busts printed on it. Religions are denoted by a combination of different kinds of paper selected for slips, and different colors of ink employed in printing the busts. There being six chief religions for a large proportion of the population to be thus provided for, and a few more for a small proportion, the following table shows how the combinations have been made :—

Religion.		Brown cartridge paper.			Half bleached paper.
Hindu	Black Ink	...	...
Mussulman	Blue Ink	...	...
Christian	Red Ink	...	...
Jain	Black Ink.
Parsi	Blue Ink.
Brahmo	}	Red Ink, with name of Religion stamped with a rubber seal in the Census Office.
Jew					
Buddhist					
Theist					

2. The busts represent male faces and female faces, and are designed to picture their respective Civil Conditions. They are self-explanatory to persons familiar with South Indian life. To others, the following notes may be interesting :—

Male Bachelor is represented by the face of a male youth with a caste "Bottu" (dot) on his forehead and a cap, and a buttoned jacket, indicative of student life.

Male Married is represented by an elderly face with moustaches, caste dot on the forehead, turband on the head, a coat and upper cloth in Indian style—all characteristic of what is known by the term "Grahasthasrama."

Male Widower is represented by an elderly face with moustaches, head bare indicating grief or mourning, and body also bare but for its being partially covered with a loose upper garment commonly called "Angavasthra." The absence of any caste mark on the forehead is an additional sign of grief or mourning.

Female Unmarried—A young face with a combed hair on the head and "Bottu" (caste mark) on the forehead, a simple close fitting necklet and ear-ring.

NOTE.—The "Bottu" is a small circular mark placed in the centre of the forehead by most Indian females. It is practically an ornamental non-sectarian mark.

Female Married—A face of mature age with caste mark on the forehead and ornaments on the ears, nose and neck, such as are given at wedding to a bride by the bridegroom, and particularly a gold band (called "Bandi") sitting loose and low round the neck with a medallion (called "Tali") indicative of married life with husband living.

Female Widow—Face indicating advanced age, no caste mark on the forehead, no ornaments, head periodically shaved and therefore with a short or no hair, and covered by one end of the cloth worn round the person—all illustrating widowhood as it is manifested mostly among Brahmins.

3. Each slip is printed with numbered lines, the lines showing where the several scheduled entries are to be transcribed and the numbers representing the corresponding columns of the schedules from which the entries are to be taken.

4. A Taluk is an administrative sub-division of a District. A Hobli is a group of Villages constituting an administrative division of a Taluk. The Taluks in each District and the Hoblis in each Taluk, being consecutively numbered in a standing list, the Taluk number and the Hobli number to which a slip belongs are stamped on it with a rubber stamp to facilitate connection of the slip with the schedule book to which it belongs. Thus T. 33—H.1 means Hobli No. 1 in Taluk No. 33. The names in the schedule books of a Hobli are consecutively numbered, and a person's number is entered in column 1 of the slip relating to him. In this way, connection is further established between the slip and the person particularized therein.

5. The slip is to be written on both sides of it. There is only one slip to be written for each person; thereby, sorting becomes possible for any combination of attributes,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS IN MYSORE,
 Bangalore, 14th December 1902.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
 GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

1. *Present Stage of Census Work.*—In Chapter I of the Code of Procedure for the Census of Mysore 1901, the entire work of the Census was summarised under eight heads of which the 7th and 8th read as follows :—

(7) Abstracting and Tabulating and Compiling the Statistics of population under various classified heads of religion, caste, birth-place, language, etc., in forms which will be prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India.

(8) Reviewing the results so obtained.

Stage No. 7 having been passed, we now enter upon the 8th stage, and I have the honor to submit the following statement for the information of Government.

2. *Scope of the present Report.*—In the course of this narrative, I shall endeavour to explain, very briefly, the salient features which characterized the operations of the Census of 1901, differentiating them from those of the previous Censuses in Mysore, and of contemporaneous Censuses in the adjoining Presidencies in British India, the methods adopted for Abstraction and Tabulation on the present occasion, the forms in which the results are presented, and the main facts which the statistics disclose. It is usual to furnish at the same time an account of the Administrative part of the work ; but in pursuance of the instructions of the Census Commissioner, and following the practice of other Provinces, this is reserved for detailed treatment separately.

3. *Census Procedure Code.*—The instructions for taking the Census were issued in the form of a Code with a view to simplify correspondence, to facilitate the communication of additions and corrections, and finally to place on record, for future use, the procedure followed on the present occasion. The instructions contained in the Code were generally on the lines prescribed for British India, with some modifications which will be explained in more convenient places further on in this narrative, and with such adaptations as local conditions required. When the Code is re-issued with such improvements as experience here and elsewhere may suggest, future operations will be greatly facilitated by early and wide-spread knowledge and timely preparation.

4. *Pre-census Work and Agency.*—The first step in Census work was taken by the issue of the Order contained in Government Proceedings No. 7033—Mis. 2132, dated 21st December 1899, for the preparation of a list of all villages in the State in the special form therein prescribed. This was to facilitate the formation of Census Divisions, without the omission of any tract on the one hand and the overlapping of the limits of divisions on the other.

List of all Villages.

5. *House-numbering.*—The next step was the numbering of all houses and buildings, town by town, and village by village. In connection with this, elaborate definitions of "house" and nice distinctions likely to confuse people, were avoided, and simple rules were prescribed, the governing principle of which was that every place where people habitually live, or are likely to be found on the night of the 1st of March, should be numbered, and that the numbers being in a consecutive series for each village (or Municipal division), should be placed in the order best calculated

on the one hand to avoid the mistake of twice numbering the same premises, and on the other to guide the "Enumerator" who would come late on the scene.

6. *Formation of Census Divisions.*—The next thing done was the formation of Census Divisions, Blocks, Circles and Charges; one or more blocks constituting a village (or Municipal Division), a number of villages constituting a Circle, and a number of Circles constituting a Charge which in most cases was the entire Taluk or Sub-Taluk itself. In making these arrangements care was taken that the boundaries of administrative divisions were not crossed by those of Census divisions. A careful preparation of lists of villages comprised in each Circle and lists of houses situated in each block, completed this stage of the work. On house-numbering and the preparation of the lists just mentioned, the ordinary local and municipal and village revenue servants were employed.

7. *Appointment of Census Officers.*—Census Officers were next appointed, a Charge Superintendent for each Charge, a Supervisor for each Circle comprised in that Charge, and enumerators with one or more blocks assigned to each.

8. *Enumerator's Charge.*—The permission to assign one or more blocks to the same person as enumerator, combined with the provision that every village should be made up of one or more entire blocks, formed a special feature of present Census Procedure, and was calculated to facilitate the arrangement of schedule books by villages on the morning after the Census, and to adapt the scheme to the chances and changes incidental to the staff of Census officials.

9. *Instructions to Enumerators and Supervisors.*—In the matter of instructing supervisors and enumerators, a slight departure was made from previous Censuses, and from the methods adopted elsewhere. The instructions were issued separately from, and long before, the schedules themselves, whereby abundant time and facility were allowed to enumerators and supervisors to study and master their respective parts. The instructions themselves were also in full detail. It was ordered that, as far as possible, men on the permanent pay lists of Government in all departments except Press, Plague and Medical, should be employed on Census work without prejudice to their ordinary duties. This was practicable in all grades except in that of enumerators for which, however, as usual, unpaid volunteer agency had to be employed to a large extent.

10. *Preliminary Enumeration.*—With Census Divisions and agency thus constituted, and the house numbers checked with reference to the block-lists, and errors and omissions corrected by the supervisors and enumerators, the preparation of a preliminary record was started. This consisted in writing up, for each numbered house, the name and particulars of every person living in it. These particulars were ascertained by personal inquiry at each house by the enumerator himself, and entered in a schedule, forms of which were supplied to each enumerator, made up for each block, and adapted to the size of the block assigned to him. In books, one for each

The forms of these schedules were the same as at the Census of 1891, except that the columns were slightly transposed so as better to conform to sequence of thought, and thereby facilitate interrogation and answer. It differed from the form prescribed for British India in providing the following additional particulars, viz:—

(a) In the case of married persons with wife or husband living—

1. Whether 1st, 2nd or 3rd marriage; and
2. Age at first marriage.

(b) In the case of widowed persons, age at which widowed.

(c) Sect of Religion in addition to the name of the main Religion.

(d) Sub-division of Caste in addition to the name of the main Caste with particulars of "Gotra" and "Phana."

The headings of the several columns in the Mysore schedule and in the British Indian schedule for the Census of 1901 are printed and prefixed to this Chapter. This preliminary enumeration commenced about the 15th January 1901 in rural areas, and the 1st of February in urban areas, and was finished with more or less speed everywhere so as to allow of the schedules being well examined and verified and all errors rectified before the date of the final enumeration, when it would only be necessary to check the record already prepared, and to correct it only

final tables. The totals and cross totals of the strokes on the abstraction sheet give the "block" totals for each statistical item in the final table. There were tests indeed for testing the correctness of these totals; but, in themselves, they were so defective that the most effective or satisfactory test was obtained by the schedules being re-abstracted *ab initio* by a different set of workers; the totals are entered in the tabulation registers where the "block" totals are combined with village totals, and the village totals with totals for towns, hoblies or taluks, whichever is adopted as the unit of tabulation in any particular case.

21. *Its defects.*—The defects of this system are patent. The chief are :—

- (1) However careful the abstractor may be, the difficulty of picking out the right compartment in a large sheet is very great; and even with expert abstractors mistakes are frequent.
- (2) It admits of carelessness in posting, and wilful fudging to make totals tally.
- (3) When totals do not tally, there is no means of knowing which of the two is correct except by doing the work over again.

The task of checking a performance was thus quite as laborious as the original performance itself, and there was no guarantee that the second performance was faultless.

No wonder that for reasons such as these Professor Von Meyer (a distinguished foreign Statistician and Census Administrator) condemned the system of abstraction above described as being, at the best, a clumsy, untrustworthy and antiquated method of procedure, an opinion fully borne out by the experience of several Census Superintendents in India.

22. *An improved System contemplated.*—Under such circumstances, we were considering whether some system could not be devised under which all names in all schedules appertaining to a territorial unit of abstraction (village, hobli or taluk) being consecutively numbered in a single series, a numbered ticket like a Railway ticket might be taken to represent a census individual to be classified, a veritable table might be employed with slits in it to correspond with the tables of abstraction, and receptacles (cheap things like empty kerosine oil tins) might be arranged to receive the tickets when dropped into them through the slits, and the abstractor might be made to drop a ticket through the proper hole as a reader read out the corresponding name and corresponding particulars from the schedules. In this way, as a ticket would go into but one place, there would in no case be a fear of double enumeration of the same individual in different classes, or of the omission of any person from classification altogether. As all or a proportion of the tickets could be verified with the entries in the schedule before being finally counted, there would be sufficient guarantee that every ticket had got, not only into a single place, but also into its proper place. On the tickets being counted, the number in each case would be entered in ruled forms, and the rest would follow in due course. This process could be improved upon by getting the abstractor, instead of dropping the ticket into a slit, to hand it over to the foreman of a group of a number of persons, the foreman representing a major-head of tabulation and the other persons representing the minor-heads arranged under the major-head. One or another of these persons (but not the abstractor) will then put the ticket through the proper hole. In this way, two or more groups might sit close to each other and work together, and the advantage would be that, instead of strokes being written in a wrong compartment (as in the old ticking system), or tickets being dropped into a wrong receptacle (as in the improved system above described), compartment in the one case and receptacle in the other case being inanimate and unable to protest against the mistake, the ticket would be handed over to a person who can reject it if it does not belong to him, and in the presence and hearing of the person to whom it belongs who can at once claim it. Checking work would thus in a manner become automatic.

23. *The Slip System proposed by the Census Commissioner.*—These crude ideas had not taken definite shape, and the details were not worked out, when we received the Census Commissioner's Note containing his proposals for a slip system which,

with some modification, we finally adopted, as being far better than the ticket system we were considering. The slip system as proposed by the Census Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, may be briefly described as follows:—For every person enumerated, all the particulars recorded in the schedule were to be transferred to slips. The slips were to be of different colors to represent different religions, and the particulars of every individual belonging to a certain religion would be entered on the colored paper selected for that religion; thus those for Hindus (the most numerous class) on white paper (the cheapest). Those for Mussulmans would be entered, say, on green paper, green color being selected for the Mussulman religion; those for Christians would be entered, say, on red paper, red color being selected for Christian religion, and so on. The slips were also to be of different widths, or of different shapes to denote the two sexes. Thus a width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches would represent male and a width of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches would represent female. Or, the lower right hand corner cut off would represent a male, and the top right hand corner cut off would represent a female. So that combining width or shape with color, the particulars relating to a Hindu male would be entered on a white slip $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and the particulars relating to a Christian female would be entered on a red slip $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The slips were also to be of different lengths to denote Civil Condition, say, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively to denote single, married and widowed (or divorced). So that, combining religion, sex and civil condition, the particulars relating to a Mussulman married male would be entered on a green slip $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the particulars relating to a Christian widower would be entered on a red slip $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. As each slip would denote religion by its color, and sex and civil condition by its size or shape, these data need not be written down, but the abstractor would first select the proper slip by carefully observing the religion, sex and civil condition of the person to be abstracted and note the other particulars on the slip selected. For noting these particulars, Census Superintendents could allow abbreviations and symbols to be used according to a suitable pre-arranged scheme. Under the Hon'ble Mr. Risley's system, the abstractor would also select *two* slips of the same shape and color for each individual, and enter some particulars on one slip and the other particulars on the other slip. The first slip would furnish the data required for the statistics tabulated in certain tables and the second slip would furnish the data required for the statistics tabulated in certain other tables. The statistics for each territorial unit of tabulation would be obtained by sorting the slips for those statistics, single or combined, with regard to the entries on each slip. The object of having two slips for each individual was to permit of simultaneous sorting by two separate groups of workers working for the two sets of statistical tables. Under the "ticking system" no test of the correctness of any given sheet could be applied while abstraction was proceeding. But under the "slip system" as slips are being sorted, checkers or examiners would check the work by taking up a handful of slips from a sorted heap, and looking out for slips which ought not to be in that heap. At such an examination, error in religion, sex or civil condition would be denoted by difference in color, shape and size of slips, and error in other respects would be revealed by the entries on the slips.

24. *The Slip System as adopted for Mysore.*—We adopted the Census Commissioner's ideas above explained, with the following modifications:—

(a) Both sex and civil condition were denoted by pictures (*vide* Frontispiece), instead of sex by width of paper or corner cutting and civil condition by length of paper.

(b) Religions were denoted by combinations of two kinds of paper with three colors of ink instead of entirely by papers of different colors.

(c) We adopted but a single slip for each individual distributing the entries on both sides of the paper.

(d) The slips were larger in size than those contemplated in the Census Commissioner's proposals. We adopted them in a uniform size of $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ ", an aliquot part of a size of sheet available for the purpose, and both sides were ruled, and the lines were numbered with the numbers assigned to the columns in the schedules from which the particulars were to be respectively taken and entered.

25. *The advantages claimed for the modified system which was adopted.*—The objects aimed at by these modifications were as follows:—

- (a) Pictures would be graphic and catch the eyes of most people more readily than small differences in dimensions, while corner cutting would admit of mischievous or fraudulent tampering with the slips.
- (b) A certain thickness is necessary in slips in order that they may slide easily, and stand the wear and tear of handling. The cost of colored paper, always more expensive than plain paper, would be prohibitive if it were to be of suitable thickness. The object in view could be equally well secured by printing the pictures with colored ink on cheap plain paper of suitable thickness.
- (c) Under the "slip system" statistics of combined attributes are to be obtained by sorting the slips for those attributes with reference to the particulars entered on the slips. If all the particulars were entered on the same slip, *any combination of recorded attributes* could be worked out. If the particulars were divided between two or more slips *the possible combinations would be limited to the particulars on each single slip*. For example, the occupations of the Infirm could be ascertained if the particulars of the Infirmary and of occupations were entered on the same slip. Not so if they appeared on separate slips. The extent to which the mother tongue of individuals is cultivated or neglected could be ascertained if the particulars of mother tongue and of the language of literacy both appeared on the same slip. Not so if they appeared on separate slips. One of the most interesting and useful items of census statistics is that which shows the occupations by which the immigrants live in the country of their adoption, and the number of literates among them. This item can be obtained if both birth-place and occupations appear on one and the same slip. Not so if they appear on separate slips. And so on.

The extent to which, within the limits of permissible time, advantage has been taken of the single slip device to work out special statistics for Mysore will appear in the sequel.

- (d) A larger size of paper for slips would ease the work of entering particulars therein, and ruling would assign and fix a place for every entry and thus secure a uniformity which would help the sorter's eye.

It would greatly reduce the necessity for using abbreviations, a prolific source of mistakes and of unreliability in the statistics based upon them.

The advantages claimed for these modifications were fully secured as a consequence of the fierce light which the system threw on the smallest error, thereby leading to its certain detection and correction—much to the embarrassment of superintending Officers eager to win at least a forward place in the race for victory in expeditious work and yet too conscientious to wink at fudging.

26. *Schemes for Slip-Sorting.*—The slip system above described called for care and thought in the choice of schemes and order of sorting for the several tables, so that the required statistics may be obtained by the fewest possible sortings. The details are too technical for explanation here, and may not be interesting to the general reader. It may be sufficient here to observe that they admitted of variety in treatment at the hands of the two intelligent Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. T. Lakshminarasimha Row and A. Mrityunjaya Aiyar, in immediate charge of the work.

27. *The Census Tables compiled.*—Statistics for small units being obtained by sorting, they were tabulated and combined for large units, and compiled into the tables herewith presented. A complete list of the tables is annexed at the end of this Chapter with notes explaining their relation to the corresponding tables of the Census of 1891. The Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 137-149, dated 3rd August 1900, prescribed 20 Imperial Tables for the

Census of 1901. Of them 4 were optional and 16 essential. We have worked out all the former as well as the latter, and we have worked them out fully instead of by a selection of attributes, though selection was permitted. This has increased our labor very much ; but it has enabled us to secure the basis for that uniformity in statistics which is necessary at all times in the future for comparing one decade with other decades in a series. Where it was permissible to select castes or occupations for a given table, we have collected and tabulated statistics for most castes and for most occupations to avoid the inconvenience which may be felt at any future time by our happening to discard now what may then be found to be important and worth having for purposes of comparison. By thus working out the statistics for most of the castes and occupations, we are also in a better position to compare ourselves with other Presidencies than we should have been if we happened to have selected what other Presidencies may have discarded. In addition to thus finally working out the tables suggested for partial adoption, we have with the facilities afforded by the modified slip system, worked out six additional tables of special statistics which will be found interesting and useful. And lastly, with the additional information recorded in the Mysore Form of Census Schedule, we have worked out four other tables which are in all respects local and special for Mysore.

The forms and designations of those tables which are common to the censuses of Mysore and British India are in the main in accordance with the prescriptions of the Census Commissioner for India. We have grouped them into two parts called Part A and Part B. Part A of these tables refers to the Mysore Province only. Part B, wherever it exists, presents the statistics of the Mysore State, combining those of the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in all those cases in which by similar statistics being available for the said assigned tract, such combination is possible.

List of Census Tables.—In the list appended to this introduction, the tables which are special for Mysore without having counterparts in the Census statistics of the Presidencies of British India, are distinguished by an asterisk thus (*), and have been compiled only for the Mysore Province (excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) in forms locally devised.

The tables thus presented are altogether 30 in number; of them 26 are of the Imperial Series, and 4 of the Local Series. The Imperial Series of Tables are numbered and designated so as to correspond with those of British India, the Special Mysore Tables bearing intermediate numbers and letters such as 8A, 12B, 12c, &c. The Local Series are numbered A, B, C, and D.

28. *General Explanations of the Main Tables.*—Taking them as a whole it will be observed that—

- Tables I and II relate to the population in the aggregate ;
- Tables III, IV and V to the population gathered in Cities and Towns ;
- Table VI to the Religion of the people ;
- Table VII to the Ages, Sexes and Civil (conjugal) condition of the people ;
- Tables VIII, VIII-A and IX to Education and Literacy ;
- Tables X and X-A to Parent Tongue and Literacy therein ;
- Tables XI and XI-A to Provincial Immigrants and their Occupations and Literacy, and also Inter-District Migrations ;
- Tables XII, XII-A, XII-B and XII-C to Infirmities and to Caste, Conjugal Condition Literacy and Means of Livelihood of the Infirm ;
- Tables XIII and XIV to Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality ;
- Tables XV, XV-A, XVI and XVI-A to the occupations of the people as a means of livelihood.
- Tables XVII and XVIII contain statistics relating to Christians exclusively.
- Local Table A gives the ages of persons at first marriage and the Enclosure to Table A gives the statistics of plural marriages ;
- Local Table B shows the age at which widowhood accrued ;

Local Table C gives the Gotras, etc., of Brahmans, and also of other castes which have returned them whether or not these are usually supposed to have them ;

Local Table D gives the "Phanas" of the castes who have returned this attribute.

These Tables will be again referred to and further explained in the course of this narrative.

29. *The Subsidiary Tables.*—The Main Tables above explained, deal only with absolute figures. They require to be interpreted by abstract or analytical tables in which the absolute figures are reduced to proportions admitting of being compared, such as percentages, per thousand, per ten thousand, etc. These Subsidiary Tables, as they may be conveniently called, will be printed at the end of the chapter to which they relate (or in a collection at the end of this volume), the narrative portion containing only short statements or references to the Subsidiary Tables.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF CENSUS TABLES.

There are altogether 26 Tables of the Imperial series, 20 of them being what are mentioned in the Government of India Resolution as essential or optional, and 6 being Special Mysore Tables prepared in the course of sorting for the Imperial series. They are numbered and lettered so as to correspond with the Imperial series and fit into the Imperial series. There are also 4 Tables of what may be called the Local series. Their designations are as per list subjoined, in which the special Mysore Tables are marked with an asterisk thus(*). They are 8-A, 10-A, 11-A, 12-B, 12-C, 16-A, A, Enclosure to A, B, C-1, C-2 and D.

Table No.	Designation.	Parts.
1	Area, Houses and Population	A & B
2	Variation in Population since 1871	A & B
3	Towns and Villages classified by Population	A & B
4	Towns classified by Population with Variation since 1871	A & B
5	Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion	A & B
6	Religion	A & B
7	Age, Sex, and Civil Condition for each Main Religion and Total Population	A & B
8	Education by each Main Religion and Total Population	A & B
* 8-A	Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation, and Illiteracy by Civil and Industrial Condition.	A
9	Education (i.e., Literacy) among Castes, Tribes and Races	A
10	Language (Parent Tongue)	A & B
* 10-A	Literacy in Parent Tongue	A
11	Birth-place	A & B
* 11-A	Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants	A
12	Infirmities	A & B
12-A	Infirmities by Castes, Tribes and Races	A & B
* 12-B	Infirmities by Religion and Civil Condition	A
* 12-C	Literacy and Occupations of the Infirm	A
13	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	A & B
14	Civil Condition by age for Castes	A
15	Occupation or Means of Livelihood	A & B
15-A	"Subsidiary" Occupations combined with selected "Principal" Occupations.	A
16	Caste, Tribe, and Race by Traditional and Actual "Principal" Occupations	A
* 16-A	Do do do by "Subsidiary" Occupations	A
17	Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race	A & B
18	Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians by Age	A & B
* A	Age at first Marriage	A
* Enclosure to A	Showing Plurality of wives or husbands	A
* B	Age at which widowed	A
* C-1	Gotras and Sakhas of Brahmans	A
* C-2	Do of other than Brahmans	A
* D	Phanas	A

1. TABLE I. (*Area, Houses and Population*).—This is the same as Table I of the Census of 1891, with a few verbal changes.

2. TABLE II. (*Variation in Population since 1871*).—This corresponds to old Table II, but takes in four Censuses and gives the net variation for the period as well as for each decade.

3. TABLE III. (*Towns and Villages classified by Population*).—This corresponds to old Table III except that following Table 3 proposed by the St. Petersburg Conference on Statistics, the two classes under 200 and 500 of the form of 1891 have been doubled up.

4. TABLE IV. (*Towns classified by Population with Variation since 1871*).—This is the same as old Table IV with the variation extended as in new Table II and the list of towns expanded by the addition of 29 places.

5. TABLE V. (*Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion*).—Practically the same as old Table V.

6. TABLE VI. (*Religion*).—There is no change except that Animists who were included under Hindus in the Table of 1891 have here been excluded and shown separately.

7. TABLE VII. (*Age, Sex and Civil Condition*).—This combines old Tables VII and VIII, and the International Tables 4 and 6, which it follows in point of form, omitting the column "Divorced" which is not shown separately in the Indian Table. The comparison of persons living at different age periods and in different sex groups will be found to be easier in the present table than in the old tables. Four fresh totals are now obtained with only three extra columns and under the new arrangement there is a saving of space.

8. TABLE VIII. (*Education by each main Religion and total Population*).—This takes the place of old Table IX and adopts age periods which correspond approximately to primary, secondary and higher education; it shows literacy in English and in the Provincial vernaculars selected for tabulation; and it gives what old Table IX does not give, sex totals for each age period.

The table has been supplemented by an explanatory statement in which the details of all the combinations of languages recorded in the columns of Literacy have been tabulated separately in two sets, viz., one for the cities and another for the districts together exclusive of the cities.

9. TABLE VIII-A. (*Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation and Illiteracy by Civil and Industrial Condition*).—This is a new Table and special for Mysore. Dealing with the several Religionists separately, it shows the occupations (tabulated by 'groups' of the classified list) followed by the literates distributed by sex and civil (conjugal) condition and also as Actual Workers and Dependents. It distributes the *Illiterates* by sex and civil condition (unmarried, married and widowed) and industrial condition (Actual Workers and Dependents).

10. TABLE IX. (*Education by Castes, Tribes or Races*).—This is a substitute for old Table C omitting Traditional Occupation and its classification but showing what old Table C did not, viz., Literacy by the languages literate in. The adoption of this Table was optional. But we have adopted it and included all the main Castes, Tribes and Races given in Table XIII.

And this Table has been supplemented as in the case of Table VIII by an Explanatory Statement of combined languages compiled in details of Castes.

11. TABLE X. (*Language, i.e., Parent Tongue*).—The same as old Table X.

12. TABLE X-A. (*Literacy in Parent Tongue*).—This is a new Table and special for Mysore, designed to show to what extent the mother tongue is cultivated or neglected as the language of Literacy. It deals with the Provincial vernaculars and English separately, all other languages being grouped together.

13. TABLE XI. (*Birth Place*).—This is practically the same as old Table XI. The main heading has been slightly expanded so that in the case of Provinces or States in India beyond Mysore, the birth-place is given by Districts within those Provinces or States.

14. TABLE XI-A. (*Literacy and Occupations of Immigrants*).^c—This is a new Table and special for Mysore, designed to show the occupations of Immigrants into the Mysore Province and the extent of literacy among them.

15. TABLE XII. (*Infirmities*).—This takes the place of old Tables XII to XV inclusive.

16. TABLE XII-A. (*Infirmities, by Castes Tribes or Races*).—This corresponds to Tables XII-A—XV-A inclusive. Its adoption was optional, and we have adopted it nevertheless. Instead of selecting castes, we have tabulated all the castes which had any of the infirmities to show.

N. B.—In all these Tables, the combinations of the Infirmities are dealt with separately, a summary being added to show the total afflicted with each of the four kinds of Infirmities taken notice of by the Census.

17. **TABLE XII-B.** (*Religion and Civil Condition of the Infirm*).—This is a new Table, special for Mysore, showing the statistics of the Infirm by the main Religions to which they belong, and their sex and conjugal condition.

18. **TABLE XII-C.** (*Literacy and Occupations of the Infirm*).—This is also a new Table special for Mysore, designed to show the extent to which the Infirm are literate, and the nature of the occupations, if any, by which they earn a livelihood.

19. **TABLE XIII.** (*Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality*).—This corresponds to old Table XVI.

20. **TABLE XIV.** (*Civil Condition by Age for Castes*).—This is new and calculated to throw light on the prevalence of Infant Marriage; the extent of the prohibition of the widow re-marriage, and the prevalence of female infanticide. In this Table (as in the case of Table IX), the statistics are given for all the Castes, Tribes and Races shown in Table XIII.

21. **TABLE XV.** (*Occupation or Means of Livelihood*).—This takes the place of old Tables XVII-A, XVII-B and XVII-C. The first of these is omitted because the Tables of 1901 have been compiled in full for all the three cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields apart from the Districts to which they belong, as well as for Districts (exclusive of these cities).

The second and third are covered by the new Table XV, subject to the following remarks :—

(a) The new Table does not give age-periods, but instead of this, distinguishes Actual Workers from Dependents.

(b) It shows occupations combined with agriculture, but does not break up such combined occupations into owners, tenants, laborers, etc.

22. **TABLE XV-A.** (*Subsidiary Occupations combined with selected Principal Occupations*).—This is a new Table, prescribed by the Census Commissioner and designed to show what and to what extent Subsidiary Occupations are pursued in the case of Principal Occupations to be selected for the purposes of this Table. Its adoption was optional, but we have adopted it, and compiled the Table for all Principal Occupations taking them by "sub-orders" generally, with a few exceptions where they have been taken by "orders" as per classification list.

23. **TABLE XVI.** (*Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual Principal Occupation*).—This is new and its adoption was optional. If adopted, it was to be compiled only for selected castes, tribes or races. We have adopted it, but as in the case of Tables IX and XIV, we have compiled for all the Castes, Tribes and Races shown in Table XIII.

24. **TABLE XVI-A.** (*Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual Subsidiary Occupations*).—This is a new Table and special for Mysore, introduced to connect the *Actual* subsidiary occupations with the traditional occupations of the Caste, Tribe or Race just as Table XVI will have connected the actual *principal* occupations with the traditional occupations.

25. **TABLE XVII.** (*Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race*).—This takes the place of the old supplementary Tables A-I & A-II.

26. **TABLE XVIII.** (*Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians by Age*).—Corresponds to the old supplementary Table B, with some changes in the age periods.

27. **Local Series TABLE A.** (*Age at first marriage*).—Same as Table A of 1891, except that (a) Animists are shown apart from Hindus proper, they having been shown separately in Table VI and all other Tables; (b) the information is given in respect of all Caste, Tribe and Race divisions instead of its being confined to the four main religions as in 1891; (c) The statistics of persons with more than one wife at the same time are shown in a separate form styled "Enclosure to Table A" and grouped according to the castes and age periods of the persons concerned when censused.

28. **Local Series ENCLOSURE TO TABLE A.** (*Showing plurality of wives or husbands*).—This Table just referred to at the close of the last preceding paragraph is practically a new Table calculated to show the prevalence of Polygamy. There is no case of Polyandry.

29. Local Series TABLE B. (*Age at which widowed*).—Corresponds to Table B of 1891 with modifications as in the case of Table A.

30. Local Series TABLES C-1 and C-2 (*Gotras and Sakhas of Brahmans and non-Brahmans*).—Correspond to Table C of 1891, except that Gotras, etc., returned for non-Brahmans have this time been compiled and tabulated separately in C-2.

31. Local Series TABLE D (*Phanas*).—Same as in 1891.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Dates of present and previous Censuses.*—The General Census of the population was taken, as has already been stated, on the night of the 1st March 1901, simultaneously in all parts of the Province and at the same time as in other parts of British India. This was so nearly as was convenient ten years from the date of the preceding Census which was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891. As we shall be comparing the figures with preceding Censuses, it is as well to note here that the dates of the several decennial Censuses have been as follows :—

14th November 1871.	26th February 1891.
17th February 1881.	1st March 1901.

The last three have been synchronous with the Censuses taken in British India. As to the first, the dates of the Census taken in the Madras Presidency was 15th November 1871 (except Tanjore and Palghat), and that in the Bombay Presidency was 21st February 1872.

2. *Physical and Political Geography—The Capital Towns.*—For appreciating the statistics and their variations from previous years, it is necessary to have an idea of the physical and political geography of the country. The following sketch will furnish this :—

The State of Mysore is one of the premier Native States of India. It is under Native Rule. Mysore is the name of the Province as a whole. It is also the name of the Capital where reside Her Highness the Maharani who was Regent when the Census was taken, His Highness the young Maharaja who has assumed the functions of Ruler since the Census was taken, and the other members of the Royal Family. Bangalore is the administrative Head-quarters where are situated the Public Offices and Archives of the State. The Dewan (Prime Minister), the Councillors of State and the principal executive officers are here. The Hon'ble the British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Maharaja is also here. The Royal Family and the Members of Government divide their time between Mysore and Bangalore. This part of Bangalore is commonly known by the name of Bangalore City to distinguish it from the Bangalore Civil and Military Station wherein is situated the British Cantonment. The latter is a tract about 13 square miles in area in the midst of the Province assigned to the British Government for the purposes of a Civil and Military Station. It is directly under British Rule, and for all practical purposes it is British Territory. But its intimate association with the rest of the Mysore State requires that it should be regarded in all Census matters, and at the same time, the intense military character which dominates it, requires that it should be distinguished from the rest of the country.

3. *Situation, etc.*—The State occupies a position physically well defined in the South of India. It is high lying land situated between the Eastern and Western Ghats where, like mighty arms, they stretch forth from the gigantic head and shoulders of the Nilgiri Group of mountains. West, South and East, therefore, the Province is enclosed by chains of mountains on which rests the plateau which constitutes the country. On the west the boundary approaches at one point to within 10 miles of the sea, but in general preserves a distance of from 30 to 50 miles from the coast. On the east, the nearest point is not less than 120 miles from the coast. The southern extremity is 250 miles from Cape Comorin. The northern frontier is an exceedingly irregular line lying in the basin of the Krishna River and well south of it at a distance varying from 100 miles on the west to 150 miles on the east. The general elevation along the northern and southern frontiers is about 2,000 feet above the sea, and the central water-parting ridge about 3,000 feet separating the river system of the Krishna from that of the Cauvery. The country lies between 11°38' and 15°2' North Latitude and between 74°42' and 78°36' East Longitude, and covers an area, by present computation, of 29,444 square miles including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

4. *Boundaries.*—Mysore is bounded by the Madras Presidency on all sides except a portion on the north-west frontier where it borders on the Districts of North Canara and Dharwar of the Bombay Presidency and another small portion

on the south-west adjoining Coorg. The Districts of the Madras Presidency forming the boundaries of the Province are Bellary, Anantapur, Cudappa, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara. To these Districts for the most part have the migrations from and to the Mysore Province been confined.

5. *Physical Features.*—Mysore is the region of the head-waters of some of the great rivers of Southern India. A central water-shed intersected by isolated or aggregated chains of hills extends from west to east, on either side of which the country gently slopes northwards and southwards rising again at the extreme south towards the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghats. To the north of this ridge lie the sources of the Vedavati, the Tunga and the Bhadra, the last two uniting at Kudli in the Shimoga District, and thence forming the Tungabhadra. These rivers join the Krishna in British Territory. To the south of the ridge is the basin of the river Cauvery and its tributaries the Hemavati, the Shimsha, the Arkavati, the Kabini and the Honnuhole. The Cauvery, as it passes out of Mysore, is precipitated over a fall of 300 feet at Sivasamudram. The falls are much admired and have been lately utilised by His Highness the Maharaja's Government for the generation of Electric Power wherewith the machinery at the Kolar Gold Mines are now worked. From the hills in the eastern part of the country flow three other principal rivers of Southern India, *viz.*, the North Pennar, the Palar and the South Pennar. Thus the whole drainage of the country finds its way into the Bay of Bengal through the Districts of the Madras Presidency on the east. The only river of any importance flowing the other side into the Arabian Sea is the Sharavati which, swollen by a few jungle streams of the Western Ghats, is precipitated down a tremendous chasm, about 960 feet deep, on the north-west frontier, forming the famous falls of Gersoppa, one of the most magnificent cataracts in the world, with equally magnificent prospects of supplying motive power for the service of man. The surface of the country is everywhere undulating and much broken up by lines of rocky hills or lofty mountains, and scored in all parts by deep ravines. There is probably not a square mile in the whole surface absolutely flat or level, the slope of the ground ranging from 10 to 20 feet, per mile in the comparatively level portions, and as high as 60 to 80 feet elsewhere. This feature has been fully utilised for the construction of numerous tanks, isolated, as well as in chains. There are about 39,000 of these tanks in the whole country, which gives an average of more than one per square mile.

6. *Season and Rainfall.*—The climate of Mysore is temperate, but owing to the prevalence of fever in many localities, it is not so healthy as might be expected. In the hot season the thermometer ranges in the shade from 69° to 87°; and in the cold season it ranges from 59° to 77°. The year may, for most practical purposes, be divided into the rainy, the cold and the hot seasons. The rainy season begins with the bursting of the south-west monsoon in the beginning of June, and continues with some interval in August or September to the middle or end of November, closing with the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon.

It is followed by the cold season which is generally entirely free from rain, and lasts till the end of February. The hot season then sets in towards the beginning of March, and increases in intensity to the end of May with occasional thunder storms which are called the Mango showers or early rains, fore-runners of the ensuing monsoons. The close of the rainy season in November is marked by dense fogs which prevail all over the country during December and January. They are useful for maturing some crops like Bengal gram, etc., but they render the part of the year the least healthy.

From its situation between the Eastern and Western Ghats, the Province has the benefit of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons, and from the peculiarities of its physical features already described, it comprises within its limits some very wet as well as some very arid tracts. The average annual rainfall on the top of the Agumbe Ghat which leads into the South Canara District on the west coast is about 356 inches. That of Hiriya and Challakere, the most arid tracts of the Province to be soon protected by the great Marikanave Reservoir, now under construction, is less than 18 inches, owing, it is supposed, to their position relatively to the towering mass of the Bababudan Hills, heights varying from 4,885 (Hebbe Betta) to 6,317 feet (Mallaingiri), and standing across the path of the south-west monsoon. A general idea of the distribution of the seasonal rainfall of the

several districts may be obtained from the statement marked D and appended to this Chapter.

7. *Caprice of the Seasons*.—The caprice of the seasons in Mysore is often very striking and sometimes very embarrassing. It has frequently happened that abundant early pre-monsoon rains have stimulated early tillage and sowings only to be followed by a grievous failure of the south-west monsoon, or that agricultural operations retarded by a failure of the early rains have been stimulated by a copious influx of the south-west monsoon, but followed again by a distressing break or an insufficient and fitful fall; and that, in either case, the resulting critical situation has been relieved by timely and copious rains in September, whereby gloomy apprehensions of serious and widespread agricultural distress have been followed by abundant harvests. But it has happened that this redeeming feature has not supervened, and the consequence has been that a succession of bad seasons has brought on droughts and distress of sorts, deepening into famine like the memorable famine of 25 years ago or proving to be only mild and partial as has occasionally happened subsequently. Since the date of the Census of 1891, there have been two such seasons of distress (*viz.*, one in 1891-92 and another in 1896-97) prevailing in the more arid tracts of the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, and calling for State action in the shape of special works for the unemployed. But there was no famine and no starvation.

8. *Natural Divisions*:—*Malnad and Maidan*.—Mysore naturally divides itself into two separate regions each of which has well-marked and distinctive features as climate, cultivation and general appearance, *viz.*, the *Malnad* and the *Maidan*. Of these, the *Malnad* (*Malé Nad* meaning hill country) lies to the west, stretching from the foot of the Western Ghats to distances varying from about 20 to 50 miles, a land of hill and forest presenting alternations of the most diversified and charming scenery; here fertile soils and perennial streams clothing the valleys with verdant cultivation; there, sheltered hill-sides beautiful with “woods o’er woods in gay theatric pride” sheltering numerous plantations of coffee, pepper and cardamoms; higher up swelling downs and grassy slopes dotted over in clefts and crevices with park-like groups of trees, and in the far back ground, gigantic mountains raising their towering crests in every fantastic form of peak. If, as in the Taluks of Manjarabad, Mudigere and Koppa, the woods occasionally bear the impress of human art by the trees having been thinned to let sunshine to coffee or cardamom cultivation below, there are not wanting tracts as in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts which present all the pristine charms of magnificent evergreen forests and mountain wilds. In the *malnad* generally, human dwellings are isolated and far apart. An occasional cottage picturesquely situated on the rising ground bordering on the rice fields, and nestling amid plantations of areca and plantain, the lemon and the orange, to which the Champaka and Sago add their rustle and their fragrance, marks the homestead of a farmer and his family and his laborers attached to their ancestral acres. In this tract the rainfall is heavy, varying from 60 to 100 inches and even more as the Ghats are approached, the temperature under the influence of the westerly sea breeze seldom rises above 85° F. in the hottest part of the year, the atmosphere is moist; kambliies (country woollen garments) are worn by the men and women throughout the year, and the only cereal grown is Rice. A series of censuses show the population here to be comparatively stationary; but by far the greater portion of the Province, and one which lies to the east of the tract just noticed, belongs to the division of *maidan* or open country—a vast rolling mass of breezy uplands and steamy valleys, diversified by clustering villages and populous towns, covered with vast zig-zags of roads teeming with traffic, and traversed by an occasional line of Railway. In favorable seasons here, nothing can excel the checkered beauty of vast expanses of water in irrigation tanks full to the crests of their waste-weirs, fields above and below full of life with sturdy husbandmen and all their women and children and cattle absorbed in the labors of their fields from year’s end to year’s end. The climate is hotter and drier, the temperature rising in the hottest part of the year sometimes 97° F in the shade, with a range of 26°. The comparatively level plains of black soil in the north and south-west grow cotton or millets; the tracts in the south and west irrigated by tanks or river channels are covered with plantations of sugar-cane and rice alternating with cocoanut

and areca palms; the high-lying red soils are cultivated with ragi and jola, the staple food of the country, and the stony pasture grounds in the central portions of the country are covered with a coarse grass on which thrive the breed of cattle for which Mysore is famous. In this maidan tract are situated the Gold Fields of Kolar which are being developed by companies working with modern appliances to which electric energy has just been added.

Malnad or maidan, everywhere the country is responsive to human labor, but exceedingly sensitive to the vicissitudes of the seasons.

9. *Administrative Divisions.*—For administrative purposes the Province is divided into 8 Districts comprising * 69 Taluks including the Jahgirs (alienated tracts) of Yelandur and Sringeri and reckoning the Sub-Taluks (11 in number) as parts of the Taluks to which they are attached. Of them, the three western Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga comprising 21 Taluks are malnad or semi-malnad and are shown as the Western Division in the course of this Report. The other five Districts, *viz.*, Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug comprising 48 Taluks are maidan (plain country) and shown as the Eastern Division in the course of this Report and the Tables accompanying it. The western taluks of the former are pure malnad, and the taluks bordering on the Eastern Division partake more of the character of the maidan and are commonly regarded as semi-malnad. As harvests in the malnad tracts are garnered earlier than in the maidan tracts, the land revenue rules of the State fix earlier instalments (*Khists*) for payments of the revenue in their case than in the latter. The taluks thus treated as malnad for *Khistbandi* purposes are 11 in number, *viz.*—

Manjarabad and Belur of the Hassan District; Mudgere, Koppa including Yedahalli Sub-taluk, Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Sringeri of the Kadur District; and Tirthahalli, Sagar, Sorab and Nagar of the Shimoga District.

Taking the total area of the State at 29,444 square miles, inclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 5,130 square miles or 17 per cent of the entire area which the aforesaid 11 taluks cover would require to be regarded as malnad, and 24,314 square miles or 83 per cent of the entire area, which constitute the remainder, would require to be regarded as maidan. In the course of this narrative, while some statistics are presented in accordance with this distinction, the main Tables are arranged so as to keep entire District units in tact, the three western Districts being shown as the Western Division, and the five eastern Districts being shown as the Eastern Division. To split up the Districts by Taluks into true natural divisions when dealing with the results of the Census in all cases, would be obviously undesirable and inconvenient from an administrative point of view, and would entail much extra work on Census compilation and make the Tables excessively bulky.

10. *Tracts treated as Cities for Census purposes.*—In the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, a city was defined to mean every town containing not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants and any other town which the Provincial Superintendent with the sanction of the Local Government may decide to treat as a city for Census purposes. In the Mysore State there is no town strictly falling within the limit of population above mentioned; but having regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and, in at least two cases, its historic associations, it was resolved to treat the Mysore City, the Bangalore City, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Gold Fields of Kolar as Cities for purposes of the Census. In the Tables they are shown separately from the rest of the Districts in which they are respectively situated. In each of the first three cases the boundaries of the respective municipalities, and in the fourth case (the Kolar Gold Fields) the boundaries of the Sanitary Circle, have been taken as the limits of the Cities.

* NOTE.—Balehonur Taluk ordered to be constituted in the Kadur District by a recent Government Order, but not yet constituted at the time of the Census, is not reckoned here.

11. *Area and Population, 1901.*—With these preliminary remarks, we may proceed to notice the statistics presented by the several Tables.

Table I.—*Area, Houses and Population.*

Part A—Mysore Province.

Part B—Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Table II.—*Variation in Population since 1871.*

As already stated, the area of the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is taken to be 29,444 square miles. For all practical purposes, the boundaries of the State have remained unchanged since it was constituted by the British Government at the beginning of the 19th Century, and one would expect that the recorded area will always be the same; but the recorded area has varied in the way shown in the preface to the Report on the Census of 1891. The variation is due to the fact that the earlier records of area included the results of guesses or rough or block surveys of tracts not surveyed in detail. As professional cadastral surveys progress and extend over the whole country, the recorded area would approximate the true area. It is quite possible also, that clerical mistakes have sometimes contributed to the variation. The area now given is the area as ascertained by latest computation, and may be accepted for Census purposes. It probably overstates the true area by 11 square miles in consequence of an error which is under examination. But the difference is small enough to be neglected here.

The population inhabiting this area, on the night of the 1st March 1901, has been ascertained to be 5,539,399 persons, area and population being distributed as shown in three ways in the statement marked A appended to this Chapter.

12. *The same shown distributed in three ways.*—It will appear therefrom that—

- (a) 68 per cent of the entire area with 74 per cent of the population is comprised in the Eastern Division (including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore), while 32 per cent of the area with 26 per cent of the population is comprised in the Western Division;
- (b) 17 per cent of the entire area with 12 per cent of the population lie in the malnad taluks while the remainder are maidan;
- (c) the Mysore District is the largest and at the same time the most populous of the several Districts, and that, while for the most sparsely populated tracts one would naturally look to the Western Division, more interspersed with hills and jungles than the Eastern Division, the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts contain proportionately the fewest people of all.

13. *Variations from 1891.*—*Districtwar.*—The population by the Census of 1891 showed an increase of 18·1 per cent over that of 1881. The population by the present Census shows a further increase of 595,433 persons or 12·03 per cent on the population of 1891, for the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The few other Provinces of India which show a similar or a larger increase over 1891 are —

Cashmere with 14·24 per cent,
Assam with 12·67 per cent,
Burma with 18·66 per cent, and
Travancore with 15·40 per cent.

If we exclude the Civil and Military Station, the increase will be found to be greater, *viz.*, 605,915 or 12·51 per cent. This difference is due to the large decrease of 10,482 or 10·47 per cent in the population of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, due mainly to deaths and desertions from Plague.

ral divisions in which they are comprised, the variations are as shown below :—

1901 compared with 1891. Variation per cent.

Increase +, Decrease —.

Cities—

Mysore City	...	...	...	— 7.48
Bangalore City	...	...	...	— 13.49
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	...	...	...	— 10.47
Kolar Gold Fields	...	...	...	+ 439.22
Total 4 Cities	...	...	...	+ 1.5

Districts—

			Including City.		Excluding City.
Mysore	...	...	... + 9.57	...	+ 10.71
Bangalore	...	...	... + 12.35	...	+ 15.68
Kolar	...	...	... + 22.41	...	+ 17.35
Tumkur (a)	...	...	... + 16.89	...	+ 16.89
Chitaldrug (a)	...	...	... + 20.49	...	+ 20.49
Eastern Division	...	...	... + 14.85	...	+ 15.12
Hassan (a)	...	...	... + 11.12	...	+ 11.12
Kadur (a)	...	...	... + 9.09	...	+ 9.09
Shimoga (a)	...	...	... + 0.60	...	+ 0.60
Western Division (a)	...	...	... + 6.58	...	+ 6.58
Total Province	...	...	... + 12.50	...	+ 12.62
Total State including C. & M. Station of Bangalore	...	...	+ 12.04	...	+ 12.62

(a) These Districts contain no Cities. In their case the same figure is entered in both columns for comparison and contrast.

14. *Variations—Citywar.*—As regards the Cities, a large increase of 31,119 persons in Kolar Gold Fields, which is due to the development of the gold mining industry there, is set off by a decrease of 26,833 persons (amounting to 10.5 per cent) in the population of the other three Cities, caused chiefly by deaths and desertions from Plague.

The deaths from Plague contrast as shown below with the decrease in the entire population :—

Decrease in Population.

10,482
10,838
5,513

...
...
...

C. & M. Station
Bangalore City
Mysore City

Deaths from Plague.

6,060
5,313
7,628

As to desertions, they cannot be regarded as a loss to the Province as a whole except to the extent to which immigrants returned to their native places outside Mysore. How many these were, we do not know. But the general impression is that they account for a larger part of the decrease in the Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station than of the decrease in the Mysore City.

15. *Variations—Talukwar.*—The variations above shown in regard to the several Districts are not indexes of a uniform rate of increase throughout the District in each case. They are rather the net results of a great variety in the rates of increase in the several taluks composing them reduced by decreases in some few cases. This is shown by figures in statement marked B and appended to this Chapter.

16. *Density.*—The statement just mentioned shows also the density of population per square mile in 1901 and 1891. The mean density of the entire Province is 185 persons per square mile. The Eastern Division inclusive of the Cities contains 200 persons per square mile, and excluding the Cities 190 persons. The Western Division with the burden of the malnad contains on an average 154 persons per square mile. Viewing the malnad and the maidan portions of the Western Division separately, it will be found that the density of the former is 124 and that of the latter is 188. The variation in density by Districts is more marked, ranging from 124 in Chitaldrug to 256 in Bangalore. The former, though a maidan tract, is only as sparse as the malnad regions bordering on the Western Ghats. Next to Bangalore stands the Mysore District with 235 persons per square mile including the Mysore

City, which is the same as the Bangalore District exclusive of the Bangalore City. The density of the Mysore District taken apart from the Mysore City is reduced to 223. Kolar District stands third in point of density as it does in the numerical strength of its population, the pressure being 228 persons per square mile inclusive of the Kolar Gold Fields, and 217 exclusive of this City.

Of the three Districts of the Western Division, Hassan bears the highest density with 215 persons per square mile; and it is the fourth in the Province being much above the Districts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur. If out of this District the malnad taluks of Manjarabad and Belur be excluded, the average population per square mile of the maidan taluks is 230, a figure next only to the density of the Bangalore District, and higher than that even of the Mysore District exclusive of the capital City. The other two Districts of Shimoga and Kadur bear densities of 132 and 129 respectively; and exclusive of the malnad tracts, the respective densities of the maidan portions will be 159 and 142.

It has already been explained how a central ridge extending from west to east divides the northern and the southern river basins. It may here be noted that these two basins present a marked contrast in respect of density of population. All the taluks in the northern basin, with two exceptions, *viz.*, Honnali and Sringeri, contain less than 200 persons per square mile, while all the taluks in the southern basin with the exception of 6 taluks, *viz.*, Manjarabad, Heggaddevankote, Hunsur, Nagamangala, Gundlupet and Kankanhalli, contain more than 200 persons per square mile. The low density of the 6 taluks last mentioned, with the exception of Nagamangala, may be attributed to their hilly character.

17. Density and Variation therein—Talukwar.—The proportionate variation of population shown in column 8 of the statement marked B is also the proportionate variation in the density, as the figures for the two Censuses are worked out on the basis of the same area, *viz.*, that of 1901. In regard to density by the Census of 1901, the statement will show that the taluks of Mysore and Bangalore which respectively contain the capital cities of the same names, and Bowringpet which contains the Gold Fields of Kolar, show the highest figures owing to the existence of these cities within their limits. But, if these cities be excluded, the most densely populated taluks are those which are irrigated by the beneficent waters of the Cauvery, *viz.*, Arkalgode (294), Yedatore (349), Seringapatam (323) and Tirumakudlu-Narsipur (389) and of the Honnuhole (golden stream), *viz.*, Yelandur (345). Next to them come the Bangalore and Anekal Taluks of the Bangalore District.

The most sparsely populated taluks are the maidan taluks of Challakere with 77 per square mile, and Hiriyur with 82 per square mile in the Chitaldrug District, equalled by the malnad taluks of Koppa (83 per square mile), Sagar (85) and Nagar (77), in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts respectively.

18. Further Analysis of Density—Eastern Division and Western Division.—An analysis of the statement just reviewed is presented in the statement marked C appended to this Chapter. For the purposes of this statement, taluks are first classified with reference to the actual density of population at the two Censuses and with reference to the variation of 1901 from 1891, and then, the class to which each taluk belongs in respect of such variation is entered opposite to it. From it, the number of taluks in each class of density will appear to be as shown below :—

Density Scale.				Number of Taluks.
1st Class (500 and over per sq. mile) ...	...	...	...	1
2nd Class (400 to 500 do ) ...	...	...	...	1
3rd Class (300 to 400 do ) ...	...	...	...	6
4th Class (250 to 300 do ) ...	...	...	...	10
5th Class (200 to 250 do ) ...	...	...	...	17
6th Class (150 to 200 do ) ...	...	...	...	12
7th Class (100 to 150 do ) ...	...	...	...	16
8th Class (below 100 do ) ...	...	...	...	6
				<hr/> 69

The number of taluks in each grade of variation per cent from the population of 1891 will appear to be as shown below :—

Grade of Variation.				Number of Taluks.	
1st Class (+30 p. c. and over)	1
2nd Class (+25 to 30 p. c.)	1
3rd Class (+20 to 25 p. c.)	7
4th Class (+15 to 20 p. c.)	20
5th Class (+10 to 15 p. c.)	18
6th Class (+ 5 to 10 p. c.)	8
7th Class (less than 5 p. c.)	8
8th Class (—0 to — 5 p. c.)	5
9th Class (—5 to — 10 p. c.)	1
				—	69

A close study of this analysis will further show that among the taluks of the Eastern Division the increase in population has generally been in inverse proportion to the density per square mile ; in other words, the lower the density class, that is to say, the sparser the population, the more has that population increased. Taking the Eastern Division as a whole, while the more densely populated Districts have become denser in a fair proportion (10 to 17 per cent excluding cities) the sparsely populated Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug have improved in a much larger proportion (16 to 20 per cent). This only reflects the conditions which prevailed during the decade 1891-1901 which were favorable to the growth of an agricultural population, *viz.*, no famine and no privation from want of food, fair harvests, high prices, security of person and property and few epidemics.

Among the taluks of the Western Division, those of the Hassan and Kadur Districts show a fair increase (from 1·37 to 16·53 per cent for the malnad taluks and 1·27 to 16·28 per cent for the maidan taluks). But the taluks of the Shimoga District show a stationary and even a diminishing population. Of the malnad taluks, the Sringeri taluk which is the residence of the Jagat Guru, with a large retinue and numerous visitors, shows the largest increase (16·53 per cent), and the coffee-growing taluks of Tarikore and Mudgere follow with increases of 11·71 and 12·46 per cent respectively, Chikmagalur, Belur and Manjarabad are also coffee growing taluks ; but they show a smaller, though what must be considered for them, a normal increase, *viz.*, Chikmagalur 6·63 ; Belur 9·24 ; Manjarabad 6·16 ; while Koppa, which is also a coffee-growing taluk, shows only 1·37 per cent above 1891. All these are in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. But it is the malnad taluks of the Shimoga District that present any unsatisfactory features. Here, that is to say in the Taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli, there is a decrease varying from about 3 to 6 per cent set off by a small increase of about 2 per cent in Sorab. Much has been done here of recent years to open out the country by the construction of new roads and to encourage the cultivation of fresh arecanut gardens. But the ravages of fever, which kills many and impairs the health of more, and the poverty and chronic indebtedness of the people generally, seem to retard the growth of population in these tracts which were once the seat of great kingdoms.

19. *Comparative lengths of Railways, Roads and River Channels.*—As more roads and railways and river channels cause an increase in the wealth and prosperity of a people, and thereby their numerical strength, the extent to which these have contributed to the increase of population under review will appear from the following comparative figures :—

Year.	Railways (Miles).	Roads (Miles).	River Channels (Miles).
1901	467	5,314	1,052
1891	352	4,874	822
1881	109	4,242	700 (a)

(a) Approximate.

20. *Mysore density figures compared with those of certain Districts in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.*—For purposes of comparison, the density figures for Cities and Natural Divisions of the Mysore State are shown here below along—

side of selected Cities and Districts in Bombay and Madras Presidencies :—

Mysore City	...	9,082	Eastern Division	...	191
Bangalore City	...	6,234	Western Division	...	154
Kolar Gold Fields	...	2,568			
Tanjore	...	7,234	Nellore	...	171
Bellary	...	6,472	Bellary	...	156
Cuddalore	...	4,017	Cudappa	...	148
Calicut	...	3,499	Anantapur	...	142
Madura	} The density runs up to five figures.		Kurnool	...	115
Salem			North Arcot	...	299
Coimbatore			Salem	...	284
Trichinopoly			Coimbatore	...	274
Kumbakonam			Ahmedabad	...	161
Nagapatnam			Poona	...	165
			Sholapur	...	143
			Belgaum	...	214
			Dharwar	...	229
			North Canara	...	115

It appears from the above, that the Eastern Division of the Mysore plateau is more densely populated than Nellore, and still more so than Bellary, Cudappa, Anantapur and Kurnool. But it is less densely populated than the Collectorate of Dharwar and Belgaum on the north, and Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot on the east.

The Western Division is inferior to Nellore but much the same as Bellary and more densely populated than Cudappa, Anantapur and Kurnool.

21. *Density during three decades—Subsidiary Tables I & IV.*—Subsidiary Table I shows the density of population in each District during the past three decades, calculated on the basis of the area now taken, and adjusted as closely as possible to Districts as at present constituted. The Districts are grouped in this Table according to the Natural Divisions, Eastern and Western, already explained, and within each Division they are arranged in the order of the density of their populations at the present Census. In calculating the various mean densities, the area and population of the Cities comprised in them, which are separately entered at the foot of the Table, have in each been excluded from the District in which they are respectively situated. Subsidiary Table IV shows the proportional variation in density at each Census from the preceding Censuses. It will appear therefrom, that the Kolar Gold Fields is practically a new City rising with the growth of the Gold Mining Industry, and that, of the older cities, the Mysore City continues to be half as much more crowded as the Bangalore City. Among Districts, the Bangalore District with a mean density of 235 per square mile continues to hold the first place, and Chitaldrug District with a sparse population of 124 per square mile holds, as usual, the last place. The relative positions of the several Districts have shifted during the past three decades as shown below :—

	1901	1891	1881	1871
Mysore District	2nd	2nd	1st	3rd
Bangalore District	1st	1st	2nd	1st
Kolar District	3rd	4th	4th	2nd
Tumkur District	5th	5th	6th	5th
Chitaldrug District	8th	8th	8th	8th
Hassan District	4th	3rd	3rd	4th
Kadur District	7th	7th	7th	7th
Shimoga District	6th	6th	5th	6th

22. *Extent of recovery from the losses caused by the Great Famine of 1876-78.*—The variations in density shown in Subsidiary Table IV between the several Censuses is also the variation in the entire population in Cities and Districts. A comparison of the figures for 1901 with those for 1871, the Census which preceded the Great Famine of 1876-78, will show that the losses by that famine have been more than made good in all the Districts except Tumkur where there is still a deficiency of 9,864 or 2.3 per square mile, notwithstanding the fact that at the Census of 1891, this District showed an increase of more than 28 per cent in the preceding decade, and now shows a further increase of nearly 17 per cent over the population of 1891. It is not likely that there is a mistake in the corrections made on account of territorial changes. The District population by the Census Report of 1871 is 632,239. But in the

Report for 1891, it is taken at 689,026 for that year (which is 56,787 more) by way of adjustment on account of territorial changes (see page 35 of the Report of 1891). Nor is the reason to be found in Emigration, because, as will be seen further on, Tumkur takes more people born in other Districts of the State than it gives its home-born to them. If it be that, having been among those that suffered heaviest during the Famine of 1876-78, it has not, like Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar, been under the recuperative influences of profitable trade and industries, it is, in these respects, as well as in seasonal conditions subsequent to 1876-78, much the same as Chitaldrug which has nevertheless regained its position.

23. *Density excluding uninhabitable tracts.*—In all the foregoing remarks, the density of the population in a Natural Division or District has been calculated by dividing the ascertained population by the entire area comprised in the Division or District. This area includes hills, jungles and other uninhabitable tracts, which under the circumstances already explained, exist to a considerable extent in every District, more in some and less in others; and in all cases probably to a degree very different from Districts in British India with which they may happen to be compared. A more reliable basis for comparison would be obtained if we could exclude these uninhabitable tracts which for the most part in all the Districts except Tumkur and Chitaldrug (which are inland) lie in compact tracts along the ghat borders of the Districts concerned. For this, the fairly approximate figures which are available in the Annual Agricultural Statistics work out as follows:—

Area.

Districts including Cities.	Total Area.	Forest, etc., not available for cultivation.	Remainder
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles
Mysore ...	5,509	2,419	3,090
Bangalore ...	3,079	1,306	1,773
Kolar ...	3,180	1,592	1,588
Tumkur ...	4,158	1,625	2,533
Chitaldrug ...	4,022	1,507	2,515
Eastern Division ...	19,948	8,449	11,499
Hassan ...	2,917	1,059	1,588
Kadur ...	2,811	1,768	1,043
Shimoga ...	4,205	2,514	1,511
Western Division ...	9,483	5,341	4,142
Both Divisions ...	29,431	13,790	15,641

Mean Density of Population.

Districts including Cities	On Area shown above in Col. 2.	On Area shown above in Column 4.	
		Including Cities.	Excluding Cities.
Mysore ...	255	419	397
Bangalore ...	256	445	406
Kolar ...	228	456	432
Tumkur ...	163	268	268
Chitaldrug ...	124	198	198
Eastern Division ...	200	347	331
Hassan ...	214	338	358
Kadur ...	178	348	348
Shimoga ...	132	352	352
Western Division	154	353	353
Both Divisions	185	348	337

In respect of density, then, the relative positions of the several Districts according as the area is taken one way or the other, and according as the populations of the three Cities comprised in them are reckoned or excluded, are as shown below:—

Districts.	If entire area be taken.	If forests, etc., be included.	
		Including City population.	Excluding City population.
Mysore ..	2nd	3rd	3rd
Bangalore ...	1st	2nd	2nd
Kolar ...	3rd	1st	1st
Tumkur ...	5th	7th	7th
Chitaldrug ...	8th	8th	8th
Hassan ...	4th	4th	4th
Kadur ...	7th	6th	6th
Shimoga ...	6th	5th	5th

It is thus evident that it makes a great difference in the relative positions of the several Districts whether uninhabitable areas are reckoned or excluded in calculating densities. But, once these areas are excluded, the Districts are, relatively to each other, the same whether City populations are included or excluded. Viewed in any light, Tumkur and Chitaldrug are the most backward.

24. *Definition, etc., of Towns.*—In the Imperial Census Procedure Code, “Town” was defined to include—

- (1) every Municipality of whatever size,
- (2) all civil lines not included within municipal limits,
- (3) every Cantonment,
- (4) and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent, having regard to the character and relative density of its population, its importance as a centre of trade, and its historic associations, may decide to treat as a “Town” for Census purposes.

This definition was practically the same as in 1891, and having been adopted in the Mysore Census Procedure Code also, we have applied it to the 127 places named in Table IV. These places stand classified as follows:—

In Eastern Division.	In Western Division.		Total number.
55	23	Municipalities which are also Taluk or Sub-Taluk Head-quarters.	78
33	14	Municipalities which are not Taluk or Sub-Taluk Head-quarters.	47
—	1	Taluk or Sub-Taluk Head-quarters which are not Municipalities.	2
89	38		127

Of these 89 are in the Eastern Division, and 38 in the Western Division.

There is thus no place of importance which is not a Municipality or the Head-quarters of a Taluk or Sub-Taluk administration. Mention may be made of two towns which are not included in Table IV, each of which contains a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants, *viz.*, Belakavadi in Malvalli Taluk, and Agara in the Yelandur Jahgir. The former is the principal village in the island of Sivasamudram, and its population has risen from 2,795 in 1891 to 5,183 at the present Census consequent on the influx of a large Public Works Department establishment employed on the Cauvery Power Works. The latter is a large populous village in the Yelandur Jahgir which with three hamlets had 5,218 persons in 1891 and has 5,838 at the present Census. But neither of them is a Municipality, nor otherwise of sufficient importance to be shown in Table IV.

Against the 127 towns named in Table IV, there were only 98 in the corresponding Table for 1891; 27 out of the additional 29 owe their inclusion to the fact of their having been constituted Municipalities during the last decade.

25. *Distinction between Towns and Villages.*—In the Mysore Census Procedure Code a village was defined to be as follows:—

“Village” means the area constituted into a village by the Revenue Survey Department and includes all land belonging to such village and all hamlets, if any, (that is, groups of houses called by different names) formed within such area.

“In the case of some alienated tracts (Inam and Kayamgutta villages) to which the survey operations have not been extended, the term “village” shall refer to the “asli” or parent village, and include all hamlets which are subordinate thereto without forming independent units for Revenue purposes.

“It includes Bechirak, Amanikeray, Nalahunta, Coffee Estate, Kavals, separately measured and mapped, and other units of Revenue Administration, though they may contain no, or but a few, permanent human habitations.”

Thus the difference between a “Town” and a “Village” in the Census statistics consists in the former being a unit of Municipal Administration, and the latter being a unit of Land Revenue Administration. A “Town” may include one or more “Villages.” A “Village” may include one or more detached groups of houses, called hamlets, clubbed with the main village to constitute a revenue unit, but not separately reckoned in these Tables. The area and, therefore, the population of a “Town” may vary according as an adjoining village is included within municipal limits, as is sometimes done in view of the exigencies of octroi revenue; and the area and, therefore, the population of a village, and the total number of villages, may vary according as one or more hamlets are amalgamated with main villages, as is often done, as one of the measures attendant upon the introduction of a survey settlement. Taking Towns and Villages as they go in Mysore, they are all very much alike so far as the main occupations and habits of life of the people are concerned, except where they are also market places or the head-quarters of the Taluk administration, in which case, unlike most villages they are also important centres of trade and some home industries. Where a municipal organization exists, as is the case in most of the places entered as Towns, taxes are paid for expenditure on essentially local purposes, such as sanitation, water-supply, elementary education and so forth, and paid without exemption on grounds of caste or social status such as are allowed to exist in the case of Mohatarfa taxes in villages. The figures in annexed Table marked E show the progress of such municipal organizations during the past three decades, of which the following is a summary:—

Number of Municipalities in 1901	125
“ “ 1891	98
“ “ 1881	84

And lastly, during the 2½ years immediately preceding the present Census, during which plague has prevailed in various parts of the Province, there have been great disturbances in the populations of the Towns and Villages, owing to people scattering themselves as much as possible, and it is not possible to say how much of this is permanent and how much temporary. Under all these circumstances, no useful comparison is feasible in the statistics of urban and rural populations between the last and the present Censuses. And only as a matter of individual experience it may be stated that the people show no tendency to desert the country side in favor of a town life. Since the appearance of the plague the tendency, where there is a choice, is rather the other way.

26. *Number of villages and average population.*—Excluding uninhabited villages as being out of the sphere of Census operations, the inhabited villages which are not Towns, number 11,619 in the Eastern Division, and 5,265 in the Western Division, making a total of 16,884 for the entire Province, and containing an average population of 298 per village of the Eastern Division, 253 per village of the Western Division, or 285 per village for the whole Province:

In the Western Division the average population is 240 persons per malnad village, and 266 persons per maidan village.

27. *Distribution of Population between Towns and Villages.*—Table IV and the Subsidiary Table II show the distribution of the population between towns and villages by the present Census of 1901. It will be observed therefrom that, besides the three Cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields there are only five towns with populations exceeding 10,000 each, 25 towns contain over 5,000 each, and 94 contain less each owing their place in the Census Table IV to their being areas where municipal administration exists.

Of the total population of 5,539,399 including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 13 per cent are in towns and 87 per cent are in villages. If the Civil and Military Station be excluded, a little more than 11 per cent are in towns, and a little more than 88 per cent are in villages.

Columns 4 and 5 of Subsidiary Table II show the details of this result by Districts and Divisions. It will appear therefrom that the Kadur District is the one which has most of its population (11·2 per cent) congregated in towns, and in this respect stands up to the Provincial average (11·6 per cent). Mysore and Kolar without their Cities, and Shimoga are much alike with a little more than 7 per cent each and stand last. The other Districts stand intermediate.

The distribution with regard to the size of towns is as follows:—

In the Eastern Division:—

34·8 p. c.	are in the three Cities.
9·0 p. c.	are in towns of from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.
23·4 p. c.	„ from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.
32·8 p. c.	„ less than 5,000 inhabitants.

In the Western Division there are no cities, and the distribution over towns by size is as follows:—

8 p. c.	are in towns of 10,000 to 20,000 persons.
32 p. c.	„ 5,000 to 10,000 persons.
60 p. c.	„ less than 5,000 inhabitants.

The details by Districts and Divisions appear in columns 6 to 9 of Subsidiary Table II, from which it will appear that of the Districts in the Eastern Division, Tumkur is that which has the greatest proportion of its population (59·8 per cent) grouped in the smallest class of Towns, and that among the Districts in the Western Division, Shimoga holds a similar position (72·7 per cent). Comparing Division with Division, the Eastern Division has 32·8 per cent of its people in the smallest towns, while the Western Division has so much as 60 per cent of its people in the smallest towns.

Columns 10 to 13 of Subsidiary Table II show a similar distribution by villages. Mysore is the only District which can boast of villages of the 1st class (5,000 persons and over) and these hold 1 per cent of its people. Kolar is the District in the Eastern Division, which has its largest proportion (72·9 per cent) in the smallest villages, while Hassan holds the corresponding position in the Western Division (with 75·2 per cent).

In a country like Mysore, where the community is mainly agricultural and the climate feverish, and where unfortunately plague has come to stay, the larger the proportion of a District population inhabiting villages low in the village class, the more satisfactory may it be considered to be from a sanitary point of view.

28. *Definition and Numbering of Houses.*—Table I shows by Districts the number of occupied houses in Towns and Villages, and Subsidiary Table III works out the proportions for three Censuses for purposes of comparison.

Although it is difficult to define a dwelling house with logical precision and without risk of its being understood and applied in different ways by different persons, there is reason to believe that house-numbering in Mysore for Census purposes, carried out as it was by local village officials, familiar with house and family reckoning for writing up the Annual Village *Khaneshumari* account and for purposes of the Mohatarfa house tax, has always been done with fair accuracy, if not with absolute precision in all places, yet with sufficient approximation to correctness to allow of reliable averages, as indicative of structural accommodation or the numerical strength

of a family, being calculated over large areas such as alone form the units of the Census Tables herewith submitted. At the same time it must be borne in mind that house-numbering for Census purposes has always been adapted rather to the requirements of a correct enumeration of the population, than to the requirements of a correct counting of the houses themselves. The following extracts from the Mysore Census Procedure Code will suffice to show the nature of the instructions given and action taken both in this behalf and in behalf of the preparation of house lists.

**EXTRACT OF PARAS 4, 5 AND 6 OF SECTION V OF THE MYSORE CENSUS
PROCEDURE CODE.**

4. At the Mysore Census of 1891 the term "house" (in the sense of a human habitation) was defined as a "dwelling place of one or more families with a common entrance." To make this clear the following definition will be adopted this time in conformity with that which was adopted in British India in 1891 and will probably be adopted at this Census also:—

"A dwelling house is the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate principal entrance from the common way."

The common way, it must be remembered, is not necessarily a public way.

Thus the servants' quarters in the compounds of large bungalow houses have not generally a separate entrance going on to the public way: but as they have separate entrances from the common way, it follows that each is a distinct house and should have a separate number.

Even in street houses in towns and elsewhere, it occasionally happens that in a single house, although it is commanded by one common entrance, several distinct families, sometimes even of different castes, are clubbed together whom it would not be convenient to enumerate in a single schedule. In these cases the enumeration of the inmates is likely to be more accurate by numbering the tenements separately than by a single number. If they be numbered as one, there is a chance of one or more whole families living there being left out, because the ordinary way for the enumerator is to ask first for the head or heads of a family and then to call on him or them to recount the names of the other members. In the absence of a separate number an enumerator might omit the name of one head of a family and then the whole family would be omitted, or visitors on the night of the final Census might be left out because no one of the families might consider them to belong to it more than to another one and so forth. By separate numbering such omissions will not occur.

5. Under such circumstances, the subordinate tenements should be separately numbered, the series being also painted on the main entrance to ensure that none of the subordinate tenements is overlooked. Thus if there are five such tenements numbered from 50 to 54 both inclusive, the figures should also be painted on the main common entrance thus: [50-54.]

6. Be it remembered that the object of numbering all houses for the Census is not so much to find out the number of dwelling houses and other buildings, but to facilitate the enumeration of their occupants by assigning to each enumerator a moderate area for work, and indicating to him the order in which he will have to visit houses for enumeration, and to supply him with a sufficient and not an excessive number of schedules for the census of the inhabitants in that area. The above definition is not intended to prescribe a hard-and-fast rule. In cases of doubt or difficulty it is better to give a separate number than to withhold one.

29. *Proportion between occupied Houses and total numbered for Census purposes.*—Under these instructions all buildings were numbered to the extent of 1,435,485 as shown below:—

Eastern Division	1,076,078
Western Division	359,407
Total	1,435,485

Of them the number occupied at the time of the Census have been counted out to be 1,092,548 as shown below :—

	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Eastern Division	.. 106,166	696,677	802,843
Western Division	... 25,637	264,068	289,705
Total	131,803	960,745	1,092,548

The proportions which the number of occupied houses in rural and urban areas in the Eastern and Western Divisions bear to the total number of houses marked for Census purposes are shown in the following statement in which the figures represent percentages :—

	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Eastern Division	... 71	75	75
Western Division	... 76	81	81
Province	... 72	77	76

The large proportion of unoccupied houses in Towns and Cities which constitute the urban areas above mentioned is due to desertions and temporary evacuations on account of the plague.

30. *Variation in House Room since 1881.*—But the Census Reporter takes cognizance only of occupied houses, and works out the proportions of House Rooms as set forth in Subsidiary Table III, which shows the average number of persons to a house, and the average number of houses to a square mile, as these statistics stand by the present and two preceding Censuses. Comparing the figures given therein for Bangalore and Mysore Cities, it will be observed that Mysore City, the area of which has remained unchanged, and which had 15,609 occupied houses in 1891 has 14,545 in 1901, which gives 1,939 houses per square mile in 1901 or 142 fewer than in 1891; and the average number of persons per house is a trifle more (4·7 against 4·6). In Bangalore City on the other hand the area of which has expanded from 8 to 11·14 square miles, the number of houses has increased from 10,897 to 14,810, the latter figure giving a proportion of 1,329 per square mile, the average persons per house declining from 7·4 in 1891 to 4·7 in 1901.

Passing over the Kolar Gold Fields, the conditions in which have been rather sudden and abnormal, it will be observed that in the Districts of the Eastern Division generally, the number of houses per square mile has steadily increased from 1881. The average number of persons per house has steadily declined in Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Districts; it has been stationary at 5 per house, in the Tumkur District, but has increased in the Chitaldrug District from 4·4 in 1881 to 5·3 in 1901. In the last mentioned District evidently, the number of houses has not increased in proportion to the increase in population. It is easy to attribute this to difficulty in procuring timber for house-building and to the fact of out-door open-air life being practicable there to a greater extent than in other Districts. But the truth probably lies in the fact that although the people have increased in number, the families have continued to keep very much together, as they well may in a District, which more than other Districts is a tract of light assessments and large holdings with abundance of land irrigated by wells, all which require high cultivating power in the agricultural families owning the land.

In the Districts of the Western Division on the other hand, the figures vary somewhat. In all the Districts the number of houses per square mile has increased in 1901 compared with 1881, and the number of persons per house has increased also, except in Shimoga where there is a slight decrease, viz., 5·9 to 5·2.

Taking the Province as a whole, the number of houses per square mile has increased from nearly 25 in 1881 to 37 in 1901, and the average persons per house has declined from 5·6 to 5. A fraction of a person implied in the figure 5·6 is of course imaginary and purely arithmetical.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Density of Population.

Natural Divisions		Mean Density per square mile.				Variation increase (+) or decrease (—).			Net variation 1871 to 1901 (+) or (—).
Districts and Cities.		1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1891-1901.	1881-1891.	1871-1881.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore District	...	235	203	171	228	+	32	+	57
do	...	223	202	176	190	+	21	+	14
do	...	217	185	152	204	+	32	+	52
do	...	163	140	109	166	+	24	+	57
do	...	124	103	77	108	+	21	+	31
Total Eastern Division excluding Cities	...	191	166	138	177	+	25	+	39
Hassan District	...	215	193	162	196	+	22	+	34
Shimoga do	...	132	131	126	126	+	1	+	0
Kadur do	...	129	118	105	110	+	11	+	6
Total Western Division	...	154	145	130	141	+	10	+	11
Total Province	...	179	159	135	165	+	20	+	30
Mysore City	...	9,082	9,676	8,252	7,822	—	595	+	370
Bangalore City	...	6,234	* 7,207	5,594	5,449	—	973	+	145
Kolar Gold Fields	...	2,568	476	...	...	+	2,091	+	476
Total Cities	...	5,243	4,772	3,705	3,574	+	472	+	131
Total Province including three Cities	...	185	165	139	169	+	21	+	30
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	...	6,892	7,699	7,195	6,293	—	806	+	902
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	...	188	168	142	172	+	20	+	30

This is a table showing the population of various districts and cities in the Mysore State, including the total population of the state. The table is organized into columns for the year 1901, the year 1891, the year 1881, the year 1871, and the variation in population between 1891 and 1901, 1881 and 1891, and 1871 and 1881. The districts and cities listed are Bangalore District, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Total Eastern Division excluding Cities, Hassan District, Shimoga, Kadur, Total Western Division, Total Province, Mysore City, Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields, Total Cities, Total Province including three Cities, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

* This is fallacious inasmuch as the population of 1891 is here divided by the area of 1901. The actual figures are as follows:—

	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.
Area	...	...	...	...
Population	...	...	...	...
	11,114	8,235	6,234	10,035
	69,447	80,235	...	...

[Subsidiary Table B 1]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

Natural Divisions. Districts and Cities.	Average Population.		Percentage of Population living in.			Percentage of Urban Population in towns of—				Percentage of rural Population in villages of—			
	Per town.	Per village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000	Under 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Mysore City	68,111	...	100-0	...	100	...	41-7	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore District	3,652	410	7-7	92-3	...	...	...	58-3	1-0	...	54-3	...
Bangalore City	69,447	...	100-0	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore District	4,443	264	9-9	90-1	...	14-7	43-0	42-3	...	...	...	...
Bangalore Gold Fields	38,204	...	100-0	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar District	4,605	223	7-4	92-6	...	24-1	38-9	37-0	...	...	...	...
Tumkur District	3,259	261	8-6	91-4	...	20-3	20-0	59-8	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug District	3,568	373	10-7	89-3	...	19-4	31-0	49-5	...	...	...	...
Total Eastern Division	5,670	208	12-7	87-3	34-8	8-9	23-4	32-8	0-3	3-5	41-9	...	
Hasan District	3,278	228	8-7	91-9	...	...	31-6	68-4	...	...	24-4	...
Kadur District	4,069	269	11-2	88-8	...	25-0	37-4	37-6	...	...	44-8	...
Shimoga District	2,945	275	7-8	92-2	...	...	27-3	72-7	...	...	40-2	...
Total Western Division	3,364	253	8-7	91-3	...	8-0	32-0	60-0	...	1-5	35-1	...	
Total Province	4,980	285	11-6	88-4	27-8	8-7	25-2	38-3	...	3-0	40-0	...	
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	89,599	...	100-0	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	4,941	285	13-0	87-0	36-7	7-6	22-0	35-6	0-2	3-0	40-0	...	

[Subsidiary Table B 2]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

House-Room.

Natural Divisions. Districts and Cities.			Average number of persons per house in—			Average number of houses per square mile.		
			1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City	...	...	* 4.7	4.6	...	* 1939.3	2081.2	...
Mysore District	...	..	4.8	6.8	7.4	46.7	32.0	25.2
Bangalore City	...	...	* 4.7	7.4	...	* 1329.4	* 978.2	...
Bangalore District	...	...	5.0	5.6	5.4	46.7	36.0	35.4
Kolar Gold Fields	...	..	* 4.7	3.8	...	* 544.2	125.5	...
Kolar District	...	..	5.1	5.3	6.2	42.7	34.6	24.5
Tumkur District	...	...	5.0	5.0	5.0	32.8	27.9	21.8
Chitaldrug District	...	...	5.3	5.3	4.4	23.3	19.4	17.6
Total Eastern Division			5.0	5.6	5.9	40.2	31.0	24.4
Hassan District	...	...	4.9	5.3	4.3	43.7	36.6	37.9
Kadur District	...	...	5.1	5.3	4.8	25.5	22.3	21.7
Shimoga District	..	...	5.2	5.5	5.9	25.4	24.1	21.2
Total Western Division			5.1	5.3	5.0	30.5	27.1	26.0
Total Province			5.0	5.5	5.6	37.1	29.7	24.9
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore			4.9	5.0	...	1418.4	1541.5	...
Total, Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.			5.0	5.5	5.7	37.7	30.4	24.9

* This is fallacious inasmuch as the number of houses in 1891 is divided by the area of 1901. The actual figures are as follows :—

	1901	1891
Area square miles	11.14	8
Number of houses	14,810	10,897
Number per square mile	1,329	1,362

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in Relation to density since 1871.

Natural Divisions.		Percentage of Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—).				Percentage of net variation in period 1871 to 1901 (+) or (—).	Mean density of Population per square mile.								
Districts and Cities.		1891 to 1901.		1881 to 1891.		1871 to 1881.		1901.		1891.		1881.		1871.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Mysore City	...	6.1	+ 17.3	+ 4.7	+ 15.2	9,081.5	9,676.3	8,251.7	7,881.5						
Mysore District	...	+ 10.6	+ 14.3	7.2	+ 17.3	223.0	201.6	176.4	190.1						
Bangalore City	...	— 13.5	+ 28.8	+ 2.7	+ 11.4	6,234.0	7,206.9	5,594.0	5,449.1						
Bangalore District	...	+ 15.7	+ 18.9	— 25.1	+ 2.9	234.8	202.9	170.7	228.0						
Kolar Gold Fields	...	+ 439.2	...	..	...	2,567.5	476.1	...	...				
Kolar District	...	+ 17.4	+ 21.4	— 25.7	+ 6.0	216.6	184.5	152.0	204.4						
Tumkur District	...	+ 16.9	+ 28.4	— 31.3	— 1.4	163.4	139.7	108.9	165.7						
Chitaldrug District	...	+ 20.5	+ 33.4	— 28.7	+ 14.5	124.0	102.9	77.2	108.3						
Total Eastern Division	...	+ 14.8	+ 21.2	— 21.3	+ 9.6	199.8	174.0	143.5	182.3						
Hassan District	...	+ 11.1	+ 19.5	— 17.5	+ 9.6	214.9	193.4	161.8	196.0						
Kadur do	...	+ 9.3	+ 13.0	— 5.3	+ 17.0	129.0	118.1	104.5	110.3						
Shinoga do	...	+ 0.5	+ 4.3	— 0.1	+ 4.7	132.1	131.4	126.1	126.2						
Total Western Division	...	+ 6.6	+ 11.7	— 8.0	+ 9.5	154.3	144.8	129.7	141.0						
Total Province	...	+ 12.5	+ 18.4	— 17.7	+ 9.6	185.2	164.6	139.1	169.0						
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	...	— 10.5	+ 7.0	+ 14.3	+ 9.5	6,892.2	7,698.5	7,195.4	6,293.1						
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.		+ 12.0	+ 18.1	— 17.2	+ 9.6	188.1	167.8	142.2	171.7						

[Subsidiary Table C 1]

APPENDIX A

Distribution of Population of 1901 in three ways.

	Area square miles.	Population.	Proportion per cent. to the entire State.	
			Area.	Population.
I				
Civil and Military Station	13	89,599	00·04	1·62
Eastern Division	19,948	3,986,393	67·75	71·96
Western Division	9,483	1,463,407	32·21	26·42
Total	29,444	5,539,399	100	100
II				
Civil and Military Station	13	89,599	00·04	1·62
Mysore District	5,509	1,295,172	18·71	23·38
Bangalore „	3,079	789,661	10·46	14·26
Kolar „	3,180	723,600	10·80	13·07
Tumkur „	4,158	679,162	14·12	12·26
Chitaldrug „	4,022	498,795	13·66	9·01
Hassan „	2,647	568,919	8·99	10·27
Kadur „	2,811	562,752	9·55	6·55
Shimoga „	4,025	531,736	13·67	9·58
Total	29,444	5,539,399	100	100
III				
Civil and Military Station	13	89,599	00·04	1·62
Maldan	24,300	4,807,137	82·53	86·71
Malnad	5,131	616,663	17·43	11·67
Total	29,444	5,539,399	100	100

APPENDIX B.

Talukwar Variation in Population, 1891-1901.

Serial No.	Divisions.	District.	Area.		Density per square mile.		Percentage of variation.
			Square miles.	Acres.	1901.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Eastern Division.	Mysore City ...	7	320	9,081	9,817	— 7.48
2		Mysore District ...	5,501	529	223	201	+ 10.70
2a		Mysore District including Mysore City.	5,509	209	235	215	+ 9.58
3		Bangalore City ...	11	89	6,234	7,207	— 18.49
4		Bangalore District ...	3,067	621	235	203	+ 15.88
4a		Bangalore District including Bangalore City.	3,079	70	256	228	+ 12.35
5		Kolar Gold Fields ...	14	563	2,567	476	+ 439.22
6		Kolar District ...	3,164	485	217	185	+ 17.35
6a		Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields.	3,179	408	228	186	+ 22.41
7	Western Division.	Tumkur District ...	4,157	415	163	140	+ 16.89
8		Chitaldrug District ...	4,022	118	124	103	+ 20.49
		Total Eastern Division ...	19,947	580	200	174	+ 14.85
9		Hassan District ...	2,647	208	215	193	+ 11.12
10		Kadur District ...	2,811	79	129	118	+ 9.09
11		Shimoga District ...	4,024	502	132	131	+ 0.60
		Maidan Taluks ...	4,352	156	188	173	+ 8.67
		Malnad Taluks ...	5,130	633	124	121	+ 2.48
	Mysore District.	Total Western Division ...	9,483	149	154	145	+ 6.58
		Total Province ...	29,431	89	185	165	+ 12.51
1		Mysore City ...	7	320	9,081	9,817	— 7.48
2		Mysore Taluk ...	298	163	220	208	+ 7.64
2a		Mysore Taluk including Mysore City.	305	483	438	439	— 0.62
3		Yedatore ...	235	382	349	315	+ 10.86
4		Hunsur ...	660	229	176	172	+ 2.34
5		Heggaddevankote ...	620	295	99	99	+ 0.31
6	Mysore District.	Gundlupet ...	547	51	137	114	+ 19.69
7		Channaraynagar ...	486	383	226	197	+ 14.91
8		Nanjangud ...	384	248	281	250	+ 12.45
9		T. Narsipur ...	225	257	389	357	+ 8.98
10		Seringapatam ...	274	270	323	311	+ 4.04
11		French Rocks (Sub-Taluk) ...	419	528	257	222	+ 15.82
12		Mandya ...	401	62	191	173	+ 10.56
13		Nagamangala ...	424	614	242	215	+ 12.42
14	Mysore District.	Krishnarajpete ...	391	174	260	220	+ 18.47
15		Malvalli ...	102	73	345	311	+ 11.07
16		Yelandur Jahgir ...					
		Total District excluding Mysore City.	5,501	529	223	201	+ 10.70
		Total including Mysore City ...	5,509	209	235	215	+ 9.58

APPENDIX B—contd.

Talukwar Variation in Population, 1891—1901—contd.

Serial No.	Dis- trict.	Taluk.	Area.		Density per square mile.		Percentage of variation.	
			Square miles.	Acres.	1901.	1891.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
17	Bangalore District.	Bangalore City ..	11	89	6,234	7,207	— 13.49	
18		Bangalore Taluk ...	322	76	326	278	+ 17.31	
18a		Bangalore Taluk including City.	333	163	523	500	+ 2.74	
19		Hoskote ...	271	375	268	223	+ 20.25	
20		Devanhalli ...	235	200	257	228	+ 12.98	
21		Dodballapur ..	241	124	219	192	+ 13.71	
22		Nelamangala ...	272	233	264	232	+ 13.99	
23		Magadi ...	358	350	215	179	+ 19.95	
24		Channarayana ...	453	210	253	219	+ 15.48	
25		Closepet (Sub-Taluk) ...						
26		Kankanhalli ...						623	155	131	115	+ 16.29
27		Anekal ...	190	169	316	288	+ 9.55	
Total District excluding Banga- lore City.			3,067	621	235	203	+ 15.69	
Total including Bangalore City.			3,079	70	256	228	+ 12.35	
28	Kolar District.	Kolar Gold Fields ..	14	563	2,567	476	+ 439.22	
29		Kolar Taluk ...	283	93	267	257	+ 4.09	
30		Mulbagal ...	326	629	205	174	+ 17.59	
31		Srinivaspur ...	325	10	181	146	+ 23.89	
32		Chintamani ...	271	580	210	175	+ 19.85	
33		Sidlaghatta ...	329	256	213	181	+ 17.60	
34		Bagepalli ...	447	72	147	130	+ 12.97	
35		Gudibanda (Sub-Taluk) ...						
36		Goribidnur ...						343	63	213	210	+ 15.70
37		Chikballapur ...	249	544	224	206	+ 8.65	
38		Malur ...	266	361	232	203	+ 14.26	
39		Bowringpet ...	321	437	280	199	+ 40.83	
39a		Bowringpet including Kolar Gold Fields.	336	355	281	211	+ 80.60	
Total Kolar District excluding Kolar Gold Fields.			3,164	485	217	185	+ 17.35	
Total including Kolar Gold Fields.			3,179	408	228	186	+ 22.41	
40	Tumkur District.	Tumkur ...	454	108	236	200	+ 18.32	
41		Maddur ...	605	324	193	162	+ 19.20	
42		Koratagere (Sub-Taluk) ...						
43		Sira ...	599	209	129	114	+ 13.57	
44		Pavagada ...	523	369	117	102	+ 14.73	
45		Chiknaikanhalli ...	531	457	113	97	+ 16.37	
46		Huliyar (Sub-Taluk) ...						
47		Gubbi ...						552	172	158	133	+ 18.83
48		Tiptur ...	508	256	178	155	+ 15.01	
49		Turuvekere (Sub-Taluk) ...						
50		Kunigal ...	382	140	204	174	+ 17.08	
Total Tumkur District ...			4,157	415	163	140	+ 16.89	

APPENDIX B—conold.

Talukwar Variation in Population, 1891—1901.—conold.

Serial No.	District.	Taluk.	Area.		Density per square mile.		Percentage of variation.
			Square miles.	Acres.	1901.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51	Chitaldurg District.	Chitaldurg ...	531	259	157	125	+ 25.08
52		Challakere ...	787	498	94	77	+ 21.95
53		Molakalmuru ...	289	525	130	112	+ 15.62
54		Jagalur ...	371	355	127	103	+ 23.45
55		Davangere ...	556	82	196	170	+ 15.39
56		Harihar (Sub-Taluk) ...					
57		Holalkere ...	678	158	120	99	+ 21.10
58		Hosdurga (Sub-Taluk) ...					
59		Hiriyur ...	807	161	82	67	+ 22.07
		Total Chitaldurg District ...	4,022	118	124	103	+ 20.49
60	Hassan District.	Hassan ...	475	188	265	239	+ 11.07
61		Alur (Sub-Taluk) ...					
62		Arsikere ...	485	594	164	134	+ 21.86
63		Belur *	338	555	234	214	+ 9.24
64		Manjarabad *	438	153	135	127	+ 6.16
65		Arkalgud ...	261	24	294	290	+ 1.27
66		Hole-Narsipur ...	232	318	246	219	+ 12.29
67		Channarayapatna ...	415	296	219	188	+ 16.28
		Total Hassan District ...	2,647	208	215	193	+ 11.12
68	Kadur District.	Chikmagalur *	638	189	142	133	+ 6.63
69		Kadur ...	570	330	142	127	+ 12.04
70		Tarikere *	467	548	170	151	+ 12.46
71		Koppa *	657	323	83	82	+ 1.37
72		Yedahalli (Sub-Taluk) *					
73		Mudgore *	433	208	107	95	+ 11.71
74		Sringeri Jahgir *	43	398	244	210	+ 16.53
		Total Kadur District ...	2,811	79	129	118	+ 9.09
75	Shimoga District.	Shimoga ...	687	273	133	137	— 2.76
76		Kumsi (Sub-Taluk) ...					
77		Channarayana ...	464	378	175	162	+ 8.26
78		Honnali ...	330	587	208	192	+ 8.17
79		Shikarpur ...	428	368	148	150	— 1.24
80		Sorab *	442	544	161	158	+ 2.06
81		Nagar *	665	563	85	89	— 3.69
82		Nagar *	528	320	77	81	— 5.57
83		Tirahalli *	476	29	121	124	— 2.83
		Total Shimoga District ...	4,024	502	132	131	+ 0.60

NOTE.—Taluk marked with an asterisk are those declared to be 'Malnad' for 'Kistbandi' purposes in the Rules under the Land Revenue Code.

[Appendix B to Chapter I—conold.]

APPENDIX C.

Classification of Taluks for Density of Population in 1901—1891 and variation.

Statement showing the classes of density and variation of population of each Taluk, 1901-1891.

SCALE.	Density Class.			
1st class	500 and over, per square mile.
2nd "	400 to 500 "
3rd "	300 to 400 "
4th "	250 to 300 "
5th "	200 to 250 "
6th "	150 to 200 "
7th "	100 to 150 "
8th "	less than 100.

Variation Class.			
1st class	...	..	Increase 30 per cent and over
2nd "	...	...	" 25 to 30 "
3rd "	...	...	" 20 to 25 "
4th "	...	...	" 15 to 20 "
5th "	...	...	" 10 to 15 "
6th "	...	..	" 5 to 10 "
7th "	...	...	" less than 5 "
8th "	...	.	Decrease 0 to 5 "
9th "	...	...	" 5 to 10 "

Provincial Summary.

		Class of Density.		Class of variation 1901 from 1891.
		1901.	1891.	
1	Total Province including the three cities ...	6	6	5
2	Do excluding the three cities ...	6	6	5
3	Eastern Division including the three cities ...	5	6	5
4	Do excluding the three cities ..	6	6	5
5	Western Division	6	7	6

Summary showing number of Taluks in each class of density in 1901 and 1891, and each class of variation, 1901 from 1891 (Taluks including cities).

					Density.		Variation of 1901 from 1891.
					1901.	1891.	
1st class	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
2nd "	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
3rd "	...	..	...	...	6	4	7
4th "	...	...	...	...	10	4	20
5th "	...	...	..	...	17	16	18
6th "	...	...	...	...	12	18	8
7th "	.	...	...	...	16	16	8
8th "	...	...	...	...	6	9	5
9th "	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
					69	69	69

APPENDIX C—contd.

Statement showing the names of Taluks and the classes of density and variation of each Taluk.

Serial No.	Taluk.			Class of Density.		Class of variation 1901 from 1891.		
				1901.	1891.			
1	Mysore City	...	...	1	1	9	Railway Taluk.
2	Do Taluk	...	...	5	5	6	
2a	Do including City	..	...	2	2	8	
3	Yedatore	..	...	3	3	5	
4	Hunsur	...	...	6	6	7	
5	Heggaddevankote	...	...	8	8	7	
6	Gundlapet	...	...	7	7	4	
7	Channaraynagar	...	...	5	6	5	
8	Nanjangud	4	4	5		Railway Taluk.
9	T. Narsipur	3	3	6		
10	Seringapatam	...	}	3	3	7	Railway Taluk.	
11	French Rocks (Sub)	...						
12	Mandya	...	...	4	5	4	Railway Taluk.
13	Nagamangala	..	...	6	6	5	
14	Krishnarajpete	..	...	5	5	5	
15	Malvalli	...	...	4	5	4	
16	Yelandur Jahgir	...	..	3	3	5	
	Total District excluding Mysore City...			5	5	5		
	Total including City			5	5	6		
17	Bangalore City	...	...	1	1	9	Railway Taluk.
18	Bangalore Taluk	...	...	3	4	4	
18a	Do including Bangalore City.	including Bangalore.		1	1	7		
19	Hoskote	4	5	3		Railway Taluk.
20	Devanahalli	4	5	5		
21	Dodballapur	5	6	5		Railway Taluk.
22	Nelamangala	4	5	5		Railway Taluk.
23	Magadi	5	6	4		
24	Channarayana	...	}	4	5	4		Railway Taluk.
25	Closepet (Sub)	...						
26	Kankanhalli	...	...	7	7	4	
27	Anekal	...	...	3	4	6	
	Total District excluding Bangalore City			5	5	4		
	Total District including Bangalore City			4	5	5		

APPENDIX C—contd.

Statement showing the names of Taluks and the classes of density and variation of each Taluk—contd.

Serial No.	Taluk.			Class of Density.		Class of variation 1901 from 1891.	
				1901.	1891.		
28	Kolar Gold Fields	...	...	1	2	1	
29	Kolar Taluk	...	...	4	4	7	
30	Mulbagal	...	...	5	6	4	
31	Srinivasapur	...	...	6	7	3	
32	Chintamani	..	...	5	6	4	
33	Sidleghatta	...	...	5	6	4	
34	Bagepalli	...	}	7	7	5	
35	Gudibanda (Sub)	...					
36	Goribidnur	...	...	5	5	4	Railway Taluk.
37	Chickballapur	..	...	5	5	6	
38	Malur	...	...	5	5	5	Railway Taluk.
39	Bowringpet	..	..	4	6	1	Railway Taluk.
39a	Bowringpet including Kolar Gold Fields.			3	5	1	
	Total District excluding Kolar Gold Fields.			5	6	4	
	Total Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields.			5	6	3	
40	Tumkur	...	..	5	5	4	Railway Taluk.
41	Maddagiri	...	}	6	6	4	
42	Koratagere (Sub)	...					
43	Sira	..	...	7	7	5	
44	Pavagada	...	...	7	7	5	
45	Chiknayakanhalli	...	}	7	8	4	
46	Huliyur (Sub)	...					
47	Gubbi	...	...	6	7	4	Railway Taluk.
48	Tiptur	...	}	6	6	4	
49	Turuvelere (Sub)	...					Railway Taluk.
50	Kunigal	..	...	5	6	4	
	Tot 1 Tumkur District	...	...	6	7	4	

APPENDIX C.—concluded.

Statement showing the names of Taluks and the classes of density and variation of each Taluk.

Serial No.	Taluk.		Class of Density.		Class of variation 1901 from 1891.			
			1901.	1891.				
51	Chitaldrug	..	...	6	7	2	Railway Taluk.
52	Challakere	...	...	8	8	3	
53	Molakalamuru	...	...	7	7	4	
54	Jagalur	..	...	7	7	3	
55	Davangere		}	6	6	4		
56	Harihar (Sub)							
57	Holalkere		}	7	8	3	Railway Taluk.	
58	Hosdurga (Sub)							
59	Hiriyur	...	...	8	8	3	
Total Chitaldrug District				..	7	7	3	
60	Hassan		}	4	5	5	Railway Taluk.	
61	Alur (Sub)							
62	Arsikere	...	...	6	7	3	
63	Belur	...	...	5	5	6	
64	Manjarabad	...	...	7	7	6	
65	Arkalgud	...	...	4	4	7	
66	Hole-Narsipur	...	...	5	5	5	
67	Channarayapatna	...	...	5	6	4	
Total Hassan District				...	5	6	5	
68	Chikmagalur	...	...	7	7	6	Railway Taluk.
69	Kadur	...	...	7	7	5	
70	Tarikere	...	...	6	6	5	Railway Taluk.
71	Koppa		}	8	8	7		
72	Yedahalli (Sub)							
73	Mudgere	..	..	7	8	5	
74	Sringeri Jahgir	..	..	5	5	4	
Total Kadur District				...	7	7	6	
75	Shimoga		}	7	7	8		
76	Kumsi (Sub)							
77	Channagiri	...	..	6	6	6	
78	Honnali	...	..	5	6	6	
79	Shikarpur	...	...	7	6	8	
80	Sorab	...	...	6	6	7	
81	Sagar	..	...	8	8	8	
82	Nagar	...	...	8	8	9	
83	Tirthahalli	...	..	7	7	8	
Total Shimoga District				...	7	7	7	

[Appendix C to Chapter I—continued]

APPENDIX D.

District Mean Seasonal Rainfall average for 1870-1901.

District.				South-West Monsoon (April to September).	North-East Mon- soon (October to March).	Total of both Monsoons.
Mysore	...	...	...	17.90	9.31	27.21
Bangalore	...	...	..	20.98	9.00	29.98
Kolar	...	...	...	18.24	9.33	27.57
Tumkur	...	..	...	17.89	8.09	25.98
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	14.89	5.93	20.82
Hassan	...	...	...	26.26	9.39	36.65
Kadur	...	..	...	39.30	9.87	49.17
Shimoga	...	...	...	58.88	7.53	66.41
Total Province				25.14	8.53	33.67

APPENDIX E.

Number of Municipalities in the State at the three Censuses.

Districts				1901	1891	1881
Mysore	...	...	...	26	17	17
Bangalore	...	..	...	17	16	16
Kolar	...	...	...	* 12	11	13
Tumkur	...	...	...	18	14	10
Chitaldrug	...	..	...	15	9	3
Total Eastern Division				88	67	59
Hassan	...	...	...	14	11	6
Kadur	...	...	...	9	7	6
Shimoga	..	..	..	14	13	12
Total Western Division				37	31	24
Total Province				* 125	98	83

* Including the Kolar Gold Fields which is a Sanitary Circle.

[Appendices D & E to Chapter I.]

CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Title of the chapter explained.—The expression “Movement of the population” taken as the title of this Chapter is an expression prescribed or sanctioned by statistical usage to denote the combined effect of the two factors, the balance between Births and Deaths, and the balance between Emigration and Immigration, which determine the strength of the population at any given time. What that strength was in Mysore on the night of the 1st of March 1901 and how it has varied from the strength at preceding decennial Censuses has already been fully explained. We may now proceed to examine to what extent the two factors just mentioned have contributed to the said variation.

2. *Defects in the registration of Vital Statistics.*—First as regards Births and Deaths:—Here, one is very much hampered by the fact that the available Vital Statistics are deficient and unreliable. It is only in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore whose Municipalities are governed by legislative enactment obliging both the Officials and the public to register Births and Deaths, that there is any systematic or effective registration of Births and Deaths; and even there (except probably in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) it is doubtful that the Statistics are at all reliable for the years preceding 1898 when, on the outbreak of Plague, the registration of Vital Statistics began to receive particular attention and scrutiny. As to the rest of the Province, the defects are much the same as complained of in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the remedial legislative measures adopted there have here yet to come. In these areas, the registration is done by the village Patel under the supervision and control of the Revenue Department, and the results are compiled and furnished to the Deputy Commissioner and Sanitary Commissioner in due course. Revenue officers on tour, and particularly on *jamabandi* duty, are supposed to check the registers which are written up by the Patel often with the help of the Shanbogue or other amanuensis. But this check is often perfunctory, for it requires a sort of mustering of the people themselves and an inquiry in regard to births and deaths which is seldom done, and which, it must also be admitted, is seldom practicable. The Patel is supposed to learn or inform himself of these domestic events, but this, in view of the dissimilarity of creeds, castes, and occupations of persons inhabiting a town or village, is impracticable in most cases, and it is alike unjust and useless to hold him responsible for correct registration when there is no obligation on the heads of families to inform him as occasion arises. Very often he places the cross mark or number denoting a birth or death in the wrong sex column of the Register, thus vitiating the statistics in sex distribution; and in the absence of light and leading and prompt correction, the mistake is perpetrated in a sufficiently large number of cases to vitiate the conclusions which will naturally be drawn from such statistics in respect of the law of sexes ruling in the particular locality. The placing of the mark or number a little to the right or a little to the left of a line which is length without breadth, makes all the difference between a birth and a death, and every such mistake doubles itself in the final balance between the two. Very often, individual births and deaths are kept out of the Register for reasons no doubt honestly believed to be sound and sufficient, but such as will distress the student of vital statistics:—“I did not enter this birth because the child was still-born,” or “because the child was not strong and healthy and likely to live long,” or “because it was a case in which the mother and child would be soon leaving the village.” Or “because it was an illegitimate child.” Or “because the parents were under a vow to give it away.” Or “because I intended but forgot to register after the mother and child had their bath, and the child was named,” or “that it is now dead” and so forth. In the case of deaths a very frequent reason for omission is that the dead person was not a resident of the village in which that person died or that the cause of death was not known to the Patel. Oftentimes also it is only a boy or a girl and not an adult that died, and social etiquette which governs the practice of condolences prohibits the making much of small things, and so forth.

3. *Balance between Births and Deaths contrasted with variation in Population.*—Such as they are, however, some birth and death Registers have been kept, and statistics based upon them have been compiled and sent up. They are worked out in the three Statements marked A, B and C appended to this Chapter. Statement A shows the total number of births and deaths during the ten years and two months which intervened between the Census of 1891 and the Census of 1901, together with the respective ratios and balance for the several Districts and Divisions. Statement B shows the proportions to population of births and deaths and the balance for the several Districts and Divisions for *each of the years* aforesaid. Statement C shows the number of deaths distributed over the *causes of death*. The balance as appearing in Statement A is transcribed here below, and by way of contrast shown alongside of the variation in population by Census enumeration already explained.

(Note.—Both the sets of figures here subjoined are percentages; whereas the proportions given in Statement A are per milleages.)

Districts and Divisions.	Balance of Births and Deaths per cent on the population of 1891.	Variation in Census population 1901 from 1891.
Mysore (including City) ...	— 30	+ 9.5
Bangalore (including City) ...	+ 2.34	+ 12.35
Kolar ...	+ 4.10	+ 22.41
Tumkur ...	+ 6.15	+ 16.89
Chitaldrug ...	+ 6.75	+ 20.49
Eastern Division ...	+ 2.90	+ 14.85
Hassan ...	+ 1.62	+ 11.12
Kadur ...	— .75	+ 9.09
Shimoga ...	— 3.52	+ 6.30
Western Division ...	— .93	+ 6.58
Total Province ...	+ 1.31	+ 12.51
Civil and Military Station ...	— 7.17	— 10.47
Total State including Civil and Military Station.	+ 1.63	+ 12.1

If registration of vital statistics were perfect and as a consequence column 2 in the above statement contained true figures, the difference between col. 2 and col. 3 would truly represent the balance between Emigration and Immigration. But unfortunately it is far, very far, from this.

Statement B which, as already stated, shows the proportions of Births and Deaths in the several Districts and Divisions *by years*, will serve at least one useful purpose, *viz.*, that of indicating the prevalence of epidemics and contrasting one year with another in point of healthiness. Judging from it, the year 1894-95 was the most favorable for the Province as a whole in which the births exceeded the deaths by 6.41 per cent of the population according to the Census of 1891, the excess in the Eastern Division alone being more than 8 per cent. For the Western Division, the following year 1895-96 seems to have been the most propitious. The year 1898-99 was the first year of the Plague in the Province; but the country had begun to get into the wrong side of the account from the preceding year 1897-98 when there was a particularly heavy mortality from fever as will appear from appended Statement marked C which distributes the deaths over the several reported causes for each of the years intervening between the two Censuses.

4. *Fallacy in taking Birth-place as the criterion of Emigration and Immigration.*—Passing on now to the balance between Emigration and Immigration, we are confronted with some difficulty here also. Of migrations of the people we have no direct statistics, and they have to be inferred only from the birth-places of the enumerated population. A foreign birth-place is not always conclusive proof of immigration in the ordinary sense of the word, because in the first place a number of persons enumerated on the night of the 1st of March might have been but casual visitors where they then were. At the Census of 1891 there were 279,326 such visitors (*Vide* page 17 of the Report of 1891). We cannot say how many such visitors there were in 1901, as the enumerators were not instructed to record this item of information, though, in view of the preliminary arrangements generally described in the Introductory Chapter of this Report, it is not likely that this number was proportionately large. In the second place a number of persons belonging to families permanently domiciled in the District of enumeration may nevertheless have been born elsewhere because the mothers had gone there to the home of their parents

or other close relations for accouchement. Of this there must be a large number, as it is one of the customs of Hindu society for the females to go to their mother's house, or a sister's house for confinement, particularly for the first two confinements, and oftentimes for the subsequent ones except the third, as to which there is a prohibition based upon the supposition that the first cries of the new born child should not be heard by the grandmother or other close relations of the child's mother. In this way, if a girl from country or District A were married into a family domiciled in country or District B, not only would she appear in the Census Tables as an immigrant into place B, but probably all her children (except perhaps one) would appear there as immigrants also. If one or more of these children be girls and are married into families domiciled in countries or Districts C, D, etc., they and their children would probably appear as immigrants at D, C, etc., the place of emigration being recorded, not as place B which actually is the case, but as place A where *they* have happened to be born. And so on. In the case of immigrants into the State taken as a whole, this fact need not materially vitiate the conclusions which may be drawn by comparing the present Census statistics with preceding Censuses, because there are so few of the latter for comparison, and the facilities afforded by social progress and interpresidential communications for intermarriages between families in different provinces, are comparatively of recent growth. But all the same, the point noticed is a disturbing element to be reckoned with, and to suggest the adoption of some means whereby inferences regarding migrations of people may in the future be based upon some data other than their birth-places alone. This is particularly so in respect of migrations between Districts of the Province or between them and contiguous Districts of British India. Some useful light would have been thrown on this feature of the case if we had sorted for and tabulated the ages and the castes of those who appear as immigrants in Table XI. But the limits of available time would probably have dissuaded us from attempting this, even if we had thought of it in the course of abstraction and tabulation.

5. *Immigrants into the Mysore State as a whole.*—Such as it is, however, taking birth-place as the test, we find from Table XI-Part B, that, out of a total population of 5,539,399 enumerated in the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 306,381 or about 5·5 per cent have named their birth-places as situated outside the Mysore State. The countries which have contributed to this number are shown in Subsidiary Table V appended to this Chapter.

6. *Emigrants from the Mysore State as a whole.*—Similarly from Census Table XI of other Provinces of British India and Ceylon, we learn that 132,342 persons born in the Mysore State are to be found there. There may be other countries of the world to which also Mysore-born people have emigrated, but we have no complete information in regard to such. The Provincial Administration Reports show that 474 emigrants to Natal and Mauritius were registered by the District Magistrate of Bangalore between the years 1891 and 1898 when further registration was stopped, against 1,213 emigrants during the preceding decade to the said places as well as to others farther away. It is quite possible that some of these had not returned by the date of the present Census. But the statistics relating to those countries as well as other countries beyond India and Ceylon, are not available to us. The Provinces in India in which Mysore-born people are reported to have been found are given in columns 5, 6 and 7 of Subsidiary Table IV appended to this Chapter; the number shown for Ceylon are stated to be "India-born Kanarese people" which may mean people born in North or South Canara or Mysore. But we venture to reckon them all as Mysore people, first because Ceylon does not appear to be exchanging with the two Canara Districts, and, second because Bombay and Madras do not appear to have taken credit for the persons in question.

7. *Net result to the Mysore State as a whole.*—Putting the two together we find that between 306,381 foreign-born persons found in the Mysore State and 132,342 Mysore-born persons found elsewhere, the balance of 174,039 persons is in favor of Mysore, that is to say, the State has received this number more than it has given away to other Provinces in India and Ceylon.

8. *Foreign-born Immigrants compared with previous Censuses Districtwise.*—The number of foreign-born persons found in the Mysore State (including the Civil

and Military Station of Bangalore) at the present and preceding Censuses are contrasted below :—

1881	...	...	...	...	174,477
1891	...	...	...	...	197,508 or 13 per cent above 1881
1901	...	...	...	...	306,381 or 56 per cent above 1891 and 75 per cent above 1881.

If all these may be regarded as immigrants (as well they may in the circumstances already explained), it will be most interesting to ascertain the occupations upon which they are employed and by which they earn a livelihood. This will be noticed further on.

The distribution of the foreign-born immigrants in the several Districts of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1891 has been as shown below :—

	1901.	1891.
Mysore (including City)	14,915	11,627
Bangalore (including City)	24,541	19,843
Kolar (including Gold Fields)	92,347	39,875
Tumkur	26,366	20,779
Chitaldrug	39,700	21,689
Eastern Division	197,869	113,843
Hassan	12,821	5,931
Kadur	36,905	19,585
Shimoga	33,931	27,359
Western Division	83,657	52,875
Total Province	281,526	166,688
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	24,855	30,820
Total, Mysore State	306,381	197,508

9. *Proportion of the aforesaid foreign-born Immigrants appertaining to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore compared with 1891.*—Of the 306,381 foreign-born persons just mentioned, 24,855 or more than 8 per cent appertain to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This number is 5,905 fewer than in 1891. If these persons may be regarded as floating * population with their permanent residences at their birth-places outside the Province, the probability is that they left the Civil and Military Station owing to the outbreak of plague, rather than that any appreciable number of them died of the plague. In that case, their departure would account for more than half the decrease of 10,482 already noticed in the entire population of this tract. The deaths from plague numbered 6,080.

10. *The Countries whence they come.*—Of the 24,855 foreign-born persons found in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the great majority (*viz.*, 21,063) are from British India, 18,184 of them being from the Madras Presidency and the rest from various other Provinces.

2,016 are from Native States, and this is nearly a third of the number for the whole of the Mysore State; 1,676 of them are from Hyderabad, and the remaining from Madras and Rajputana States.

177 are from Pondicherry, and this is about half the number for the entire State from that place.

1,442 belong to various countries in Europe (out of 2,305 for the entire State), the great majority of them, *viz.*, 1,347 hail from the British Isles, while France with 51, and Germany with 26, nearly exhaust the remainder. The rest are nearly equally divided between all the other countries of Europe. It may here be remarked that Germans and Frenchmen are pretty equally divided between the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the rest of the Mysore State in the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur, while of Italians there are only 4 in the Civil and Military Station against 59 in the rest of the State, of whom 56 are in the Kolar Gold Fields. What has just been said of Italians is true also of Americans of whom there are 9 in the Civil and Military Station against 11 elsewhere in the country distributed nearly equally over all the Districts. Australia has also contributed a small quota of 11 to the foreign-born found in the Civil and Military Station.

NOTE.—* The decrease may also be partly due to the existence of fewer troops and followers in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore than in 1891.

11. *Proportion of the foreign-born Immigrants appertaining to the rest of the State compared with 1891.*—Of the entire number of 306,381 foreign-born immigrants, the vast majority of 281,526 or nearly 92 per cent are to be found in the Cities and Districts of the State other than the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This number contrasts as shown below with those of the previous Censuses :—

1881	...	...	...	...	174,477
1891	...	...	...	...	166,688 or 4½ per cent below 1881
1901	...	...	...	...	281,526 or 69 per cent above 1891

In 1891, Coorg alone seemed to have sent more than in 1881, while Madras, Bombay and other Provinces had sent less. In 1901 all Provinces have contributed to the increase in various degrees as shown below :—

1881	From	1891.	1901.	Increase in 1901.
140,021	Madras	... 139,580	236,733	97,153
23,410	Bombay	... 20,428	35,258	14,830
662	Coorg	... 1,607	2,493	886
10,384	Other Provinces	... 5,073	7,042	1,969
174,477		166,688	281,526	114,838

The distribution of these immigrants by sexes is very much in accord with the variation in their total number, except in the case of the Madras Presidency as to which the figures are as given below, showing that there has been a steady increase of males at all the three Censuses, whereas among the females there was a decrease found at the Census of 1891 which has been very much out-numbered by the increase recorded in 1901.

Immigrants from Madras—					Males.	Females.
1881	...	...	...	...	74,332	65,689
1891	...	...	...	...	79,183	60,397
					+	—
1901	...	...	...	...	133,114	103,619
					+53,931	+43,223

12. *The Countries whence they come.*—Of the 281,526 foreign-born persons found in the Mysore Province, the vast majority of 275,707 are from British India, and a small contingent of 4,176 from Native States, and 492 from French and Portuguese Settlements and other parts of India. 753 hail from the British Islands, of whom 605 are in the Eastern Division chiefly in the Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and 148 in the Western Division practically all in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. The other countries of Europe contribute 111, of whom 97 are in the Eastern Division chiefly in the Kolar Gold Fields and 14 in the Western Division almost entirely in the Kadur District. Other continents have also contributed small numbers.

13. *Emigrants to Countries in India and Ceylon and an analysis of the balance of interchanges.*—It has already been stated that the account of immigration and emigration for the State taken as a whole, shows a balance of 174,039 persons in favor of Mysore. Of these, 3,306 persons are immigrants from countries beyond India and Ceylon, whose Census statistics, as has already been remarked, are not available to us for calculation of interchanges. The remaining 170,733 persons belong to Districts in India and Ceylon, and the columns 8, 9 and 10 of Subsidiary Table IV show how this number is distributed between the several Presidencies and Districts. It is the net result of an emigration of 132,342 persons—64,047 males, 67,595 females, and an immigration of 303,075 persons—168,147 males, 134,628 females between all those Districts on the one hand, and Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore on the other, as shown in the first seven columns of Subsidiary Table IV.

The 132,342 emigrants there shown are nearly 8 per cent less than the number (143,533) by the Census of 1891. How many of them were born in the

Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as distinguished from the rest of the State, or in particular Districts of the State as distinguished from other Districts, we cannot say, as the necessary distinction does not appear to have been made in the Census enumeration of the Provinces concerned. They are to be found in all parts of India and in Ceylon, which between them have sent us the 303,075 immigrants above mentioned. A close study of Subsidiary Table IV will furnish information of interest and value. It will be found therefrom that the interchange of population is greatest with the contiguous Districts of North Canara, Dharwar, Bellary, Anantapur, Cudappa, North Arcot, Salem, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Coorg. All except the Nilgiris and Coorg take many from us but give us more; and of the many that they take, the females are more numerous than the males, while of those whom they send, the males are the more numerous of the two sexes. In the case of the Nilgiris and Coorg, however, the numbers that they take are far more than those they give. What they have given are probably only nominally so, being really children of Mysorean parents born when they were temporarily living in those Provinces.

14. *Occupations of the Emigrants; and Literacy and Occupations of the Immigrants.*—Of the occupations of the Mysore-born emigrants in the Provinces where they are found, we have no accurate knowledge. But it is well known that most of those in Coorg and the Nilgiris are laborers temporarily employed on tea and coffee plantations where Mysore agricultural labor is most highly prized. And some are employed in Administrative, Artistic and Professional callings elsewhere. It is probable also that many are exchanges of social relations, rather than possessing importance from an economic point of view.

Of the occupations of the foreign immigrants into Mysore, however, we have worked out special statistics. They relate to the Province of Mysore excluding the Civil and Military Station, and are compiled in Main Table XI-A, and worked out for proportions in Subsidiary Table VI appended to this Chapter. These Tables show not only the occupations of the immigrants but also the extent of literacy among them.

Out of the total number of 281,526 immigrants from all countries beyond Mysore (India, Asia and other continents) 27,437, *viz.*, 24,721 males and 2,716 females, are literate in the Census term of the word, that is to say, sufficiently educated to be able to read and write. Of this number 26,502 are India-born. In both cases the proportion to the total is between 9 and 10 per cent. Indeed the difference between the India-born and those born in all countries including India is so small that practically it makes no difference in the percentage proportions whether in respect of literacy or of other attributes to be hereafter noticed.

With regard to their occupations 151,504 are actual workers earning wages by their labor, and 130,022 are dependents upon the actual workers. Their distribution by sexes and between the two natural divisions is as follows:—

<i>Actual Workers—</i>			Males.	Females.	Total.
Eastern Division	..	...	69,968	19,503	89,471
Western Division	...	...	46,813	15,220	62,033
			116,781	34,723	151,504
<i>Dependents—</i>					
Eastern Division	..	...	33,923	74,475	108,398
Western Division	..	...	6,566	15,058	21,624
			40,489	89,533	130,022

In several cases the actual workers earning a wage have more than one occupation or means of livelihood. We have worked out the statistics relating only to the principal occupations, omitting the subsidiary occupations as being comparatively unimportant. Distributed over principal occupations, and grouping the occupations under the main heads called "Orders" in the scheme of classification to be hereafter explained, the actual numbers and the percentage proportions are as shown in appended Subsidiary Table VI, where the occupations are arranged in the

numerical order of the persons living by them. It will appear therefrom that the immigrants are mostly employed on occupations alike profitable to themselves and beneficial to the Province as a whole. Almost all the important occupations are represented in the list, and in all occupations with two exceptions, the greater part of the numbers employed are in the Eastern Division which is proportionately larger than the Western Division. The two exceptions are agriculture and preparation and supply of material substances made of wood, cane and leaves. The former is due to the large influx of laborers from below the Ghats to work on coffee estates and areca-nut gardens in the Malnad tracts, while the latter comprising carpenters, sawyers, dealers in timber and bamboos, basket-makers, leaf-plate-makers and sellers, is of course due to the existence of the raw material of work in greater abundance in the Western Division.

In Subsidiary Table VI just referred to, the percentage proportions which the immigrant actual workers bear to the entire number of actual workers in the whole Province under each "Order" of occupation is also shown. It will appear therefrom that the following heads show large and noteworthy proportions :—

Earth-work and general labor ..	21.3 per cent.
Personal, household and sanitary services	14.4 do
Means of livelihood, independent of occupations .	16 do
Commerce	13.5 do
Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	10 do
Buildings	24.3 do
Transport and storage	29.7 do
Preparation and supply of materials made of wood, cane, etc.	15.2 do

Examining the heads of occupations it is observed that earth-work and general labor employs 51,838 persons or above 18 per cent of the total number of immigrants ; and 21 per cent of the entire number of actual workers under the same head in the Province. This is an index of the demand that there is for unskilled labor, and the disparity between the outlay on wages for unskilled labor and the powers of the local landless community to absorb it. Of the 42,389 employed on agriculture, which is the next numerous head, the vast majority (36,315) are from the Madras Presidency and an appreciable contingent (5,357) are from the Bombay Presidency. The former are found chiefly in the Kolar (6,909), Tumkur (4,348) and Chitaldrug (4,146) Districts of the Eastern Division, and in all the Districts of the Western Division, *viz.*, Hassan (4,454), Kadur (9,581) and Shimoga (4,847). The latter on the other hand, *i e.*, the Bombay immigrants employed on agriculture are to be found almost entirely (3,337) in the Shimoga District and only a few are found in the Kadur (284) and Chitaldrug (842) Districts. It is very much so also in the case of the 8,407 persons employed in personal, household and sanitary services. The great majority of them (*viz.*, 7,700) are from the Madras Presidency and are nearly equally divided between the Eastern Division (4,674) and Western Division (3,026). Of the small contingent of 488 from the Bombay Presidency, the majority (289) are found in the Western Division.

The 7,082 immigrants employed on "Metals and Precious Stones" represent about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the entire number in the Province comprised under this head of occupation and chiefly consist of workers in brass, copper and bell-metal, tin and iron and steel. The great majority (6,187) come from the Madras Presidency. Small but valuable contingents come also from Bombay (431), the Nizam's Dominions (30), Rajputana States (11), French Settlements (27) and Portuguese Settlements (10). The Kolar District including the Kolar Gold Fields absorb 5,183 of these immigrants practically all (4,767) being from the Madras Presidency. The remainder, *viz.*, 1,899 are distributed more or less throughout the Province. Of those from the Madras Presidency, 544 are to be found in the Western Division, *viz.*, 41 in Hassan, 251 in Kadur and 252 in Shimoga. Of the 431 from Bombay, the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts absorb the largest number (239 + 109 = 348). The Chitaldrug District takes all the 13 from the Central Provinces. Taking the immigrants employed on the occupation under review as a body, the 410 of them in the Bangalore City and District, and 104 of them in the Mysore City and District may not appear so remarkable or noteworthy as the 217 in the Tumkur District, 308 in the Chitaldrug District, 69 in the Hassan District, 289 in the Kadur District and 502 in the Shimoga District. Railway and Government Public Works generally and the great

Marikanave Reservoir Works in the Hiriyr Taluk of the Chitaldrug District, the new Palace Works at Mysore, the Water Works at Bangalore and Mysore, the requirements of the Gold Mining Industry in Kolar and of the Cauvery Power Scheme in Malvalli Taluk of the Mysore District, no doubt account for a large proportion of these immigrants. There is reason to believe that the growing wants of local private communities also account for the existence of an appreciable proportion of this class of immigrants.

The next largest number, *viz.*, 6,751, are under means of subsistence, independent of occupations, such as house-rent and other property not being land, mendicancy and at the State expense, such as pensioners, inmates of Asylums, Jails etc.

The 7,851 under the combined heads of commerce and transport and storage represent the briskness of trade and communications generally.

The 4,529 employed on textile fabrics and dress, the 3,816 employed on buildings, the 2,769 employed on working up wood, cane and leaves are all quite as significant as those employed on metals and precious stones. The 2,671 employed under Administration (which includes some of the Imperial Government and Railway employes, Railway Police, Durbar Officials and menials, Service of Local and Municipal bodies and village service) and the 2,541 employed in the learned and artistic professions come last, among the heads of employment which cover more than 2,000 persons each. The other heads are comparatively insignificant and may here be passed over.

Viewed by nationalities, the principal occupations of actual workers among European and American immigrants may be worth noting here. Of European immigrants there are 612 actual workers distributed over "Orders" of occupations as shown below :—

Number of Actual Workers.	"Order."
12	Administration.
17	Defence.
107	Agriculture (<i>viz.</i> , 2 in Mysore City, 4 in Bangalore City, 1 in Kolar Gold Fields, 44 in Hassan and 56 in Kadar District).
9	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services (<i>viz.</i> , 8 in Mysore City and 1 in the Kolar District).
2	Preparation of Food, drink and stimulants in the Bangalore City.
13	Preparation of Supplementary requirements, all in the Kolar Gold Fields.
1	Textile Fabrics in the Bangalore City.
338	Metals and Precious stones (<i>viz.</i> , 2 in the Bangalore City and 336 in the Kolar Gold Fields.)
1	Glass, earthenware and stoneware in the Mysore District.
2	Preparation of substances in wood, cane and leaves, both in the Tumkur District.
7	Commerce (<i>viz.</i> , 3 in the Bangalore City, 2 in Hassan and 2 in Kadar).
24	Transport and Storage (chiefly Railways).
60	Learned and artistic professions (found in all Districts except Shimoga).
1	Indefinite.
18	Independent (2 in Mysore City, 1 in Mysore District, 12 in Bangalore City, 2 in Tumkur and 1 in Hassan District).

And of Americans there are 10 actual workers employed as follows :—

Number of Actual Workers.	"Order."
1	Administration.
1	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services in the Bangalore City.
1	Agriculture.
4	Metals and Precious stones (Kolar Gold Fields).
2	Learned and artistic professions (Kolar Gold Fields).
1	Independent.

Attention may also be specially drawn to the cases of 3 Chinese immigrants employed on the Kolar Gold Fields on "Preparation of supplementary requirements" and on "Metals and Precious Stones"; to the cases of 5 immigrants from the Straits Settlements employed on "Transport and Storage" in the Bangalore District and in "Learned and artistic professions" in the Chitaldrug District; and lastly, though not least in importance, to the cases of 2 Japanese employed on agriculture (in experimental cultivation of mulberry) in the Bangalore District.

15. *Subsidiary Tables showing Immigration and Emigration, Districtwar, viz., Subsidiary Tables I, II, III and Triangular Table marked D.*—We have hitherto been considering Immigration and Emigration in respect of the State as a whole. But it is necessary also to consider them by Natural Divisions and Districts. The actual numbers are to be looked for in Table XI, and the proportions are worked out and exhibited in the Subsidiary Tables I, II and III.

In studying these Subsidiary Tables, it should be borne in mind that immigrants in respect of a District or Natural Division mean immigrants from the Districts of the Province as well as from beyond the Province altogether. Similarly emigrants ought to mean emigrants to other Districts of the Province as well as to places outside the Province altogether; but as the available statistics of the latter are (as has already been observed) with reference to the Province as a whole, and not by Districts, the number who have emigrated out of the Province altogether has to be entered at foot of the Subsidiary Table II apart from Districts and Natural Divisions; so that the statistics of "Emigration" opposite to names of districts practically cover only emigrants to other Districts within the Province.

Subsidiary Table I shows the proportion of immigrants to the population enumerated in each Division and District, and distributes ten thousand of the censused population proportionately by their birth-places according as these are situated in the Division or District of enumeration, in contiguous or non-contiguous Districts of the Province, in contiguous or non-contiguous Districts of British India, in countries contiguous to or remote from India, and in other countries of the world.

Subsidiary Table II shows the proportion of emigrants from each Division and District to the population born therein and distributes ten thousand of the population born in the Division or District between "enumerated in the same Division or District," "in other Divisions or Districts" and "elsewhere."

Subsidiary Table III compares 1901 with 1891 with a view to showing variation in migration.

And the triangular Table forming Appendix marked D in a set of three parts relating respectively to the three censuses shows in one view the actual number of persons by sexes appearing as migrants in the Census returns of 1881, 1891 and 1901.

This mass of statistics can have no interest to readers outside Mysore, and may be somewhat repulsive even to readers within the country. But they are likely to have a special significance to the few still here who knew the country intimately before the Great Famine of 1876-78 which is a land-mark in the economical history of the country, and to the many more who, having witnessed the painful events of that memorable period, have been spared to watch the progress of the succeeding years.

16. *Analysis of Immigration, Districtwar Subsidiary Table I.*—Out of the 5,539,399 souls censused in 1901, 5,038,797 or nearly 94 per cent were persons born in the Districts in which they were respectively found. These numbers include the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. In this connection, it should be explained and noted that in regard to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore all born in the Province as a whole, are put together as indigenous, because details by Districts are not available.

If this tract be excluded, the number of indigenous people censused in all the Districts of the Province is 4,974,053 or a little more than 91 per cent. The remaining 9 per cent therefore cover persons found in Districts other than those of their birth, who are called immigrants for the purposes of this part of the Report. From columns 10 to 12 of Subsidiary Table I, it will be seen that this proportion (16·5 per cent), is largest, of course, in the Kolar District which includes the Kolar Gold Fields. It is the least in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts (with 2·6 and 3·1 per cent respectively) which, as will be noticed later on, are the Districts which most of all send out their indigenous people to other Districts. Tumkur and Chitaldrug contain 9 and 11 per cent immigrants respectively. Curiously enough, the Hassan and Shimoga Districts contain only 6·6 and 8·8 per cent respectively, notwithstanding that their coffee and areca-nut gardens attract a large number of immigrant laborers, which are much smaller figures than those for Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Kadur with its 16·7 per cent reflects the conditions to be expected from the large extent of coffee cultivation to be found in it, and, in this respect, is quite on a par with the Kolar District with its Gold Fields.

By sexes, they are generally equal in number in all the Districts except in the Kolar and Kadur Districts, where, as might be expected, the proportion of males preponderates. In the Tumkur District it is the other way, the females being one per cent more numerous than the males.

Viewed by the contiguity or remoteness of the Districts whence they come, whether these be the Districts of the Mysore Province or British India, it will be observed from columns 3 to 6 of Subsidiary Table I, that in all the Districts except Kolar, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, the proportion of contingents from contiguous Districts of the Province exceed those of contingents from contiguous Districts of British India. This is due in the case of the respective Districts to the Gold Mining Industry in Kolar, and the coffee and areca-nut cultivation in Kadur and Shimoga Districts. In the Chitaldrug District the cause is not so briefly explainable. On an examination of the statistics by "Groups" and "Sub-orders" of occupations (not printed) it appears that almost every important occupation evidencing or promoting fair prosperity of local communities is represented among the immigrants from beyond Mysore. Of 16,958 Foreign-born immigrant actual workers in the District, the more interesting or noteworthy heads of occupations, and the numbers thereunder, are as shown below :—

5,044 under (5) Agriculture, 2,796 of them being proprietors of land, and 2,239 tenants or renters or co-cultivators.

4,842 under (22) Earth-work and general labor, only 5 of them being well-sinkers.

934 under (9) Building, 887 of them being masons and builders.

898 under (12) Textile fabrics and dress, 478 of them being cotton weavers (hand industry); 198 piece-goods dealers; 60 Tailors and dress makers.

308 under (13) Metals and precious stones, of whom 155 are workers in gold, silver and precious stones, and 134 are workers in the inferior metals of iron, tin, zinc, etc.

159 under (14) Glass, earthenware and stoneware, of whom 140 are potters.

384 under (15) Wood, cane and leaves, of whom 249 are carpenters, 53 wood-cutters, sawyers, etc.

118 under (17) Leather, of whom 38 are shoe, boot and sandal workers, and 62 sellers of hides, etc.

500 under (18) Commerce including 4 Bankers and money-lenders and 433 general shop-keepers (unspecified).

244 under (19) Transport, of whom 184 are cart-owners, drivers, etc.

286 under (20) Learned and artistic professions, of whom 96 are under religious occupations and 67 are under educational occupations.

And lastly, 1,189 under (24) Means of Livelihood independent of occupations, of whom 1,160 are mendicants not in connection with a religious order.

In regard to non-contiguous Districts, however, the case stands the other way, that is to say, the proportion of contingents from non-contiguous Districts in British India is greater than the proportion of the contingents from non-contiguous Districts of the Province itself. The disparity, however, is not much in the case of the Hassan, Shimoga and Mysore Districts. It is greatest in the Kadur District and nearly so in the Kolar District; Bangalore District comes next; and the Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts stand last and nearly equal.

Taking the Province as a whole, the proportions are—

3.06 per cent for contiguous Districts of the Province.

3.54 per cent for contiguous Districts of British India.

5.50 per cent for non-contiguous Districts of the Province.

1.59 per cent for non-contiguous Districts of British India.

8.69 per cent being the total of all.

The numbers from countries beyond India are too small to yield appreciable proportions.

17. *Comparison of Migration with Madras and Bombay Districts.*—It has been stated above that a little more than 91 per cent of the entire population in the Province were born in the Districts in which they were enumerated on the Census night. The corresponding proportions for the Natural Divisions of the Madras Presidency are 96 for the East Coast Division, 94 for the Deccan Division (Cuddappa, Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, etc.), 95 for the South Division (Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevely, etc.), and 98 for the West Coast Division (Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara), all together making an average of 96 for the entire Presidency, which Mr. Francis (the Superintendent of Madras Census operations) remarks “demonstrates how unadventurous the inhabitants of this Presidency are in the matter of inland travel.” Tested by this standard, the Mysore people seem to be more adventurous than Madras to the extent of about 5 per cent of their numbers. Of the Districts of Bombay Presidency, 11 Districts show greater venture, while 13 other Districts are on a par with or behind Mysore (*viz.*, Belgaum, Pooma, Canara, Surat, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Shikarpur).

18. *Analysis of Emigration, Districtwise-Subsidiary Table II.*—Passing on to Subsidiary Table II which relates to emigration, it may be observed that the 5,038,797 persons counted as the number found on the Census night in the Districts in which they were born, and which has formed a cardinal point of Subsidiary Table I, is still a cardinal point for Subsidiary Table II. In the former case its component District parts were compared with the populations respectively found in the several Districts of the Province. In the latter case, those same parts are compared with the total living persons born in those Districts respectively as appearing from Column 2 of Table XI;—born at any time, and only during the decade intervening between the past and the present Censuses.

Taking the State as a whole including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 5,038,797 persons are found in the District of birth; 194,221 persons are found in other Districts of the Province; 132,342 persons are found in other Provinces of India and Ceylon.

That is to say, out of every 100 of the persons born in each District including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 93·92 are found in the District of birth; 3·62 are found in other Districts of the Province; 2·46 are found in other Provinces of India and Ceylon.

Here, as in other cases, a decimal fraction of persons is of course purely imaginary and arithmetical, and 2·46 per cent is an abbreviated form of 246 per ten thousand.

In examining the proportions of emigrants by Districts as shown in columns 5 to 7 of Subsidiary Table II, it should be noted that as we have no details showing in what Districts the 132,342 persons found in Provinces of India and Ceylon beyond Mysore were born, the percentages worked out and entered in these columns are only the percentages of emigrants found in Districts of the Province itself other than the District of birth. It will be found therefrom that the averages for the Eastern and Western Divisions are much the same (3·8 and 3·6 per cent respectively) and that the Provincial average is 6·08 per cent. The Bangalore District shows the largest proportion of emigrants, *viz.*, 5·8 per cent, though in point of numbers, as will be observed on a reference to the appended triangular statement marked D, it is next after the Mysore District. Next to Bangalore comes Tumkur with 4·3 per cent, though putting emigration and immigration together, as will be observed on a reference to the statement D, the net result is a gain of 7,256 persons to this District. The three Districts of the Western Division come next with 3·5 or 3·6 per cent each. In the case of one of them alone, *viz.*, the Shimoga District, the net result of emigration and immigration is against the District to the extent of 4,921 while in the case of the Hassan and Kadur Districts it is the other way, the gain being 12,538 in Kadur and 5,585 in Hassan District. Kolar comes next with a proportion of 3·4 per cent, though putting emigration and immigration together the net result is here also a gain of 5,994 in favor of the District. Next comes Chitaldrug with 3·2 per cent, the net result of both emigration and immigration being

a small loss of 283. Mysore comes last with the small proportion of 2·6 per cent of emigrants, but the actual number is the largest of all Districts except Bangalore, and the net result larger even than Bangalore.

19. *Brief presentation of Immigration and Emigration proportions.*—The main proportional statistics of immigration and emigration above reviewed, are presented in the following tabular statement, briefly, so as to be taken in in one view. In this statement, in the case of each District, the difference between 100 and the figure in column two shows the proportion of immigrants into that District from outside wherever their birth-place may be; and the difference between 100 and the figure in column three shows the proportion of emigrants from that District to other Districts of the State :—

District	Percentage proportion of the District-born enumerated in the District to the total population of the District. (<i>Vide</i> Subsidiary Table I)	Percentage proportion of the District-born enumerated in the District to the total number of persons born in the same District (<i>Vide</i> Subsidiary Table II)
Mysore	97	97
Bangalore (Excluding Civil and Military Station)	92	94
Kolar	83	96
Tumkur	91	95
Chitaldrug	89	96
Eastern Division	91	96
Hassan	93	96
Kadur	83	96
Shimoga	91	96
Western Division	90	96
Province	91	96

20. *Variation in Migration, 1901-1891—Subsidiary Table III.*—We may now pass on to Subsidiary Table III which exhibits the variations in migrations by comparing the statistics of the home-born (as we may conveniently designate those born in a given District for the two Censuses of 1901 and 1891. Columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of home-born in total population by the two Censuses; by way of appraising the significance of these percentages, the variations in the total population and in the population born in the District, whether found in the same or in other Districts, are shown in columns 4 and 5.

Viewing the Province as a whole including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it will be observed—

- (a) that there has been an increase of 10·3 per cent in the births as reckoned from birth-place returns (the corresponding increase at the previous Census of 1891 over 1881 was 18·3 per cent);
- (b) that there has been an increase of 12·1 per cent in the total population enumerated (the corresponding increase at the previous Census of 1891 over 1881 was 18·1 per cent);
- (c) but that the percentage of District-born, *i. e.*, home-born enumerated in the Districts of birth is much the same in 1901 as in 1891, the difference being ·1 per cent less in internal migration.

The variations are more marked in the several Divisions and Districts, as to which the figures in the Table will speak for themselves. Attention, however, may here be specially drawn to the Chitaldrug District in which all the proportions are the highest of all. The increase in District-born population is 16·4 per cent, and they have remained in the District to the extent of ·2 per cent more in 1901 than in 1891; and there is an increase of 20·5 per cent in the entire population of the District.

21. *Review of statistics of interchange of populations between each two Districts.*—We have hitherto reviewed immigration and emigration in the case of each District taken as against all other Districts of the Mysore State and Provinces of India put together. Equal if not greater interest attaches to the movement of the people from one District to another District within the State itself, that is to say, interchange of population between every two Districts of the State. Here, actual figures are more useful than proportions, and their interest is enhanced by comparison of the statistics by the three Censuses for which statistics are available, and by comparison not only of persons, but also of their distribution by sexes. Appended triangular statement marked D presents the comparative statistics in one view.

It will appear therefrom that, taking the Province as a whole, the populations migrating from the Districts of birth to other Districts have been found to be at the three Censuses as shown below, the total by the present Census being 7·85 per cent above 1891 and 3·92 per cent above 1881:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1901	194,221	90,121	104,100
1891	180,072	83,755	96,317
1881	186,896	84,769	102,127

The net results of interchanges in each District are as shown below:—

+ denoting gain, and — denoting loss.

		1901	1891	1881
Mysore	P	—14,303	—16,022	—8,537
	M	—5,794	—7,320	—2,872
	F	—8,509	—8,702	—5,665
Bangalore	P	—11,861	—14,523	—4,528
	M	—6,831	—5,025	—2,451
	F	—5,030	—9,498	—2,077
Kolar	P	+5,994	+13,394	—764
	M	+3,534	+3,154	—1,065
	F	+2,460	+10,240	+301
Tumkur	P	+7,256	+660	—5,809
	M	+1,816	+35	—3,452
	F	+5,440	+581	—2,357
Chitaldrug	P	—288	—2,416	—11,309
	M	—93	—1,686	—6,078
	F	—125	—730	—5,231
Hassan	P	+5,585	+6,305	+5,140
	M	+3,922	+2,893	+1,686
	F	+1,663	+3,412	+3,454
Kadur	P	+12,538	+11,597	+15,956
	M	+6,698	+7,703	+9,703
	F	+5,840	+3,894	+6,253
Shimoga	P	—4,921	+1,049	+9,851
	M	—3,252	+246	+4,529
	F	—1,669	+803	+5,322

Examining them by Districts, the following salient features will be observed. We may here employ the words “give” and “take,” or “giving” and “taking” to briefly denote the net results according as they are respectively against, or in favor of a District.

Mysore District.—At the three Censuses the balance of migration between this District and all the other Districts has always been against the Mysore District, that is

to say, it has sent out persons in larger numbers than it has received. Both in giving and in taking, the males have exceeded the females in all cases except in those of the Hassan and Tumkur Districts, to which Mysore is found to have given more females than males at all the three Censuses. This excess of females over males is found in its relation also with the Kolar and Bangalore Districts at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901.

Bangalore District.—This District is also a great centre in which the emigrants are more numerous than the immigrants. At all the three Censuses it is found to have sent persons to all the Districts except Mysore from which it has taken in the net result. In all giving and taking, the males have exceeded the females in number, except in its relation with the Tumkur District to which it is found to have given more females than males at all the three Censuses.

Kolar District.—A small emigration of 764 persons in 1881, was at the next Census found to have been displaced by a very large immigration of 13,394 persons, which, however, at the ensuing Census of 1901 has been reduced to 5,994. The rush in the decade preceding 1891 was doubtless due to the development of the Gold Mining Industry. This development has continued during the succeeding decade, but foreign laborers have taken the place of Provincials, doubtless because, with favorable seasons, the latter have found greater satisfaction in their agricultural occupations nearer home.

Examined in its relation with individual Districts, the tide of Kolar emigration has always run to the Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

In 1881 and 1891, it ran to the Shimoga District also, but it has turned the other way in 1901.

In 1881 and 1891, the Kolar District under consideration, gained from Tumkur. In 1901, it is found to have given to Tumkur as a net result.

In regard to the details of sexes, the balance has oscillated considerably. The males exceeded the females in all giving and taking, except in the following cases in which the females have outnumbered the males :—

- (a) In taking from Mysore at all the three Censuses.
- (b) In taking from Tumkur at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.
- (c) In taking from Bangalore at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901.
- (d) In giving to Kadur at the Census of 1901.

Tumkur District.—In 1881, the net result was against the District. At the two subsequent Censuses, the net result has been in its favor, the females exceeding the males.

The District has always taken from Mysore and Bangalore, and given to the coffee Districts of Kadur and Hassan.

It had given to Shimoga in 1881 and again in 1891. But in 1901 it is found to have taken from Shimoga.

To Chitaldrug it has been giving in 1891 and 1901.

The females exceed the males in taking from Mysore and Chitaldrug in 1891 and 1901 and in taking from Bangalore and Shimoga in 1901.

Chitaldrug District.—Owing to the great famine of 1876-78, the Census of 1881 saw a large number of Chitaldrug born people in other Districts. The number has been steadily diminishing at the subsequent Censuses.

At all the three Censuses it is found to have sent its home-born to the coffee Districts of Hassan and Kadur.

It had given to Shimoga in 1881 and 1891. But in 1901 it has taken from Shimoga.

It has always taken from Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar.

In 1881 it was found to have taken from Tumkur. At the two subsequent Censuses it is found to have given to Tumkur the females exceeding the males on both these occasions.

Hassan District.—On account of its coffee cultivation, the Hassan District imports labor from other Districts; and, therefore, the balance between emigration and immigration is always found to be against the District. The net result is found to be much the same at the three Censuses, the variations being slight. The females have exceeded the males at the two earlier Censuses, but the case stands the other way in 1901.

Though on the whole an importer of labor, it has always given to Kadur and Shimoga Districts, taking only from the other five Districts.

In the giving to Shimoga at the two recent Censuses, the females have exceeded the males in number.

Kadur District.—The Kadur District is a coffee-growing District in a greater degree than Hassan, and as such, always attracts a larger number of laborers, and thus takes from all districts, giving its home-born to none. The number has been much the same at the three Censuses, and the males have always exceeded the females.

It is worthy of remark here that, taking the Hassan and Kadur Districts together, the statistics do not reflect the features of the labor market reported as a matter of experience about 1891 and 1901. At the former period there was a great complaint of a dearth of Mysore laborers, and at the latter period it is reported that they are available in larger numbers. It thus appears that variations of statistics by birth-place are not altogether synonymous with variations in the supply of labor to the Coffee industry in these Districts.

Shimoga District.—In 1881 and 1891 the Shimoga District is found to have received migrants from all Districts and on the whole the females exceed the males. But in 1901, the tide is found to run the other way. It has still been taking from Hassan, Bangalore and Mysore. But it has given in greater numbers to Kadur, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar.

For the numerical value of each of the features noticed in the foregoing review of the statistics of internal migration, reference should be made to the appended triangular Table marked D. This review and the statistics therewith presented are intended to enlist the attention of local officers and observers to the facts and features of migration with a view to their satisfactory explanation at future Censuses. It is easy even now to catalogue the commonplace causes which, under a civilized Government and in quiet times, lead to a shifting of persons from the Districts of birth. But in the absence of sufficient observation and explanation, it is now not to assign a numerical value to each of these causes and to say to what extent these migrations are casual and temporary, or permanent and having an abiding effect upon the economic condition of the local communities concerned. Of famines there have been none; plague scattered people only over small areas; Government Public Works do not account for more than a very small proportion of the migrations. It seems that a full reliable explanation can be had only with adequate observation in the future, and by special arrangements at the next Census for working out the recorded ages and occupations of the migrants, and for recording and working out the approximate dates and purposes of migration in all cases.

22. *Comparison of the actual with the estimated population for 1901.*—Before we close this Chapter and pass on to the next, we may stop a moment to compare the actual population by the Census of 1901 with the forecast of it made at page 38 of the last Report. The ascertained ratios of variation during the two preceding decades being worked out with high mathematics, it was estimated that the population by the Census of 1901 would be 5,838,000 souls for the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, viz., 2,957,000 males and 2,881,000 females. The actual population has been 5,539,399 souls, viz., 2,797,024 males and 2,742,375 females. Thus the actuals have fallen short of the estimate by 298,601 persons, viz., 159,976 males and 138,625 females which is a proportion of about 5 per cent all round. The forecast was based upon 1·68 per cent representing the annual rate of increase for the entire State, a little more for the Eastern Division and a little less for the Western Division; a little more for males, and a little less for

females. The rates for the entire decade in each case, both estimated and actual, are contrasted here below for the several Districts and Natural Divisions :—

Districts.	Rates of increase for the entire decade adopted in forecast.			Actual rates of increase for the entire decade.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
My-sore	14.4	14.9	13.9	9.5	10.4	8.8
Bangalore	18.1	18.8	17.4	12.3	13.6	11.0
Kolar	22.8	24.9	20.7	22.4	23.5	21.3
Tumkur	28.3	30.1	26.5	16.8	17.4	16.3
Chitaldrug	33.3	34.0	32.6	20.4	21.0	18.9
Eastern Division ...	20.7	21.8	19.6	14.8	15.7	13.9
Hassan	19.5	20.3	18.6	11.1	11.6	10.6
Kadur	12.9	14.6	11.1	9.1	8.6	9.8
Shimoga	4.2	4.9	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.7
Western Division ...	11.6	12.5	10.7	6.5	6.4	6.7
Province	18.0	19.0	17.1	12.5	13.0	11.1

Future rate of increase.—It is usual in Census Reports to prepare a forecast of population by the next Census, but it is essentially a case in which the advice holds good “do not prophesy unless you know.” The general Censuses of the populations in the past are not numerous enough to afford a satisfactory basis for calculating the normal natural growth of the people. We have no reliable vital statistics of indigenous and immigrant peoples, and no account of nor control over migrations of peoples indigenous and foreign. Epidemics may occur, but the mortality therefrom which has occurred in past times is no gauge for the future when the campaign against epidemics will be conducted with increasing efficiency, with more science and more popular co-operation brought to bear upon the struggle. Famine may occur, but the staying power of the people being greater than ever before, past experiences are no guide, and much will depend upon the extent to which the policy of a famine campaign may favor relief works near people’s homes which will tend to prevent great movements of the population. The most arid and sparsely populated tracts are being protected by Irrigation Works. In respect of them as well as of some works of assured irrigation elsewhere which are considered unremunerative for want of cultivators to cultivate lands commanded by them, some special policy which Government may adopt in regard to the tenure of these lands may induce an influx of people sufficient to upset the most careful forecasts of a Census Reporter. The contemplated extensions of the Railway line to the West Coast may disturb the normal conditions of the Western Division. Greater attention such as is contemplated to the numerous small tanks abounding in the country may materially arrest the migrations of agriculturists who now devote the slack season of the year to subsidiary occupations far from their homes, plying carts on hire, driving droves of cattle for profitable sale, temporary employment on coffee estates and areca-nut gardens, earth-work and labor on distant Government Public Works, and so forth. A detailed examination of the resources of each Taluk in respect of land available for cultivation and land actually occupied for cultivation may indicate the directions in which excessive pressure of the population in various localities may find relief. But such examination is hampered by the fact that Agricultural statis-

tics are not available for alienated tracts which constitute an appreciable proportion (about one-sixth) of the cultivated area, and contain about 9 per cent of the population in the entire Province. Under these and other circumstances, it seems useless to endeavour to forecast the exact rate at which the population will increase in each of the Districts and Natural Divisions of the Province, and indeed any forecast that can be attempted must at best be only a sum in arithmetic worked out on such data as the worker may choose to rely upon.

For any purpose, however, for which any Department of Government may require a formula for calculating the population of a District in any given year before the next decennial Census in 1911, it may be laid down that the increase for each District and Natural Division should be calculated at the rate given here below for each completed year subsequent to the general Census of 1901. The rates are rough approximations adjudged from Census statistics generally :—

Mysore	...	...	...	...	1.0 per cent.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	1.25 do
Kolar	...	...	...	...	1.50 do
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	1.50 do
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	1.50 do
Eastern Division	...	...	...	...	1.28 do
Hassan	...	...	...	...	1.00 do
Kadur	...	...	...	...	0.50 do
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	0.25 do
Western Division	...	...	...	...	0.60 do
Total Province	...	...	...	...	1.10 ⁵ do

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Immigration per 10,000 of population.

Natural Division, District or City of enumeration.	Born in India.						Born in Asia beyond India.		Born in other continents.	Percentage of Immigrants to total Population of the District, etc., named in column 1.		
	In contiguous Districts of the Province.			In non-contiguous Districts of the Province.	In non-contiguous Districts of British Districts.	Countries contiguous to India.	Countries remote from India.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	
	In place of enumeration mentioned in column 1.	3	4									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Mysore City	8,765-69	507-99	65-19	134-78	517-54	0-44	0-58	7-79	12-3	6-7	5-6	
Mysore District	9,791-98	107-99	41-46	11-31	46-39	0-13	0-03	0-71	2-08	1-05	1-03	
Bangalore City	7,761-74	656-91	175-68	170-48	1,216-90	...	1-44	16-85	22-37	12-72	9-65	
Bangalore District	9,358-26	416-41	92-79	20-64	111-56	0-04	0-04	0-26	6-41	3-49	3-49	
Kolar Gold Fields	638-68	918-76	4981-68	94-75	3,222-18	7-32	1-31	135-32	93-61	56-15	37-46	
Kolar District	8,781-27	300-16	764-60	36-56	117-15	0-03	0-04	0-20	12-18	6-05	6-13	
Tumkur District	9,100-4	501-2	266-8	9-9	121-1	0-4	...	0-2	9-0	4-0	5-0	
Chitaldrug District	8,913-6	235-7	627-9	54-8	167-7	0-3	0-0	0-0	10-9	5-5	5-4	
Total Eastern Division	9,171-45	303-94	336-91	28-22	157-18	0-19	0-07	2-04	8-3	4-1	4-2	
Hassan District	9,335-0	351-1	109-0	88-6	114-4	0-1	...	1-8	6-6	3-6	3-0	
Kadur District	8,325-7	486-4	680-4	170-5	334-3	0-2	0-3	2-2	16-7	10-2	6-5	
Shimoga District	9,118-2	154-0	529-7	89-7	108-2	0-1	0-0	0-1	8-8	4-7	4-1	
Total Western Division	9,006-01	313-00	403-49	100-32	166-67	0-13	0-09	1-29	9-9	5-7	4-2	
Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station	9,127-03	306-38	354-79	50-01	159-68	0-17	0-08	1-86	8-7	4-5	4-2	
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	7,225-97	..	...	...	2,599-59	5-36	4-79	164-29	27-7	15-1	12-6
Total Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	9,096-3	301-4	349-1	49-2	199-1	0-3	0-2	4-4	9-0	4-7	4-3	

[Subsidiary Table C-2.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration per 10,000 of Population.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Enumerated in—			Percentage of emigrants to Population born in District.		
	Natural Divisions and Districts where born.	Other Districts of Province.	Other Provinces in India.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore District	9742.6	257.4	...	2.6	1.2	1.4
Bangalore District*	9,416.9	583.1	...	5.8	2.8	3.0
Kolar District	9,664.8	335.2	...	3.4	1.5	1.8
Tumkur District	9,574.3	425.7	...	4.3	2.0	2.3
Chitaldrug District	9,678.3	321.7	...	3.2	1.5	1.7
Total Eastern Division	9,623.1	376.6	...	3.8	1.8	2.0
Hassan District	9,641.1	329.9	...	3.5	1.5	2.1
Kadur District	9,639.5	360.5	...	5.6	1.7	1.9
Shimoga District	9,644.3	355.7	...	1.1	1.7	1.9
Total Western Division	9,644.4	355.6	...	3.6	1.6	1.9
Total both Divisions...	9,392.5	362.0	...	3.7	1.7	2.0
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	9,391.34	361.99	246.68†	6.08	2.88	3.20

* Excluding Civil and Military Station.

† This figure relates to the entire State as distribution by Districts is not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in Migration.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Percentage of District-born enumerated in the District.		Percentage of increase among—	
	1901.	1891.	District-born enumerated in the Province.	Total Population.
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore District	97.1	97.3	9.1	9.6
Bangalore District*	93.68	92.86	9.9	12.35
Kolar District	96.6	96.7	16.3	22.4
Tumkur District	95.7	95.6	15.4	17.0
Chitaldrug District	96.8	96.6	16.4	20.5
Total Eastern Division ...	96.17	95.90	12.29	14.86
Hassan District	96.5	96.7	9.5	11.1
Kadur District	96.4	96.3	4.8	9.3
Shimoga District	96.4	97.2	0.6	0.5
Total Western Division ..	96.4	96.8	5.0	6.6
Total Both Divisions ...	96.24	96.15	10.28	12.52
Total Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	96.3	96.2	10.3	12.1

* Excluding Civil and Military Station.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration to and from British India and Native States.

State or Province (Districtwar).	Gives to Mysore.		Takes from Mysore.		Net gain (+) or loss (—) to Mysore.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
					8	9
						10
B.—Provinces or States in India beyond the Province.						
I. British Territory—						
1 Ajmere-Merwara	11	8	3	21	19	2
2 Andaman Islands	14	8	6	150	140	10
3 Assam	4	3	1	170	77	93
4 Bengal—						
Behar	7	6	1	..	..	..
Calcutta	29	19	10	145	44	101
Chitagon	31	15	16	7	4	3
Cuttack	3	3	..	37	15	22
Howrah	4	4	..	4	1	3
Mouhlyr	1	1	..	9	4	5
Murshidabad	6	3	3	5	5	..
Mymensingh	3	3	..	6	6	1
Orissa	5	5	..	1	..	..
Patna	6	6	..	..	..	..
Twenty-four Parganas	6	6	..	39	14	25
Unspecified	314	218	96	370	242	128
Total Bengal	415	269	146	623	335	288
					—208	—46
						—162

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Migration to and from British India and Native States.

State or Province (Districtwar).	Gives to Mysore			Takes from Mysore			Net gain (+) or loss (—) to Mysore		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5 Berar	...	2	7	36	18	18	27	—	11
6 Bombay and Sindh—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	5	3	2	1	1	...	4	2	2
Ahmedabad	8	6	2	7	5	...	1	1	...
Ahmednagar	20	14	6	15	...	15	5	14	9
Bombay	3,636	1,914	1,722	515	344	171	3,121	1,570	1,551
Belgaum	1,005	546	459	319	176	143	686	370	316
Bijapur	3,257	1,592	1,665	130	86	44	3,127	1,506	1,621
Dharwar	20,769	10,302	10,467	8,782	3,589	5,193	11,987	6,713	5,274
Hyderabad (Sindh)	1	1	...	17	12	5	16	11	5
Karachi	2	2	2	5	2	3	3	2	1
Nasik	25	12	13	4	2	2	21	10	11
North Canara	4,374	2,846	1,528	3,000	1,446	1,554	1,374	1,400	26
Poona	528	293	235	46	24	22	482	269	213
Satara	802	427	375	25	17	8	777	410	367
Sholapur	742	444	298	15	6	9	727	438	289
Surat	22	15	7	...	...	...	22	15	7
Unspecified	678	383	295	89	41	48	589	342	247
Total Bombay and Sindh	35,874	18,798	17,076	12,970	5,751	7,219	22,904	13,047	9,857
7 Burma	184	75	109	452	384	68	—	—	41
8 Central Provinces—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpur	41	28	13	113	...	...	72	...	...
Kampti	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Nagpur	191	129	62	273	...	...	82	...	...
Sagar	1	1	...	9	} Particulars not available.		8	...	...
Seronji	62	51	11	...			62	...	...
Unspecified	1,235	621	614	390	...	...	845	...	...
Total Central Provinces	1,532	831	701	785	471	314	77	360	387

9 Coorg	2,553	1,001	1,552	24,713	14,064	10,649	-22,160	-13,063	-9,097
10 Madras Presidency--									
Ananthapur	29,448	13,373	16,075	21,533	8,645	12,888	+ 7,915	+ 4,728	+ 3,187
Bellary	30,913	15,639	15,274	10,109	4,757	5,352	+ 20,804	+ 10,882	+ 9,922
Chingleput	1,988	906	1,082	1,033	523	510	+ 955	+ 383	+ 572
Coimbatore	6,843	3,600	3,243	8,236	3,293	4,943	- 1,393	+ 307	- 1,700
Cuddapah	13,506	6,964	6,542	3,932	1,601	2,332	+ 9,573	+ 5,363	+ 4,210
Ganjam	50	36	14	210	117	93	- 160	- 81	- 79
Gudavari	84	45	39	358	213	145	- 274	- 168	- 106
Krishna	203	136	67	547	359	188	- 344	- 223	- 121
Kurnool	142	83	59	445	200	245	- 303	- 117	- 186
Madras	25,016	14,802	10,214	4,531	2,356	2,175	+ 20,485	+ 12,446	+ 8,039
Madura	502	350	152	251	136	115	+ 251	+ 214	+ 37
Malabar	3,108	2,809	599	4,468	2,726	1,742	- 1,350	- 217	- 1,143
Nellore	1,031	663	368	242	132	110	+ 789	+ 531	- 258
Nilgiris	279	142	137	10,104	6,360	3,744	- 9,825	- 6,218	- 3,607
North Arcot	54,175	29,745	24,430	7,208	3,054	4,154	+ 46,967	+ 26,691	+ 20,276
Salem	20,994	10,589	10,405	11,125	4,196	6,929	+ 9,869	+ 6,393	+ 3,476
South Arcot	3,209	2,217	992	338	172	166	+ 2,871	+ 2,045	+ 826
South Canara	42,392	29,745	12,647	2,404	1,708	696	+ 39,988	+ 28,037	+ 11,951
Tanjore	1,157	654	503	595	324	271	+ 562	+ 330	+ 232
Tinnevely	345	189	156	110	56	54	+ 235	+ 133	+ 102
Trichinopoly	863	469	394	1,153	549	604	- 290	- 80	- 210
Vizagapatam	133	82	51	344	139	155	- 211	- 107	- 104
Unspecified	18,536	9,669	8,867	153	67	86	+ 18,383	+ 9,602	+ 8,761
Total Madras Presidency	254,917	142,607	112,310	89,430	41,733	47,697	+ 165,487	+ 100,874	+ 64,613
11 North-West Provinces and Oudh--									
Agra	23	16	7	4	3	1	+ 19	+ 13	+ 6
Allahabad	46	35	11	7	7	...	+ 39	+ 28	+ 11
Benares	151	108	43	61	16	65	+ 70	+ 92	+ 22
Cawnpore	68	44	24	4	1	3	+ 64	+ 43	+ 21
Furkabad	4	4	...	6	...	6	- 2	...	- 2
Jhansi	1	1	...	31	20	11	- 30	- 19	- 11
Meerut	19	18	1	...	...	...	+ 19	+ 18	+ 1
Muttra	4	3	1	...	...	...	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1
Oudh	49	40	9	7	5	2	+ 42	+ 35	+ 7
Unspecified	355	306	49	27	16	11	+ 308	+ 290	+ 38
Total North-West Provinces and Oudh...	720	575	145	167	68	99	+ 553	+ 507	+ 46

[Subsidiary Table C-5--contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—conld.

Migration to and from British India and Native States.

State or Province (Districtwar)	Gives to Mysore			Takes from Mysore			Net gain (+) or loss (—) to Mysore		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
12 Punjab—									
Delhi	32	27	3	1	1	...	+	26	+
Lahore	19	14	5	11	4	7	+	+	+
Rawalpindi	8	5	3	17	10	7	—	—	—
Sinla	1	1	...	13	6	7	—	—	—
Unspecified	305	254	51	163	153	10	+	101	+
Total Punjab	365	301	64	205	174	31	+	160	+
13 British Territory unspecified	172	104	68	..	...	...	+	172	+
Total B l.—British Territory	296,770	164,602	132,168	129,722	63,234	66,488	+167,048	+101,368	+65,680
II. Feudatory States—									
14 Baroda	168	81	87	22	16	6	+	146	+
15 Bengal States Sikkim	1	1	...	...	...	...	+	1	...
16 Bombay States—									
Cutch	57	33	24	2	2	...	+	55	+
Guzarat	19	18	1	5	4	1	+	14	...
Jamkhandi	34	16	18	...	...	...	+	...	...
Sangli	95	45	50	121	77	44	+	8	+
Kathiyawar	186	156	30	26	15	11	+	160	+
Kolhapur	847	468	379	46	25	21	+	801	+
Sawantwari	5	..	5	2	1	1	+	3	+
Total Bombay States	1,243	736	507	202	124	78	+	1,041	+
							+	612	+
									429

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.
Detailed Distribution of Population by Birth-place.

Birth-place.				Persons.	Males.	Females.
1				2	3	4
<i>A. — Districts within the Province</i>				5,233,018	2,626,210	2,606,808
<i>B. — Provinces or States in India beyond the Province.</i>						
* For details see of Districts see Subsidiary Table IV.	i. British Territory*	...	...	296,770	164,602	132,168
	ii. Feudatory States*	...	...	6,192	3,781	2,411
	iii. <i>French Settlements.</i>					
	Chandranagar	...	...	2	1	1
	Karikal ..	...	...	8	7	1
	Pondicherry	...	...	356	172	184
	Total French Settlements	...	...	366	180	186
	iv. Portuguese Settlements.					
	Goa	...	...	295	181	114
	v India, Unspecified	...	...	44	21	23
Total Provinces or States in India beyond the Provinces				303,667	168,765	134,902
<i>C. — Countries in Asia beyond India.</i>						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	21	18	8
Arabia	...	...	...	30	26	4
Beluchistan	...	...	...	8	3	5
Borneo	...	...	...	1	.....	1
Cambodia	...	...	...	1	.....	1
Ceylon	...	...	...	105	61	44
China	...	...	...	12	10	2
French Cochin China	...	...	...	2	2	.....
Hongkong	...	...	...	2	1	1
Java	...	...	...	8	6	2
Nepal	...	...	...	8	7	1
Persia	...	...	...	13	9	4
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	13	6	7
Turkistan	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Asia, Unspecified ..	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Total Countries in Asia beyond India				228	153	75
<i>D. — Countries in Europe.</i>						
England and Wales	...	...	...	1,506	1,546	360
Scotland	...	...	...	81	50	31
Ireland	...	...	...	110	64	46
Channel Islands	...	...	...	3	1	2
Austria	...	...	...	4	1	3
Belgium	...	...	...	7	5	2
France	...	...	...	72	38	34
Germany	...	...	...	44	11	33
Gibraltar	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Holland	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Italy	...	...	...	63	58	5
Malta	...	...	...	3	1	2
Portugal	...	...	...	2	.....	2
Russia	...	...	...	4	1	3
Spain	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Sweden	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Switzerland	...	...	...	2	1	1
Turkey	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Total Countries in Europe				2,306	1,782	524

[Subsidiary Table C-7.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—concluded
Detailed Distribution of Population by Birth-place.

Birth-place.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
<i>E.—Countries in Africa.</i>			
Egypt	3	1	2
Mauritius	3	2	1
Natal	2	1	1
Zanzibar	1	1	.....
Rennion Island	1	1	.....
Unspecified	8	6	2
Total Countries in Africa ...	18	12	6
<i>F.—Countries in America.</i>			
British Guiana	2	1	1
Canada	2	1	1
Chili	1	1	.....
United States	7	5	2
West Indies	3	3	.....
America, Unspecified	12	9	3
Total Countries in America ...	27	20	7
<i>G.—Countries in Australasia.</i>			
Australia	11	3	8
New South Wales	3	1	2
New Zealand	2	1	1
Total Countries in Australasia ...	16	5	11
<i>H.—Born at Sea</i>	3	2	1
<i>I.—Birth-place, Untraceable</i> ...	116	75	41
Total Immigrants B to I ...	306,381	170,814	135,567
Total Province including Civil and Military Station...	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375

[Subsidiary Table C-7-concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY

Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants—

		Actual number of Actual workers.		
		Province. 2	Eastern Division. 3	Western Division. 4
	1			
	Literates ...	27,437	19,761	7,676
	Illiterates	254,089	178,108	75,981
	Total	281,526	197,869	83,657
1	XXII. Earth-work & general labour ...	51,838	31,225	20,613
2	V. Agriculture ...	42,389	18,560	23,829
3	VI. Personal household & sanitary services ...	8,407	5,000	3,407
4	XIII. Metals and precious stones ...	7,082	6,222	860
5	XXIV. Independent ...	6,757	5,111	1,646
6	XVIII. Commerce ...	4,785	3,673	1,112
7	XII. Textile fabrics and dress ...	4,529	3,457	1,072
8	VII. Food, drink and stimulants ..	4,498	2,320	2,178
9	IX. Buildings ...	3,816	3,080	736
10	XIX. Transport and storage ...	3,066	2,525	741
11	XV. Wood, cane and leaves, &c. ...	2,769	1,093	1,676
12	I. Administration ...	2,671	2,079	592
13	XX. Learned and artistic professions...	2,541	1,588	958
14	IV. Provision and care of animals ...	1,688	1,158	530
15	XXI. Sport ...	1,008	183	825
16	XIV. Glass, earthenware and stoneware...	964	619	345
17	XVII. Leather ...	778	509	269
18	VIII. Light, firing and forage ..	500	386	114
19	XI. Supplementary requirements ...	471	336	135
20	XXIII. Indefinite and disreputable occupations ...	353	145	208
21	II. Defence ...	272	172	100
22	XVI. Drugs, gums and dyes ...	271	222	49
23	X. Vehicles and vessels ...	51	13	38
	Total Actual Workers ...	151,504	89,471	62,033
	Dependents ...	130,022	108,398	21,624
	Total ...	281,526	197,869	83,657

TABLE VI.

Actual number and Proportions.

Proportion to 1,000 Immigrants.			
Province. 5	Eastern Division. 6	Western Division. 7	
97.5	70.2	27.3	
902.5	632.7	269.9	
1,000	702.8	297.2	Percentage of Immigrant Actual workers to total actual workers in the Province in each of the orders named in column 1.
184.1	110.9	73.2	
150.6	65.9	84.7	21.3
29.9	17.8	12.1	3.7
25.2	22.1	3.1	14.4
24.0	18.2	5.8	2.5
17.0	13.0	4.0	16.0
16.1	12.3	3.8	13.5
16.0	8.2	7.8	9.4
13.6	10.9	2.7	10.0
10.9	8.3	2.6	24.3
9.8	3.9	5.9	29.7
9.5	7.4	2.1	15.2
9.0	5.6	3.4	4.8
6.0	4.1	1.9	9.0
3.8	0.7	2.9	4.9
3.4	2.2	1.2	
2.8	1.8	1.0	
1.8	1.4	0.4	
1.7	1.2	0.5	9.1
1.3	0.5	0.8	
1.0	0.6	0.4	
1.0	0.8	0.2	
0.2	0.0	0.2	
538.2	317.8	202.4	
461.8	385.0	76.8	
1,000	702.8	297.2	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Births and Deaths in the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901 with ratios and balance.

Districts and Divisions	No. of Births	No. of Deaths	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population	Difference Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore including City . .	180,158	183,807	152.44	153.53	— 3.09
Bangalore including City . .	129,138	112,667	183.71	160.28	+ 23.43
Kolar including Gold Fields ...	104,750	80,508	177.23	136.22	+ 41.01
Tumkur	122,278	86,519	210.54	148.97	+ 61.57
Chitaldrug	95,801	67,821	231.41	163.82	+ 67.59
Eastern Division	632,125	531,322	182.14	153.09	+ 29.05
Hassan	93,421	85,075	181.42	165.21	+ 16.22
Kadur	55,879	58,359	169.29	176.79	— 7.50
Shimoga	100,400	119,023	190.16	225.43	— 35.27
Western Division	249,700	262,457	181.86	191.16	— 9.30
Total Province	881,825	793,779	182.07	163.88	+ 18.19
Civil and Military Station . . .	24,127	31,304	241.07	312.79	— 71.72
Total State including Civil and Military Station	905,952	825,083	183.26	166.90	+ 16.36

N. B.—The Population per thousand of which is taken for calculating the proportions in Columns 4 and 5, is the Population by the Census of 1891.

The Statistics for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are for ten years only.

APPENDIX A.—contd.

Statement showing the number of Births and Deaths registered from
1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901.—(Eastern Division.)

Population by Census of 1891—3,470,527.

Year	No. of Births	No. of Deaths	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population	Difference Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1891 ..	69,162	44,767	19.93	12.90	+ 7.03
1892-93 (18 months) ...	88,767	78,513	25.58	22.62	+ 2.96
1893-94 ...	62,448	41,547	17.99	11.97	+ 6.02
1894-95 ...	69,697	41,675	20.08	12.01	+ 8.07
1895-96 ...	61,198	43,630	17.63	12.57	+ 5.06
1896-97 ...	61,187	49,737	17.63	14.33	+ 3.30
1897-98 ...	55,187	64,177	15.90	18.49	— 2.41
1898-99 ...	55,574	64,869	16.01	18.69	— 2.68
1899-1900 ...	67,523	54,479	19.46	15.70	+ 3.76
From 1st July 1900 to 28th February 1901	41,382	47,928	11.92	13.81	— 1.89
Total ..	632,125	531,322	182.14	153.09	+ 29.05

Appendix A.—Statement showing the number of Births and Deaths registered from
1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901.—(Western Division).

Population by Census of 1891.—1,372,996.

Year	No. of Births	No. of Deaths	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population	Difference Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1891 ...	26,760	23,215	19.49	16.91	+ 2.58
1892-93 (18 months) ...	38,462	42,532	28.01	30.98	— 2.97
1893-94 ...	25,266	23,898	18.40	17.40	+ 1.00
1894-95 ...	25,605	22,556	18.65	16.43	+ 2.22
1895-96 ...	26,589	20,703	19.36	15.08	+ 4.28
1896-97 ...	25,149	22,921	18.32	16.69	+ 1.63
1897-98 ...	20,477	33,864	14.91	24.66	— 9.75
1898-99 ..	21,273	27,572	15.49	20.08	— 4.59
1899-1900 ...	22,935	26,125	16.70	19.03	— 2.33
From 1st July 1900 to 28th February 1901	17,184	19,071	12.51	13.89	— 1.38
Total ...	249,700	262,457	181.86	191.16	— 9.30

APPENDIX A.—concl'd.

Statement showing the number of Births and Deaths registered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the decennial period (1st April 1891 to 31st March 1901).

Population by Census 1891—100,081.

Year.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population by 1891 Census.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population by 1891 Census.	Difference Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths.
1			2	3	4
1891—92	...	...	16·84	18·43	— 1·59
1892—93	...	...	14·01	24·23	—10·22
1893—94	...	...	20·22	15·33	+ 4·89
1894—95	...	...	26·48	16·89	+ 9·59
1895—96	...	...	26·84	31·65	— 4·81
1896—97	...	...	25·11	25·40	— 0·29
1897—98	...	...	25·35	21·53	+ 3·82
1898—99	...	...	21·91	77·14	—55·23
1899—1900	...	...	32·36	25·85	+ 6·51
1900—1901	...	...	31·93	56·29	—24·36
Total ...			241·07	312·79	—71·72

Appendix A to Chapter II—concl'd.)

APPENDIP B.
Statement giving the Births and Deaths Statistics of the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901.

Year.	Total Province.				Eastern Division.			Western Division.		
	Birth per 1,000 of Population.	Death per 1,000 of Population.	Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths.		Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—).	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—).
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
1891	19.80	14.03	+ 5.77		19.93	12.90	+ 7.03	19.49	16.91	+ 2.58
1892—93 (18 months)	26.27	24.99	+ 1.28		25.58	22.62	+ 2.96	28.01	30.98	— 2.97
1893—94	18.10	13.51	+ 4.59		17.99	11.97	+ 6.02	18.40	17.40	+ 1.00
1894—95	19.67	13.26	+ 6.41		20.06	12.01	+ 8.07	18.65	16.43	+ 2.22
1895—96	18.12	13.28	+ 4.84		17.63	12.57	+ 5.06	19.36	15.08	+ 4.28
1896—97	17.83	15.00	+ 2.83		17.63	14.33	+ 3.30	18.32	16.69	+ 1.63
1897—98	15.64	20.24	— 4.60		15.90	18.49	— 2.41	14.91	24.66	— 9.75
1898—99	15.87	19.09	— 3.22		16.01	18.69	— 2.68	15.49	20.08	— 4.59
1899—1900	18.68	16.64	+ 2.04		19.46	15.70	+ 3.76	16.70	19.03	— 2.33
1900—1901 (18 months)	12.09	13.83	— 1.74		11.92	13.81	— 1.89	12.51	13.89	— 1.38
From 1st July to 28th Feb.										
Total	182.07	163.88	+ 18.19		182.14	153.09	+ 29.05	181.86	191.16	— 9.30

(Appendix B to Chapter II.)

APPENDIX B.—contd.
Statement giving the Births and Deaths Statistics of the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901—contd.

Year.	Mysore District including City.			Bangalore District including City.			Kolar District.			Tumkur District.		
	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—).	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—).	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—).	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—).
1891	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1892—93 (18 months)	18·09	11·74	+ 6·35	19·32	11·86	+ 7·46	19·06	14·58	+ 4·48	20·75	12·69	+ 8·06
1893—94	21·81	22·17	— 0·36	25·33	20·42	+ 4·91	23·57	21·86	+ 1·71	23·71	24·77	+ 3·94
1894—95	14·76	11·76	+ 3·00	17·48	10·40	+ 7·08	18·62	11·83	+ 6·79	20·79	13·34	+ 7·45
1895—96	16·71	11·36	+ 5·35	20·35	12·18	+ 8·17	20·12	11·57	+ 8·55	23·65	12·57	+ 11·08
1896—97	14·72	12·56	+ 2·16	17·37	12·15	+ 5·22	16·64	12·56	+ 4·08	21·04	12·59	+ 8·45
1897—98	14·79	16·66	— 1·87	18·38	12·87	+ 5·51	17·27	12·95	+ 4·32	18·54	12·95	+ 5·59
1898—99	13·04	20·65	— 7·61	16·36	17·16	— 0·80	15·55	15·05	+ 0·50	19·22	18·26	+ 0·96
1899—1900	12·33	17·39	— 5·06	15·44	28·82	— 13·38	16·81	13·35	+ 3·46	19·83	15·74	+ 4·09
1900—1901 (18 months)	16·36	14·07	+ 2·29	19·78	18·01	+ 1·77	19·43	13·32	+ 6·11	23·38	16·17	+ 7·21
From 1st July to 28th February.	9·81	17·17	— 7·36	13·90	16·41	— 2·51	10·16	9·15	+ 1·01	14·63	9·89	+ 4·74
Total	152·44	155·53	— 3·09	183·71	160·28	+ 23·43	177·23	136·22	+ 41·01	210·54	148·97	+ 61·57

(Appendix B to Chapter II—contd.)

APPENDIX B.—concluded.

Statement giving the Births and Deaths Statistics of the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901.

Year.	Chitaldrug District.			Hassan District.			Kadur District.			Shimoga District.		
	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—)	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—)	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—)	Birth per Mille.	Death per Mille.	Excess (+) or Defect (—)
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1891	26.28	15.85	+ 10.43	19.84	14.34	+ 5.50	18.09	11.65	+ 3.44	20.02	20.82	— 0.80
1892—93 (18 months).	35.21	25.79	+ 9.42	29.53	25.47	+ 4.06	26.46	20.99	— 3.53	27.50	36.95	— 9.45
1893—94	23.27	13.50	+ 9.77	18.18	14.35	+ 3.83	18.00	15.85	+ 2.15	18.87	21.36	— 2.49
1894—95	24.18	13.40	+ 10.78	18.80	14.13	+ 4.67	17.40	14.86	+ 2.54	19.29	19.65	— 0.36
1895—96	23.02	13.20	+ 9.73	19.51	15.49	+ 4.02	18.19	14.29	+ 3.90	19.96	15.17	+ 4.79
1896—97	23.69	14.09	+ 9.60	17.40	15.92	+ 1.48	16.65	15.20	+ 1.45	20.26	18.39	+ 1.87
1897—98	19.12	18.83	— 0.71	15.26	20.47	— 5.21	13.41	23.08	— 9.67	15.52	26.74	— 14.22
1898—99	21.00	16.99	+ 4.01	14.13	16.39	— 2.26	14.11	18.15	— 4.04	17.69	24.39	— 7.20
1899—1900	22.27	19.14	+ 3.13	17.05	16.95	+ 1.00	15.26	16.51	— 1.25	17.27	25.50	— 6.23
1900—1901 (8 months)	13.34	11.93	+ 1.41	11.73	12.30	— 0.57	11.72	14.21	— 1.25	15.78	14.95	— 1.17
From 1st July to 28th February.	231.41	163.82	+ 67.59	181.42	165.21	+ 16.22	169.29	176.79	— 7.50	190.16	225.43	— 35.27
Total												

(Appendix B to Chapter II—concl.)

APPENDIX C.

Provincial Abstract of Deaths registered from different causes from 1891 to the end of February 1901 taken from the Annual Form No. VI of the Medical and Sanitary Reports.

Population by Census of 1891, Mysore Province **4,843,523.**

Year	Number							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population						
	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Total injuries	All other causes	Total deaths from all causes	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injuries	All other causes	From all causes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1891	1,204	5,099	38,307	4,935	1,001	17,436	67,982	0.25	1.06	7.91	1.02	0.20	3.60	14.03
1892-93 (18 months)	5,608	12,084	64,334	7,506	1,545	29,968	121,045	1.14	2.50	13.28	1.55	0.31	6.19	24.00
1893-94	856	3,211	37,853	4,218	1,152	18,155	65,445	0.18	0.66	7.82	0.87	0.24	3.75	13.51
1894-95	2,120	1,740	36,677	4,513	1,069	18,112	64,231	0.44	0.36	7.57	0.93	0.22	3.74	13.26
1895-96	521	2,853	36,323	4,798	1,165	18,673	64,333	0.11	0.59	7.50	0.99	0.24	3.86	13.28
1896-97	4,643	6,676	36,585	4,886	1,098	18,770	72,658	0.96	1.38	7.55	1.01	0.23	3.88	15.01
1897-98	2,384	7,203	58,907	7,263	1,191	21,093	98,041	0.49	1.49	15.16	1.50	0.25	4.35	20.24
1898-99	555	4,278	41,737	7,637	4,433	55,791	92,441	0.11	0.88	8.63	1.59	0.92	6.96	19.09
1899-1900	124	3,488	36,547	6,053	1,200	33,192	80,604	0.03	0.72	7.55	1.25	0.25	6.85	16.64
For eight months from 1st July 1900 to the end of Feb. 1901.	1,392	2,807	26,825	4,421	1,041	30,513	66,999	0.29	0.58	5.54	0.91	0.21	6.29	13.83
Total	19,407	49,439	414,145	56,280	14,895	239,613	793,779	4.00	10.21	85.50	11.61	3.07	49.47	163.88

[Appendix C to Chapter II.]

APPENDIX C—contd.

The following numbers of Deaths from Plague from 12th August 1898 to 1st March 1901 are included in the above statement under "All other causes."

City or District.						Total number of deaths.
Mysore City	..	...	...	..	...	7,628
Mysore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,884
Bangalore City ...	...	..	...	...	...	5,313
Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	...	7,553
Kolar District ...	...	..	...	...	..	2,138
Tumkur District	...	...	...	...	...	1,166
Chitaldrug District	..	...	...	...	..	351
Eastern Division						29,033
Hassan District ..	...	..	...	...	...	82
Kadur District ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Shimoga District...	...	..	..	...	..	514
Western Division						618
Both Divisions						29,651

[Appendix C to Chapter II—continued.]

APPENDIX C—concl'd.

Statement showing the number of Deaths and Death-rate from different causes during the past ten years 1891-92 to 1900-01 in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.—(Population 100,081).

Year.	Ratio of deaths per 1000 of population.														
	Number.														
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Total injuries.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1891-92...	55	50	644	230	20	847	1,846	0.54	0.49	6.43	2.29	0.19	8.46	18.43	
1892-93 ..	86	11	922	328	40	1,038	2,425	0.86	0.11	9.21	3.28	0.40	10.38	24.23	
1893-94...	5	1	644	188	24	673	1,535	0.05	0.01	6.43	1.87	0.24	6.72	15.33	
1894-95 ..	13	1	705	195	31	746	1,691	0.12	0.01	7.04	1.94	0.30	7.45	16.89	
1895-96...	91	36	1,304	315	43	1,379	3,168	0.90	0.35	13.03	3.14	0.42	13.77	31.65	
1896-97...	198	22	930	277	34	1,082	2,543	1.97	0.21	9.29	2.76	0.33	10.81	25.40	
1897-98...	12	5	841	241	41	1,014	2,154	0.12	0.05	8.40	2.40	0.40	10.13	21.53	
1898-99 ..	2	3	872	748	79	6,017	7,721	0.02	0.03	8.71	7.47	0.79	60.12	77.14	
1899-1900	...	...	120	232	29	2,206	2,587	...	...	1.20	2.32	0.29	22.03	25.85
1900-1901	...	...	250	597	28	4,707	5,634	...	0.52	2.50	5.97	0.28	47.03	56.27
Total	462	181	7,232	3,351	369	19,709	31,304	4.62	1.81	72.26	33.48	3.69	196.93	312.79	

The following numbers of deaths from Plague from 12th August 1898 to 1st March 1901 are included in the above statement under "All other causes."

No. of deaths

C. and M. Station 6,080.

[Appendix C to Chapter II—concl'd.]

Statement sho

Districts	Shimoga			Kadur			Hassan	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Mysore—								
I ...	343	203	140	119	63	56	6,806	2,628
E ...	1,681	850	831	1,472	913	559	9,899	3,612
	-1,386	-647	-691	-1,353	-850	-503	-3,593	-084
2 Bangalore—								
I ...	430	243	187	137	76	61	725	391
E ...	1,235	661	574	2,014	1,208	806	2,991	1,613
	-805	-418	-387	-1,877	-1,132	-745	-2,266	-1,242
3 Kolar—								
I ...	155	76	79	34	14	20	182	91
E ...	347	191	156	281	180	101	308	173
	-192	-115	-77	-247	-166	-81	-126	-82
4 Tumkur—								
I ...	314	170	144	309	136	173	4,358	1,378
E ...	1,713	891	822	2,009	1,131	878	6,620	2,589
	-1,399	-721	-678	-1,700	-995	-703	-2,262	-1,211
5 Chitaldrug—								
I ...	4,724	1,875	2,949	1,806	749	1,057	589	293
E ...	13,827	6,623	7,204	6,262	3,237	3,025	819	412
	-9,103	-4,748	-4,355	-4,456	-2,488	-1,968	-230	-119
6 Hassan—								
I ...	318	180	138	3,627	1,396	2,231		
E ...	708	378	330	6,574	3,150	3,424		Hassan
	-390	-198	-102	-2,947	-1,754	-1,193		
7 Kadur—								
I ...	7,526	4,168	3,358					
E ...	4,150	1,850	2,300		Kadur			
	+3,376	+2,318	+1,058					
Shimoga—								
I ...								
E ...		Shimoga						

Statement

Districts	Shimoga			Kadur			Hassan Emi- within Province	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Mysore—								
I ...	450	255	195	115	61	54	1,234	1,415,808
E ...	2,087	1,267	820	2,129	1,227	902	9,073	3,931,830
	-1,637	-1,012	-625	-2,014	-1,166	-848	-4,839	-1,500
2 Bangalore								
I ...	727	398	329	213	103	110	708	35,896
E ...	1,267	683	584	2,040	1,141	899	2,464	1,30,417
	-540	-285	-255	-1,827	-1,038	-789	-1,756	-1,400
3 Kolar—								
I ...	78	44	34	4	1	3	119	1,244
E ...	311	218	93	343	177	166	347	17,850
	-233	-174	-50	-339	-176	-163	-228	-400
4 Tumkur—								
I ...	610	310	300	649	295	354	3,012	1,15,457
E ...	812	466	346	1,756	982	774	4,565	2,14,841
	-202	-156	-46	-1,107	-687	-420	-1,553	-1,000
5 Chitaldrug								
I ...	4,846	2,235	2,611	1,705	746	959	208	11,189
E ...	5,761	2,922	2,839	3,001	1,758	1,243	673	48,605
	-915	-687	-228	-1,296	-1,012	-284	-465	-200
6 Hassan—								
I ...	580	391	189	5,148	2,484	2,664		1,850
E ...	1,235	622	618	7,029	3,809	3,220	Hassan	545
	-655	-231	-424	-1,881	-1,325	-556		
7 Kadur—								
I ...	6,496	3,868	2,628					794
E ...	3,363	1,569	1,794		Kadur			197
	+3,133	+2,299	+834					
8 Shimoga—								
I ...		Shimoga						826
E ...								787

Statement

Districts	Shimoga			Kadur			Hassan	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Mysore—								
I ...	395	225	170	677	583	94	5,401	2,141
E ...	937	556	381	2,000	1,247	753	9,728	4,084
	-542	-331	-211	-1,323	-664	-659	-1,327	-1,635
2 Bangalore—								
I ...	788	410	378	499	254	245	873	416
E ...	924	534	390	2,198	1,248	950	3,295	2,030
	-136	-124	-12	-1,699	-994	-705	-2,122	-1,614
3 Kolar—								
I ...	860	713	147	260	144	116	210	97
E ...	409	213	196	343	161	182	276	130
	+151	+500	-49	-83	-17	-66	-66	-33
4 Tumkur—								
I ...	673	297	376	872	403	469	4,094	1,534
E ...	583	287	296	1,645	928	717	5,704	2,834
	+90	+10	+80	-773	-525	-248	-1,610	-1,300
5 Chitaldrug								
I ...	6,110	2,650	2,510	1,775	823	952	513	264
E ...	5,517	2,395	3,122	2,935	1,528	1,407	735	435
	+623	+235	+388	-1,160	-705	-455	-225	-171
6 Hassan—								
I ...	730	466	264	4,540	2,072	2,468		
E ..	1,919	219	1,700	6,416	3,150	3,266		Hassan
	-1,189	+247	-1,136	-1,876	-1,078	-798		
7 Kadur—								
I ...	8,295	3,817	4,478					
E ..	2,671	1,102	1,569					
	+5,624	+2,715	+2,909					
8 Shimoga—								
I ...								
E ..		Shimoga						

APPENDIX C—concl.

Statement showing the number of Deaths and Death-rate from different causes during the next ten years 1901 to 1910 as in the

CHAPTER III.

RELIGION.

1. *Statistics of Religion where found.*—The statistics of the population with regard to the religions to which they belong next claim our attention. In Tables VI, Parts A and B, these are given for all the Religions in the Province, by Districts and Natural Divisions by Age Periods of single years from 1 to 5, and quinquennial periods from 5 upwards. A Local Table giving total figures by Taluks has been issued for local use and does not appear in the set of Tables herewith presented. Table XVII shows the distribution by Cities and Districts of the Christian population by Sex, Sect and Race. Table XVIII shows the statistics of Europeans, Eurasians and Armenians by Sex and Age Periods 0-12, 12-15, 15-30, 30-50 and 50 and over. The Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter and briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs present these statistics in proportional forms. Subsidiary Table I gives the general distribution of population by Religions, showing actual numbers and proportions per ten thousand of total population, with percentage variations during the past three decades. Subsidiary Table II gives the general distribution of population by Religions, showing proportion of each Religion per ten thousand of the population of each City, District, and Natural Division, at the three Censuses. Subsidiary Table III gives the number of Religionists in each City, District and Natural Division at the three Censuses. And Subsidiary Table IV shows Christians by Race and Denomination at the three Censuses.

2. Besides these Tables, which bear directly upon the Religions of the people, there are Table VII which gives Age, Sex and Civil Condition of the people by the Religions to which they belong, and Table VIII which gives statistics of education, also by Religions.

Mention must also be made of Table V which shows the populations of Towns, of Tables VIII-A and IX which relate to Education by Age, Sex, Civil Condition and Occupation; Tables XII-A and XII-B which relate to Infirmities by Castes and Occupations; Tables XIII, XIV, XVI and XVI-A which relate to Castes and their Ages, Civil Conditions and Occupations; in all of which the statistics stand distributed by Religions also.

Altogether in 14 of the Tables, Religion is one of the attributes for which the statistics stand tabulated.

3. *Proportion of each Religion to total population in the State; in the Assigned Tract, and in the Eastern and Western Divisions.*—The 5,539,399 persons constituting the population of the State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore stand distributed over the several Religions as shown in Subsidiary Table I hereto appended. It will appear therefrom that the proportions to the entire population are as follows:—

Hindu	...	...	...	92.05 per cent.
Mussalman	..	...	...	5.23 per cent.
Animist	... *	...	..	1.56 per cent.
Christian	..	...	...	.90 per cent.
Jain	...	..	...	.24 per cent.
Total				99.98 per cent.

The small balance of .02 per cent is divided between Parsis, Sikhs, Jews Brahmos and Budhists who between them number 158 persons.

4. For the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore taken by itself, the proportions are (as will appear from Subsidiary Table II):—

Hindu	...	...	...	56.61 per cent.
Mussalman	...	...	...	24.07 per cent.
Animist	...	...	...	nil.
Christian	...	...	...	19.11 per cent.
Jain	...	...	...	.12 per cent.
Total				99.91 per cent.

The remainder consists of 55 Parsis, 13 Jews, 7 Budhists and 1 Sikh.

5. And excluding the Civil and Military Station, the proportions for the two Natural Divisions separately and taken together are as shown below :—

Religion.	Both Divisions together.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
Hindu	.. 92·63	93·10	91·35
Mussalman	... 4·92	5·03	4·60
Animist	... 1·59	1·10	2·90
Christian	... ·60	·58	·65
Jain	... ·24	·16	·47
Others	... ·02	·03	·03
Total	... 100	100	100

Be it noted that these are only *proportions* to the entire population in each of the tracts mentioned. Thus Hindus and Mussalmans are proportionately more numerous in the Eastern Division than in the Western Division, but the other three classes, *viz.*, Animists, Christians and Jains are proportionately stronger in the Western Division than in the Eastern. The absolute numbers are of course more in all cases in the Eastern Division, as will appear from Subsidiary Table III.

6. *General Remarks on Variations.*—Subsidiary Table I also shows the proportions in which the people professing these Religions have increased during the last two decades. It will be observed therefrom, that the rate of increase in the decade 1891-1901 is in all cases except Christians less than that of the preceding decade which immediately followed the Great Famine. The statistics under review thus present an illustration of a phenomenon observed elsewhere that in times of plenty supervening upon distress and famine, a people multiply in a greater proportion than in normal times.

7. *Jains.*—The Jains numbering 13,682 are the least numerous of the numerically more important Religions abovenamed. For every 100 of them, the distribution by Districts is as follows :—

Shimoga	..	...	...	...	26
Tumkur	...	...	..	...	16
Mysore	...	...	...	...	15
Hassan	...	...	..	...	14
Kadur	...	..	...	...	11
Kolar	...	...	...	...	6
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	6
Bangalore (including Civil and Military Station)				...	6
Total	..	100			

8. On an examination of the Talukwar statistics it is found that they are concentrated in the six Taluks named below, which are the only Taluks containing more than 500 Jains each, and which, between them, account for 6,531 or nearly one-half of the entire number :—

Sagar	..	...	...	...	2,804
Mudgere	...	...	...	...	1,043
Hassan	...	...	...	...	738
Maddagiri	...	...	...	..	723
Goribidanur	...	...	...	...	688
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	535
Total	...	6,531			

Among Cities, the Kolar Gold Fields contain no Jains.

9. Taking the State as a whole, they show an increase of only 404 or 3 per cent above their numbers in 1891. Even so this is better than the no variation recorded in Madras and the decrease of 5 per cent recorded in Bombay. In the previous decade the number had risen from 10,760 to 13,278 or by more than 23 per cent. Exa-

mined by Districts, the variations are found to be irregular and unaccountable. The statistics for the 8 Districts by the three Censuses are as shown below :—

Jains.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Mysore	2,006	2,158	1,519
Bangalore	837	1,578	480
Kolar	880	896	504
Tumkur	2,207	1,956	1,251
Chitaldrug	801	689	636
Eastern Division	6,731	7,227	4,400
Hassan	1,874	1,321	1,474
Kadur	1,554	1,308	1,207
Shimoga	3,523	3,422	3,679
Western Division	6,951	6,051	6,360
Total Mysore State	13,682	13,278	10,760

It will appear from the above statement that in 1891, the Districts of Hassan and Shimoga showed a decrease in the Jain population compared with 1881. In 1901 on the other hand, it is the Cities and Districts of Mysore and Bangalore that show a decrease compared with the previous Census. The Jains are largely a trading and migrant class and the outbreak of the plague in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts doubtless accounts for the diminished numbers there.

10. No age details are available for the Jains of 1881. But distributing the number for 1891 and 1901 over ten-year age periods, and, for facility of comparison, arranging them so that each age period of 1891 may stand alongside of the next higher age period of 1901 to which the people in the former age period will have belonged if they lived and were enumerated in 1901, the figures stand as shown below. The ten years comprised in each age period are wide enough to absorb any small errors which people may have made in giving their ages to the Census enumerators.

Age.	1901.	Jains. 1901-1891.	1891.	Age.
0—10	3,113	+3,113	...	...
10—20	2,986	—198	3,184	0—10
20—30	2,374	—96	2,470	10—20
30—40	1,923	—614	2,537	20—30
40—50	1,439	—479	1,918	30—40
50—60	1,012	—408	1,420	40—50
60 & over	835	—152	987	50—60
	...	—762	762	60 & over
	13,682	+404	13,278	

The foregoing figures show an increase of 3,113 juveniles (age 0-10) born during the decade 1891-1901, set off by decreases in all the other age periods attributable to deaths or emigration or both. The 3,113 juveniles aged 0-10 bear a proportion of 23 per cent to the total Jain population enumerated in the country ; so that if the loss in the other age periods is mainly due to emigration, it is permissible to presume that emigration is but temporary.

11. *Hindus*.—Hindus, everywhere the most numerous of all the classes, show a percentage increase of 11·5 in their numbers which is better only than the Jains. The corresponding increase during the preceding decade was 17·3 per cent. Taking both decades together, Hindus have increased 30·9 per cent since 1881. It must here be remarked that strictly speaking, the term Hindu is inappropriate as a unit for Census statistics. It does not denote a religious denomination, a formal creed or uniform faith like any of the great historical religions, Mahomedanism, Christianity or Buddhism. It covers classes of people characterized by considerable diversity in beliefs, worship, habits, customs, dialects, raiment and food—classes who do not intermarry or eat with each other, and whose social amenities are limited by the requirements of business and humanity and (as we in Mysore may truly add) of peace and good will. The student of population statistics will therefore find correct or more satisfactory materials for comparison in Census Table XIII which relates to Caste, Tribe and Race to be hereafter noticed, rather than in the Table VI now under review.

12. *Mussalmans*.—The Mussalmans have increased 44·5 per cent since 1881, 14·5 per cent in the decade 1891-1901, and 26·2 per cent in the preceding decade. These rates contrast as shown below with those of Madras and Bombay :—

	1901-1891.	1891-1881.	1901-1881.
Madras	9·1	17·4	28·1
Bombay	6·0	16·0	23·0
Mysore	14·5	26·2	44·5

They are most numerous in the Bangalore District without the Cities, and much more so in the same District with the two Cities (the Assigned Tract and Bangalore City). The Kolar District follows next, though in 1891 Mysore District stood second and Kolar was third. The other Districts follow as will appear from Subsidiary Table III.

13. *Christians*.—Christians, as will be found from Subsidiary Table III, are to be found in the largest numbers in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, and in appreciable numbers running up to four digits, in all the other Districts except Tumkur and Chitaldrug, where they are less than a thousand in each. On the whole, they have increased 71·1 per cent since 1881, 31·3 per cent in the decade 1901-1891, and 30·4 per cent in the preceding decade. These proportions are higher than the corresponding proportions for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, while proportionately to total population, the Christian population is smaller in Mysore than in Bombay and Madras as shown below:—

	Proportion to total population	Increase per cent
Bombay	... 1·11	29·0
Madras	... 2·69	18·1
Mysore	... ·90	31·3

14. Viewed by denominations, the Roman Catholics show the largest increase, as will appear from Subsidiary Table IV, *viz.*, 395 in the Civil and Military Station, 8,107 in the Eastern Division, and 2,596 in the Western Division, making a total of 11,098 or 29 per cent over their number in 1891. This increase among Roman Catholics alone, practically accounts for the net increase among all denominations put together, *viz.*, 11,924. The Wesleyan Methodists have increased from 1,338 to 2,644 and rank second in the list of variations. The increase would appear larger but for an unaccountable mistake by which several Native Christians belonging to that denomination have been returned under "Anglican Communion" in various Districts of the State.

15. Is this increase due to fresh conversions to Christianity, or more immigration of Christians, or natural increase by excess of births over deaths? It is always difficult to answer a question of this kind without statistics directly measuring the effect of each of these factors which make for variation in population. But in view of the following explanation we might hazard a fairly reliable answer, and attribute the increase chiefly to natural growth. The strength of the entire Christian population has been in—

1881	....	29,249;
1891	....	38,135 or 8,886 more;
1901	....	50,059 or 11,924 more than in 1891.

The variations stand distributed over age periods as shown in the subjoined statement, where, for facility of comparison, the ages are so arranged (as in the case of Jains above, that one age period of 1891 stands alongside of the next higher period of 1901 to which the people in the former would belong if they lived and were enumerated in 1901. Here also the ages being taken by ten-year periods, errors on the part of the people in recording their ages get absorbed.

Christians (European, Eurasian and Native).

Age period 1901.	1901 to 1891.	Age period 1891.	1891 to 1881.	Age period 1881.
0—10 ... 13,928	+13,928	... ..	...	.....
10—20 ... 10,562	+467	0—10 .. 10,095	+10,095	.....
20—30 ... 8,755	+1,354	10—20 .. 7,401	+113	0—10 ... 7,288
30—40 ... 7,721	—835	20—30 ... 8,556	+1,876	10—20 .. 6,680
40—50 ... 4,723	—409	30—40 ... 5,132	+58	20—30 ... 6,074
50—60 ... 2,666	—544	40—50 ... 3,210	—891	30—40 ... 4,101
60 & over ... 1,706	—374	50—60 ... 2,080	—395	40—50 ... 2,475
..	—1,661	60 & over ... 1,661	+105	50—60 ... 1,456
.....	...	.....	—1,175	60 & over ... 1,175
Total ... 50,059	+11,924	Total .. 38,135	+8,886	Total ... 29,249

The above comparative statement shows that the increase of 8,886 persons in the first decade and of 11,924 persons in the second decade are the net results of an increase caused by the birth of 10,095 persons in the first decade and 13,926 persons in the second decade, set off by small variations *plus* and *minus* in the age periods from ten upwards. The 10,095 persons born in the first decade represent 26·47 per cent of the Christian population by the Census of 1891 and the 13,926 persons born in the second decade represent 27·81 per cent of the entire Christian population at the Census of 1901. These proportions are much the same as in the case of Hindus, and as they more than account for the total increase found at each Census, the inference is that the total increase is practically due to the natural growth of this community. In the age periods of ten years and upwards the decreases are believed to be due mostly to deaths and possibly emigration to a very small extent. On the other hand the increases therein may be due to immigration or to fresh conversion to Christianity or both. But even so, the increases, it will be observed, are small indeed.

16. The view just submitted takes in the Christian community as a whole, including as it does Europeans and Eurasians as well as Native Christians, whereas for estimates of conversion one would look to the statistics only of Native Christians. Unfortunately, we do not possess the necessary statistics for dealing separately with Native Christians of the State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, as we have above done for the entire community including Europeans and Eurasians. The age statistics have been compiled mainly by quinquennial periods for the entire community as shown in Table VII, and by a different set of age periods (*viz.*, 0-5, 5-12, 12-15 and so on) for Europeans and Eurasians in Table XVIII. If for the purpose of this part of the Report we might strain a point and regard the number of Europeans and Eurasians from 0 to 12 years of age as belonging to the age period 0-10, we might work out the number of juveniles among Native Christians of this age period by deducting the number of Europeans and Eurasians aged 0—12 from the entire Christian community aged 0-10. The process will be as follows:—

From Total Christian population aged 0—10 by Table VII, <i>viz.</i>	...	13,926
Deduct Total Europeans and Eurasians aged 0—12 by Table XVIII, <i>viz.</i>	...	2,759
Remainder Native Christians aged 0—10	...	11,167

The 11,167 juvenile Native Christians more than account for the total increase in the community by the present Census compared with the Census of 1891.

17. The foregoing argument, based upon a comparison of juvenile Christian population, with the difference in the entered Christian population, presumes that the juveniles are children of Christian parents, and not converts themselves. This presumption may be justified on the ground that converts to Christianity do not accrue in any numbers at this age except among orphans left destitute by famine having killed their parents and guardians and having exhausted the charitable resources of the communities to which they respectively belong. Of such famines we have had no recent experience in Mysore. Plague has undoubtedly deprived several families of their bread-winners; but has not rendered them so destitute as to drive them to the protection of Christian Missions. Where entire families are converted to Christianity, some juveniles of the age period we have been considering might become converts also. But such instances are believed to be practically non-existent. Under all these circumstances, the increase of numbers among Christians may well be put down to the natural growth of the community.

18. The Lord Bishop of Madras in his speech at the last decennial Missionary Conference, endeavouring to explain the causes which had led to the rapid increase in the Christian populations in the country observed: "Partly it is due to the effect of Christianity upon the life of the Christian community, the superior moral discipline of the Christian Church, the greater care of children, freedom from caste prejudices and restraints, more rational marriage customs, better medical attendance and the higher standard of education diffused throughout the whole community, especially among women." We in Mysore are able to endorse these remarks as applicable to this country also, where, moreover, probably more than elsewhere, a very large proportion of the Christian community live, not only in close proximity

to and, therefore, directly under the influence of their religious teachers, but also in favorable climatic conditions, for out of the 50,059 Christians that are here 35,310 or seven-tenths are divided between the Bangalore and Kolar Districts; 25,705 or more than half being found in the Bangalore District; 17,126 or nearly one-third being in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

19. *Animists*.—The Animists (as will be found from Subsidiary Table III where they are shown clubbed together with the negligible small contingent of “others”) are to be found in large numbers running up to five digits in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, and in smaller numbers running up to four digits in the other Districts, and are very nearly equally divided between the Eastern and Western Divisions. Every 100 of them stand distributed as shown below :—

Shimoga	.. 29	Chitaldrug	... 11
Kadur	... 14	Mysore	... 8
Bangalore	... 13	Kolar	... 7
Tumkur	... 12	Hassan	... 6

On the whole they have increased more than all the other classes above referred to, the proportion of increase being 36·7 per cent from 1881 to 1891, and 29·2 per cent from 1891 to 1901, making an increase of 71·1 per cent during the twenty years altogether.

20. The term “Animistic” denotes the primitive form of Religion which is found among jungle tribes in India and some barbarous tribes in other parts of the world. “Animism” has been defined by the Census Commissioner as “the belief which traces everything in the world, from the greater natural phenomena to the various diseases and misfortunes which afflict mankind to the action of numberless undefined forces, beings, or spirits among whom (on the theory which gives rise to the name) the souls of departed chiefs and ancestors are supposed to occupy a prominent place.” This belief in spiritual existence is taken by students of comparative Religions as a minimum definition of Religion. It is not itself a Religion, but a sort of primitive philosophy which controls Religion and often also the whole life of the natural man. It represents a stage in Religious evolution and a philosophy which has, however, maintained its place and finds representation in higher civilizations. There is no name for it in any Indian vernacular, and the enumeration of its adherents was effected by directing the Census officials to enter the name of the tribe in the column for Religion in the case of those persons who did not describe themselves as Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians or of any other Religion for which there is a local name (*vide* Instructions to Enumerators, Section II of the Mysore Census Procedure Code). In the Tabulation and Compilation Office, the statistics relating to the following six tribes have been put together under “Animistic,” *viz.*, 1 Iraliga, 2 Koracha, 3 Korana, 4 Korava, 5 Kuruba and 6 Lambani. In the Census Tables for 1891 and 1881 these tribes have been clubbed under “Hindus”; and in the Tables herewith submitted we have separated them for purposes of comparison. But the tribes in question do not intermarry and interdine with each other and therefore here as in the case of “Hindus,” the student of the growth of populations would do better to study the statistics of the tribes separately than in the aggregate as presented in Table VI.

21. *Others*.—There remain for notice the other Religions—Parsi, Sikh, Jew, Brahmo, Buddhist and Theist—which are all numerically so few in Mysore that they are unimportant from a statistical point of view, and may here be passed over, unless it be to notice the good luck which has enabled the Census Department to include in its records the single representative which the Tables contain of the latest evolution of Vedic Religion. The Mysore Province can boast of one Brahmo family settled within its limits; but at the time of the Census of 1901, the entire family were absent elsewhere, and the head member was alone returning to Bangalore on the Census night when he happened to be enumerated in the Railway train!

22. *Distribution of Urban and Rural Populations by Religion*.—*Distribution of Religions by Rural and Urban*.—Before concluding this part of the Report, it may be interesting to note the manner and proportions in which the main religionists above reviewed are distributed between Towns and Villages, that is to say, as urban and rural (*vide* Table V and VI).

Out of every 1,000 persons residing in Towns, the number belonging to each Religion are as shown on the left hand side of the subjoined statement, and out of every 1,000 persons residing in villages, the number belonging to each Religion are as shown on the right hand side of the same statement. These figures are exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Towns.				Villages.			
812	...	...	Hindus	...	...	941	
151	...	...	Mussalmans	...	...	36	
28	...	...	Christians	...	...	3	
5	...	...	Jains	...	...	2	
4	...	...	Animists	...	...	18	
Total 1,000				Total 1,000			

23. Again, every 1,000 persons of each Religion are distributed between Towns and Villages as shown below. These figures are also exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

			In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	102	898	1,000
Mussalmans	...	...	355	645	1,000
Christians	...	...	536	464	1,000
Jains	...	...	254	746	1,000
Animists	...	...	28	972	1,000
Others	...	...	720	280	1,000

24. It will be observed from the above, that Christians and Jains are more an urban than a rural population. The corresponding details by Districts are shown in the Statements marked A and B appended to this Chapter.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution of Population by Religion—Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Religion	1901		1891		1881		Percentage of variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Net Variation 1881 to 1901.
	Number	Proportion per 10,000	Number	Proportion per 10,000	Number	Proportion per 10,000	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	
							8	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	5,099,176	9205.3	4,572,064	9248.4	3,896,552	9308.1	+11.5	+17.3	+30.9
Animist	86,627	156.4	67,040	135.6	49,045	117.2	+29.2	+36.7	+76.6
Musalman	289,697	523.0	252,973	511.7	200,484	478.9	+14.5	+26.2	+44.5
Christian	50,059	90.4	38,125	77.1	29,249	69.9	+31.3	+30.4	+71.1
Jain	13,682	24.7	13,278	26.9	10,760	25.7	+8.0	+23.4	+27.2
Parsi	101		35		47	...	...	...	...
Sikh	12		29		41	...	...	...	...
Jew	34		21		1	...	...	...	...
Brahmo	1		23		...	...	...	...	...
Budhist	10		5		9	...	...	...	...
Theist	.....		1		.....	...	...	...	...
Total	5,539,399	10,000	4,943,604	10,000	4,186,188	10,000	+12.1	+18.1	+32.3

[Subsidiary Table D—1]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.—contd.
General Distribution of Population by Religion—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station.

Religion	1901		1891		1881		Percentage of Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Net Variation 1881 to 1901
	Number	Proportion per 10,000	Number	Proportion per 10,000	Number	Proportion per 10,000	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	...	5,048,449	9263.5	4,514,415	9320.5	Details not available	+ 11.8		
Animist	...	86,627	157.0	66,614	137.5	Details not available	+ 30.0		
Jain	...	13,578	24.9	13,102	27.1	Details not available	+ 3.6		
Total Hindus	...	5,148,654	9447.4	4,594,131	9455.1	3,900,160	+ 12.0	+ 17.8	+ 32.1
Musalman	...	268,131	492.0	229,081	473.0	439.0	+ 17.0	+ 27.5	+ 49.2
Christian	...	32,933	60.4	20,233	41.7	31.2	+ 62.8	+ 56.7	+ 158.3
Parsi	...	46		29					
Sikh	...	11		29					
Jew	...	21	0.2	20	0.2	0.2	+ 5.1	— 9.3	— 4.6
Brahmo	...	1		...					
Budhist	...	3		...					
Total	...	5,448,909	10,000	48,43,523	10,000	4,092,648	+ 12.5	+ 18.3	+ 33.2

Subsidiary Table D.1—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
General Distribution of Population by Religion—Total Eastern Division.

Religion	1901		1891		1881		Percentage of Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Net Variation 1881 to 1901
	Number	Proportion per 10,000	Number	Proportion per 10,000	Number	Proportion per 10,000	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu
Animist
Jain
Total Hindus
Musalman
Christian
Parsi
Sikh
Jew
Brahmo
Buddhist
Total

[Subsidiary Table D-1—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*concl'd.*

General Distribution of Population by Religion—Western Division.

Religion	1901		1891		1881		Percentage of Variation increase(+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Net Variation 1881 to 1901
	Number	Proportion per 10,000	Number	Proportion per 10,000	Number	Proportion per 10,000	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu ...	1,336,926	9135.7	1,266,642	9,225.4	1,270,457	9,316.6	+ 5.5	— 0.3	+ 5.2
Animist ...	42,453	280.1	33,713	245.6	29,186	214.0	+25.9	+15.5	+45.5
Musalman ...	67,405	4 0.6	59,417	432.3	52,718	385.1	+13.4	+13.1	+26.3
Christian ...	9,650	65.9	7,156	52.1	5,114	37.5	+34.9	+39.9	+88.7
Jain ..	6,051	47.5	6,051	44.1	6,360	46.6	+14.9	+ 5.3	+ 9.3
Parsi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikh ...	...	...	...	...	25	.2	...	...	...
Jew ...	16	.2	15	.1	1	...	...	...	...
Brahmo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budhist ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,463,407	10,000	1,372,996	10,000	1,363,861	10,000	+6.6	+0.7	+7.3

[Subsidiary Table D-1—*concl'd.*]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution of Religions by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.

Natural Division, District or City	Hindu			Animistic			Muslim		
	Proportion per 10,000 in—			Proportion per 10,000 in—			Proportion per 10,000 in—		
	1891	1881		1891	1881		1891	1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore City	7,707	9,498	9,440	8	48	60	1,928	2,067	453
Mysore District	9,620	5,760	Not avail-	57	42	Not avail-	296	299	453
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5,662	9,114	able	...	134	able	2,407	2,387	2,229
Bangalore City	8,204	8,696	8,772	81	122	92	1,235	1,304	604
Bangalore District	9,160	8,696	8,772	149	122	92	603	560	604
Bangalore (Two Cities + District)	8,728	8,696	8,772	128	122	92	841	862	831
Kolar Gold Fields	7,596	9,313	9,458	2	73	64	561	548	448
Kolar District	9,263	9,399	9,510	88	123	31	598	434	415
Tumkur District	9,338	9,380	9,510	153	158	106	468	439	363
Chitaldrug District	9,304	9,230	9,304	191	93	70	480	542	524
Eastern Division, including Civil and Military Station.	9,230	9,258	9,304	108	93	70	546	542	524
Eastern Division, excluding Civil and Military Station.	9,311	9,353	Not available	111	95	Not available	503	459	466
Hassan District	9,519	9,561	9,695	88	84	24	293	265	208
Kadur District	9,013	9,093	9,122	337	329	383	500	471	420
Shimoga District	8,810	8,981	9,038	474	351	307	613	572	552
Western Division	9,136	9,225	9,317	290	246	214	461	433	385
Province, excluding Civil and Military Station	9,264	9,321	Not available	159	137	Not available	492	473	439
Province, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	9,205	9,248	9,308	156	136	117	523	512	479

[Subsidiary Table D-2]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl.
Distribution of Religions by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.

Natural Division, District or City	Christian		Jain		Others	
	Proportion per 10,000 in		Proportion per 10,000 in—		Proportion per 10,000 in—	
	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901	1891
	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore City	333	221	29	20	32	17
Mysore District	12	11		15	17	
Mysore District	1,911	1,789	1,765	10	20	7
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	463	302	59	13	15	16
Bangalore City	74	59		14	15	16
Bangalore District				14	15	16
Bangalore (two Cities + District)	292	299	298	10	20	7
Kolar Gold Fields	1839	51	19	13	15	11
Kolar District	38			32	34	30
Tumkur District	14	13	14	16	16	17
Chitaldrug District	9	7	4	17	20	16
Eastern Division, including C. & M. Station	99	87	86	17	20	16
Eastern Division, excluding C. & M. Station	58	38	28	17	20	Not available
Hassan District	67	64	45	33	26	27
Kadur District	107	67	38	43	40	37
Shimoga District	37	31	29	66	65	74
Western Division	63	52	37	47	44	47
Province, excluding C. & M. Station	60	42	31	25	27	Not available
Province, including C. & M. Station, Bangalore	91	77	70	25	27	26

[Subsidiary Table D-2—concl.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distributions of Christians by Districts and Cities.

Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities	Number of Christians in--			Variation increase (+) decrease (—)		
	1901	1891	1881	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1881 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City ...	2,266	1,640	} 2,603	+ 626	} + 344	+ 1,104
Mysore District ..	1,441	1,307		+ 134		
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	17,126	17,902	16,498	—776	+ 1,404	+ 628
Bangalore City ...	3,212	2,425	} 3,419	+ 787	} + 2,688	+ 5,160
Bangalore District ...	5,367	3,682		+ 1,685		
Bangalore (two Cities + District) ...	25,705	24,009	19,917	+ 1,696	+ 4,092	+ 5,788
Kolar Gold Fields ...	7,027	} 2,996	} 869	+ 6,609	+ 2,127	+ 8,736
Kolar District ..	2,578					
Tumkur District ...	949	743	603	+ 206	+ 140	+ 346
Chitaldrug District ...	443	284	143	+ 159	+ 141	+ 300
Eastern Division, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	40,409	30,979	24,135	+ 9,430	+ 6,844	+ 16,274
Hassan District ...	3,795	3,296	2,393	+ 499	+ 903	+ 1,402
Kadur District ...	3,888	2,209	1,245	+ 1,679	+ 964	+ 2,643
Shimoga District ...	1,967	1,651	1,476	+ 316	+ 175	+ 491
Western Division ...	9,650	7,156	5,114	+ 2,494	+ 2,042	+ 4,536
Province, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	50,059	38,135	29,249	+ 11,924	+ 8,886	+ 20,810

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Distribution of Hindus by Districts and Cities.

Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities	Number of Hindus in—			Variation increase (+) decrease —)		
	1901	1891	1881	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1881 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City ...	52,495	1,122,507	852,035	+ 110,451	+ 270,172	+ 380,923
Mysore District ...	1,180,463					
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	50,727	57,649	Not available	— 6,922	Not available	Not available
Bangalore City ..	56,975	640,658		+ 76,028		
Bangalore District ..	659,711					
Bangalore (two Cities & District) ...	767,413	698,307	586,940	+ 69,106	+ 111,367	+ 180,473
Kolar Gold Fields ...	29,019	550,398	436,137	+ 113,542	+ 114,261	+ 227,803
Kolar District ...	634,921					
Tumkur District ...	633,847	54,5882	392,923	+ 87,965	+ 152,959	+ 240,924
Chitaldrug District ...	464,092	388,328	357,860	+ 75,764	+ 30,468	+ 106,232
Eastern Division, including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore ...	3,762,250	3,305,422	2,625,895	+ 456,828	+ 679,527	+ 1,136,355
Hassan District ...	541,531	492,336	519,487	+ 49,195	— 27,151	+ 22,044
Kadur District ...	326,960	300,120	299,491	+ 25,840	+ 629	+ 27,469
Shimoga District ...	468,435	474,186	451,679	— 5,751	+ 22,507	+ 16,756
estern Division ...	1,336,926	1,266,642	1,270,657	+ 70,281	— 4,015	+ 66,269
Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	5,099,176	4,572,064	3,896,552	+ 527,112	+ 675,512	+ 1,202,624

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Distribution of Musalmans by Districts and Cities.

Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities	Number of Musalmans in—			Variation increase (+) decrease (—)		
	1901	1891*	1881	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1881 to 1901
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City ..	13,130	15,307	} 40,916	—2,177	} +7,585	+8,568
Mysore District ...	3,6354	33,194		+3,160		
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	21,566	23,892	20,833	—2,326	+3,059	+733
Bangalore City ...	8,577	10,472	} 34,758	—1,895	} +10,577	+17,620
Bangalore District ...	43,801	34,863		+8,938		
Bangalore (two Cities + District) ...	73,944	69,227	55,591	+4,717	+13,636	+18,353
Kolar Gold Fields ...	2,142	} 32,405	20,664	+10,744	+11,741	+22,485
Kolar District ...	41,007					
Tumkur District ...	31,765	25,241	17,130	+6,524	+8,111	+14,635
Chitaldrug District ...	23,950	18,182	13,665	+5,768	+4,517	+10,285
Eastern Division, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	222,292	193,556	147,966	+28,736	+45,590	+74,326
Hassan District ...	16,668	13,655	11,155	+3,013	+2,500	+5,513
Kadar District ...	18,144	15,565	13,789	+2,579	+1,776	+4,355
Shimoga District ...	32,593	30,197	27,574	+2,396	+2,623	+5,019
Western Division ...	67,405	59,417	52,518	+7,988	+6,899	+14,887
Province, including Civil & Military Station, Banga- lore ...	289,697	252,973	200,484	+36,724	+52,489	+89,213

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Distribution of Jains by Districts and Cities.

Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities	Number of Jains in—			Variation increase (+) decrease (—)		
	1901	1891	1881	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1881 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City ...	137	237	1,519	—100	+639	+487
Mysore District ...	1,869	1,921		—52		
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	104	176	Not available	—72	Not available	Not available
Bangalore City ...	112	226		—114		
Bangalore District ...	621	1,176		—555		
Bangalore (two Cities + District) ...	837	1,578	490	—741	+1,088	+437
Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	896	504	—16	+392	+376
Kolar District ...	800					
Tumkur District ...	2,207	1,956	1,251	+251	+705	+956
Chitaldrug District ...	801	639	636	+162	+3	+165
Eastern Division including, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	6,731	7,227	4,400	—496	+2,827	+2,331
Hassan District ...	1,874	1,321	1,474	+553	—153	+400
Kadur District ...	1,554	1,308	1,207	+246	+101	+347
Shimoga District ...	3,523	3,422	3,679	+101	—257	—156
Western Division ...	6,951	6,051	6,360	+900	—309	+591
Province, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	13,682	13,278	10,760	+404	+2,518	+2,922

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III---concl'd.

Distribution of Others (including Animistics) by Districts and Cities.

Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities		Number of Others in—			Variation increase (+) decrease (—)		
		1901	1891	1881	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1881 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Mysore City ...	83	5,701	5,493	+1,316	+208	+1,524	
Mysore District ...	6,934						
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	76	462	Not available	—386	Not available	Not available	
Bangalore City ...	571	9,411		+1,877			
Bangalore District ...	10,717						
Bangalore (two Cities + District) ...	11,364	9,873	6,201	+1,491	+3,672	+5,163	
Kolar Gold Fields ...	16	4,335	2,955	+1,691	+1,380	+3,071	
Kolar District ...	6,010						
Tumkur District ...	10,394	6,964	1,276	+3,430	+5,688	+9,118	
Chitaldrug District ...	9,509	6,551	4,006	+2,958	+2,545	+5,503	
Eastern Division including, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	44,310	33,424	19,931	+10,886	+13,493	+24,379	
Hassan District ...	5,051	4,334	1,297	+707	+3,407	+3,754	
Kadur District ...	12,206	10,861	12,595	+1,345	—1,734	—389	
Shimoga District ..	25,218	18,525	15,320	+6,693	+3,205	+9,898	
Western Division ...	42,475	33,730	29,212	+8,745	+4,518	+13,263	
Province, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	86,785	67,154	49,143	+19,631	+18,011	+37,642	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination.—Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Denomination	Europeans			Eurasians			Natives			Total 1901, Total 1891, Variation, both, sexes both, sexes both sexes		
	Population		Males	Population		Males	Population		Males	Females	Females	
	2	3		4	5		6	7	8	9	10	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abyssinian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglican Communion	2,911	1,808	1,103	2,280	998	1,292	2,606	1,326	1,280	7,797	6,994	+803
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	87	33	34	104	44	60	88	55	33	279	129	+150
Calvinist	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+1
Congregationalist	8	4	4	3	1	2	105	56	49	116	171	-55
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	-27
Indefinite beliefs	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	+4
Lutheran and allied denomination	19	9	10	18	11	7	299	166	133	336	167	+162
Methodist	437	312	125	391	142	249	1,816	931	885	2,644	1,338	+1,306
Minor denominations	8	8	...	4	1	3	64	27	37	76	200	-124
Presbyterian	157	111	46	35	19	16	207	113	94	399	432	-33
Quaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	1,095	674	421	2,834	1,383	1,451	33,887	17,698	16,979	37,616	26,518	+11,098
Salvationist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	-6
Syrian (Jacobite)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	+5
Syrian (Roman)	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	+3
Denomination not returned	24	18	6	52	26	26	706	382	324	782	2,152	-1,370
Total	4,753	3,002	1,751	5,721	2,615	3,106	39,585	20,671	18,914	50,059	38,135	+11,924

[Subsidiary Table D—4.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—continued.—

Distribution of Christians by Denomination and Race.—Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Denomination	Europeans			Eurasians			Natives			Total 1901, Total 1891, both sexes	Variation both sexes	
	Population	Males	Females	Population	Males	Females	Population	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abyssinian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglican Communion	931	603	328	962	513	449	2,253	1,166	1,087	4,146	2,175	+1,971
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	16	10	6	4	1	3	32	26	6	52	18	+34
Calvinist	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+1
Congregationalist	2	1	1	...	...	...	80	42	38	82	94	-12
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	-23
Indefinite beliefs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	+1
Lutheran and allied denomination	10	4	6	10	8	2	160	89	71	180	96	+144
Methodist	209	161	48	104	51	53	1,297	687	610	1,610	545	+1,065
Minor denomination	4	4	...	2	1	1	13	7	6	19	79	-60
Presbyterian	66	41	25	15	6	9	200	109	91	281	87	+194
Quaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	530	332	198	1,303	694	609	23,944	13,078	10,866	25,777	15,074	+10,703
Salvationist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian (Jacobite)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian (Roman)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denomination not returned	22	16	6	50	24	26	705	382	324	778	2,102	-1,324
Total	1,792	1,174	618	2,450	1,298	1,152	28,691	15,592	13,099	32,933	20,233	+12,700

[Subsidiary Table D-4—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—continued.

Distribution of Christians by Denomination and Race.—Eastern Division.

Denomination	Europeans			Eurasians			Natives			Total 1901, Total 1891, both sexes	Variation both sexes	
	Population	Males	Females	Population	Males	Females	Population	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abyssinian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglican Communion	716	455	261	864	455	409	1,829	974	855	3,409	1,624	+1,785
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	10	7	3	4	1	3	32	26	6	46	18	+28
Calvinist	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+1
Congregationalist	2	1	1	...	...	...	77	42	35	79	94	-15
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	-23
Indefinite beliefs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+1
Lutheran and allied denominations...	1	1	...	10	8	2	107	53	54	118	35	+83
Methodist	199	158	41	104	51	53	1,162	625	537	1,465	489	+976
Minor denomination	4	4	...	1	...	1	13	7	6	18	76	-58
Presbyterian	20	28	22	14	5	9	138	66	72	202	68	+134
Quaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	444	285	159	1,163	615	548	15,637	8,102	7,555	17,264	9,157	+8,107
Salvationist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian (Jacobite)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	+5
Syrian (Roman)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	+1
Denomination not returned	11	7	4	50	24	25	613	310	303	674	1,493	-819
Total	1,439	948	491	2,210	1,159	1,051	19,634	10,211	9,423	23,283	13,077	+10,206

[Subsidiary Table D-4—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—continued.
Distribution of Christians by Denomination and Race.—Western Division.

Denomination	Europeans			Eurasians			Natives			Total 1901, both sexes	Total 1891, both sexes	Variation, both sexes
	Population	Males	Females	Population	Males	Females	Population	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abyssinian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglican Communion	215	148	67	98	58	40	424	192	232	737	551	+186
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	+6
Calvinist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congregationalist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	+3
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indefinite beliefs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leban and allied denominations	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Methodist	10	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor denominations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian	16	13	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	86	47	39	140	79	61	8,287	4,976	3,311	8,513	5,917	+2,596
Salvationist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian (Jacobite)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian (Roman)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denomination not returned	11	9	2	...	...	...	93	72	21	104	609	-505
Total	353	226	127	240	139	101	90,57	5,381	3,676	9,650	7,156	+2,494

[Subsidiary Table D-4—contd.]

APPENDIX A.
Statement showing the distribution of every 1,000 of Urban and Rural populations, respectively of the whole Province, by Religions.
Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Districts, etc	Hindu		Mussalman		Christian		Jain		Animist		Others		Total all Religions	
	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mysore City	82-99	...	20-76	...	3-59	...	0-22	...	0-08	...	0-05	...	107-69	...
Mysore District	131-51	227-77	16-51	5-38	1-11	0-15	0-88	0-27	0-12	1-42	0-01	0-01	150-14	235-00
Bangalore City	90-03	...	18-56	...	1-08	...	0-18	...	0-89	...	0-01	...	109-80	...
Bangalore District	90-68	125-05	20-57	6-39	0-66	1-03	0-11	0-12	0-39	2-17	...	0-01	112-41	134-77
Kolar Gold Fields	45-88	...	3-38	...	11-11	...	...	...	0-02	...	0-01	...	60-40	...
Kolar District	62-43	125-61	16-03	0-41	1-33	0-37	0-16	0-16	0-15	1-24	...	...	80-10	131-79
Tamkur District	75-96	121-61	14-59	4-68	0-94	0-97	0-64	0-37	0-58	2-09	0-01	...	92-72	128-82
Chitaldrug District	70-98	87-01	12-27	3-35	0-19	0-06	0-66	0-08	0-55	1-90	...	0-00	84-65	92-40
Eastern Division	650-51	685-05	117-67	20-21	24-01	1-68	2-85	1-00	2-78	8-82	0-09	0-02	797-91	722-78
Hasan District	59-00	104-66	10-11	2-14	1-16	0-64	1-82	0-15	0-45	0-97	0-02	0-00	72-57	108-56
Kadur District	51-96	61-05	10-56	2-38	1-01	0-67	0-45	0-37	0-36	2-47	0-00	0-00	64-34	66-84
Shimoga District	50-71	90-53	12-17	5-16	1-74	0-17	0-32	0-08	0-24	5-23	...	0-00	65-15	101-82
Western Division	161-67	256-29	32-34	9-08	3-91	1-48	2-59	1-10	1-06	8-67	0-02	0-00	202-09	277-22
Province (excluding Civil and Military Station)	812-18	941-34	150-51	35-8	27-92	3-16	5-44	2-10	3-84	17-49	0-11	0-02	1,000-00	1,000-00

[Appendix A to Chapter III].

APPENDIX B.
Statement showing the distribution of every 100 of each Religion in each District, etc., as Urban and Rural.
Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Districts, etc.	Hindu Percentage		Mussalman Percentage		Christian Percentage		Jain Percentage		Animist Percentage		Other's Percentage	
	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages	In Towns	In Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore City	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...
Mysore District	7-04	92-36	28-71	71-29	48-47	51-53	29-96	70-04	1-36	98-64	60-36	39-64
Bangalore City	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...
Bangalore District	8-39	91-31	29-39	70-31	7-38	9-12	10-32	89-38	100-00	97-64	100-00	100-00
Kolar Gold Fields	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	...	...	100-00	...	100-00	...
Kolar District	6-21	93-79	24-72	75-28	32-70	67-30	11-59	88-41	1-51	98-49	100-00	...
Tumkur District	7-38	92-42	29-06	70-34	63-12	36-88	18-33	81-67	3-57	96-43	100-00	...
Chitaldrug District	5-57	94-33	32-43	67-57	27-34	72-66	51-33	48-07	3-53	96-47	100-00	100-00
Eastern Division	11-08	88-92	37-08	62-92	65-23	34-77	27-19	72-81	3-97	96-03	73-84	26-16
Hassan District	6-39	93-11	38-36	61-54	19-36	80-34	61-26	38-74	5-78	94-22	62-50	37-50
Kadur District	10-05	89-35	30-31	69-19	16-35	83-65	18-33	81-67	1-39	98-61	100-00	...
Shimoga District	6-84	93-16	23-31	76-39	56-22	43-78	5-30	94-10	0-30	99-70	...	...
Western Division	7-64	92-36	30-31	69-19	25-66	74-34	23-30	76-40	1-59	98-41	64-70	35-30
Total Province	10-17	89-83	35-30	64-50	53-53	46-37	25-35	74-65	2-30	97-20	71-35	28-05
C. & M. Station, Bangalore	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	100-00	...	...	...	100-00	...
Total Province including C. & M. Station, Bangalore	11-06	88-94	40-40	59-70	69-49	30-51	25-92	74-08	2-30	97-20	85-44	14-56

[Appendix B to Chapter III].

CHAPTER IV.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

1. *Subject of the Chapter.*—The heading of this Chapter, Age, Sex and Civil Condition, is also the heading of Census Table VII which divides the population by Age, Sex and Civil or Conjugal Condition (*i. e.* unmarried, married and widowed) and tabulates these attributes with reference also to the Religions to which the people respectively belong. We may regard these divisions in the order in which they are named. First as regards Age.

SECTION I—AGE.

2. *Where the ages of the people are to be found.*—Table VII gives the ages of the people divided into 17 age-periods. For the first five years of life, the numbers for each year are shown separately. After that, the age periods are quinquennial up to the limit of 60 years. Persons of 60 years of age and upwards are put together in the last group. In every case the age given is presumably that on the last birthday preceding the Census night so that, all infants who had not reached the first anniversary of their birth have been shown as under one year, *i. e.*, “0-1,” those who had not reached the second anniversary of their birth are shown as under two years, *i. e.*, “1-2,” and so on. In reading them, the last age in each group should be regarded as exclusive in that group, and it is repeated as the first age in the next group in which it is included. Thus the period “5-10,” represents those who had completed nine years, that is, had passed nine anniversaries of their birth but had not reached the tenth. And so, as regards the other age periods. This arrangement is the same as that of the corresponding Table VII of the Census of 1891.

3. Besides being an attribute, as above explained, with reference to which the Sexes and Religions are tabulated in Table VII, age is an attribute with regard to which, though in different age groups, the literates in each Religion are separately shown in Table VIII, the infirms are tabulated in Table XII, Civil or Conjugal Conditions are shown for all Castes in Table XIV, and Christians are shown in Table XVIII.

4. The Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter and which will be referred to in detail in the following paragraphs, present in proportional forms some of the more important features of the statistics contained in Table VII.

5. *To what extent are the age statistics reliable?*—To what extent are these age statistics, collected and tabulated at the Census reliable? This is a question to which almost every Census Reporter addresses himself, and upon which it is probably necessary to devote a few observations in this place.

6. *Instructions to Enumerators on this point.*—The instruction to enumerators in regard to age runs as follows :—

“Enter the age on last birthday, that is, the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word ‘infant.’”

“If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, you should ask the relations or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance.”

“If the answer first given to the question in regard to age did not contain the information required according to the rules, additional questions must be asked until the answer furnish that information.”

There is no reason to believe that these instructions have not, on the whole, been carried out fairly well. There is, on the other hand, every reason to believe that the enumerators have done their work as well as can be expected.

7. *An examination of some of the grounds upon which Census Age Statistics are condemned.*—Some very broad statements have been made in some quarters which, if strictly interpreted, would deny any arithmetical sense to the great majority of the Indian people.

An officer entering into conversation with his syce asked him what age he had given for himself at the last Census. The syce replied that he had stated his age to be 60. The officer asked him what age he had recorded at the present Census. The syce replied indignantly, "why, of course 60." And this has been adduced as an example of the laxity of the people in giving correct accounts of their ages. Probably the syce was serving under regulations which included a "60 years rule," and he was afraid of his services being dispensed with when he was past 60 years of age or, the chances are that he had too well profited by a rebuke he had received for saying that his horse had eaten 5 seers of *Kulthi* one day and $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers the next day, his master thinking that the difference in the quantity was due to fraud on the part of the syce. A similar incident is within the experience of the present writer. A planter suspected that his gardener was stealing cocoanuts, because he found five cocoanuts in one bunch and only four in another. He rebuked the gardener on this ground, and the result was that for some time thereafter all bunches contained four cocoanuts uniformly!

A woman enters the august presence of a Magistrate with her mind full of the incidents of a dacoity or a robbery she has come to describe, and she is suddenly asked a question in regard to her age which has no connection with the theft in question. She gets puzzled and politely resigns herself to the judgment of the Court. And this is another proof of the absence of the arithmetical sense on the part of the Indian females.

Be the person, syce or female witness, try to withhold a few pice from what may be due as a few days' salary to the one or price of butter-milk purchased from the other, and there will doubtless ensue a staggering revelation of the arithmetical sense otherwise dormant!

8. In any case, admitting the sufficiency of the argument implied in the examples of the syce and of the female witness, it does not follow that the age statistics collected are worthless. These statistics are the results not merely of the bare statements of the people themselves, but the results of such statements confirmed or corrected by the Census officials who are generally attended and aided by members of the local community, so that what is recorded is the opinion of a sort of local *panchayat* or jury, and may well be relied upon for the practical purposes for which the age statistics are collected. As people (both the official classes and the public) have become familiar with Census operations, there is no disposition to wilfully understate or to overstate ages; and in a large number of cases such as the Census covers, small errors are likely to neutralise each other or get obliterated in the mass.

9. It is alleged that marriageable girls between 10 and 12 are often returned as below 10 owing to the reproach attaching to parents with unmarried adult daughters. Such a reproach, perhaps, existed in times past. But now, when the Christian Missionary, the School Master and the Social Reformer are abroad, and their writings and speeches circulate broadcast over the country, the tendency on the part of the people among whom early marriages prevail, is to approve of, rather than condemn, the practice of postponing marriages as long as possible; so that what parents are now solicitous about is, not to conceal the ages of their adult daughters (which indeed are invariably too well known to the neighbours), but only to marry them off before they attain puberty. There is really no disposition to falsify age returns on this score.

10. It has also been stated with some confidence that there is habitual overstatement of age amongst the old of both sexes, especially women, where great age is considered a sort of distinction. But everyone of them (in Mysore at all events) knows full well that nothing can come to them out of Census schedules; and loquacity and exaggeration due to the infirmities of old age, are like other errors, liable to correction by the enumerators and the *panchayat* neighbours.

11. It has been suggested that in India the *Sastraic* injunction that one should not reveal his true age and certain other matters (wealth, household disturbances, mantra, medicine, sexual intercourse, charity, honor and dishonor) may have something to do with a tendency on the part of persons of both sexes, young women in particular, to wilfully misstate their age, and that more frequently sentimental feelings induce such misstatements, the females being, out of vanity, anxious to pass for

younger age than they actually are, while the aged people wilfully affect greater age in view to avert the evil eye of the jealous youngster with a weaker constitution. These and other considerations of the same kind seem to be too puerile by which to test the statistics obtained in the twentieth century, by a Census in Mysore, conducted chiefly by Sirkar enumerators working under a Census Regulation, and covering all the heterogeneous classes entered in Table XIII and catalogued in the Index of Castes. In the first place, the figures require to be tested only by some independent standard such as we do not possess (except a natural law to be hereafter noticed), and in the second place the whole matter requires to be looked at with a just sense of proportion. For example, it is a mistake to exaggerate a Sanskrit couplet found in books of worldly-wise maxims into a *Sastraic* injunction, to interpret as meaning *age-lived* a word which rather means '*duration or expectation of life*' such as is estimated by an examination of a person's horoscope or by a diagnosis of some incurable mortal deformity or disease, and to attach an importance to it as if it influences the, Vakkaligas, the Holeyas and the Madigas, the Kurubas and the Lingayets, the Bedas the Bestas, the Gollas, the Banajigas and the Vaddas, the Mahomedans and the Christians who form the great bulk of the population. Nor may the play of a sentiment be taken to affect the Census statistics as a whole, which is not found among these classes as a whole.

11—A. There is a law in force in Mysore (Regulation X of 1894) whereby marriage of Hindu girls below 8 years of age, and of old men above 50 years of age with girls below 14, is prohibited and declared punishable. As an effect of this law, there may be wilful over-statement of the age of Hindu girls, or wilful under-statement of the age of Hindu men, where marriages in contravention of the law may be in contemplation at Census time; and in such cases a different estimate of age on the part of the enumerators and their *panchayats* would be of no avail. Such cases are so few and rare that they cannot affect the general correctness of the returns.

12. *Some reasons why they may be fairly relied upon.*—The truth is (as put by the Census Commissioner for India in his Report on the India Census of 1891, page 274) that "facts such as creed, language, connubial condition, literacy and even caste and occupation are brought home to the people every day of their lives, but when once launched into the busy world, age is to the masses a matter of no importance." Therefore there is no wonder that most people are uncertain about their exact age when ordinarily asked about it, just as most people are unable to guess the distance covered within a given time riding or driving or travelling in a Railway train. But as regards age statistics collected at the Census, there was ample notice that inquiries will be made as to age, and doubtless there was fair preparedness to answer questions as well as possible. The answers given have been (as already stated) confirmed or corrected by the judgment of people possessing fair education and worldly experience.

For the first few years of life, the age statistics may be considered to be in accordance with the facts of birth as these would be fresh in the memories of the heads of the families to which the infants belong, except that as a consequence of the vagueness with which people use the words "one year old," "two years old," etc., when the children are only in their first or second year respectively, the current year is in many cases substituted for the age in completed years. For later periods, unless there are horoscopes or well-known local or family events of importance to judge by, the ages will of course be estimates or guesses at the truth. But in a Census like ours in which the schedules have been filled almost entirely by Government enumerators (only a comparatively very few household schedules having been distributed among some of the English knowing heads of families to be filled in by themselves) the guesses will be affected by the idiosyncracies, not so much of the people enumerated as of the enumerators themselves. And these indeed are few, and only such as would be found to characterize the estimates or guesses of more intelligent and educated persons.

13. *Difficulty in appraising ages.*—What would bring these idiosyncracies into play is generally, not any defect in the common sense or the arithmetical sense of the Government enumerators, but a real difficulty in appraising the age of a person whose birthday cannot be called to mind by record or association of events. Very often people, especially males, of the laboring and agricultural classes in certain

stages of life look much the same, year after year. For example, there is often little difference in appearance between 8 and 10, 18 and 20, and even 25 and 30 or (if these figures be liable to criticism as being partial to multiples of 5, we may say) between 10 and 12, 17 and 19, 27 and 29, or 29 and 32. On such persons, age sits lightly, and a man of 46 looks very much like another of 41 or as he himself did five years before. In the case of aged people beyond 70 or 75, the recorded age is of course unreliable, except where this age is claimed by the head member of a family of two or more generations and a comparison of the ages of the latter leads up to it. The cases of females are by no means easier, and the enumerators do not see a large number of them. But by dint of needful inquiry and comparison with the ages of the male members of a family, they have apparently been able to secure fair results inasmuch as the returns in the gross, viewed from various stand-points, present no abnormal or unlikely features.

14. *Some unadjusted single year age statistics.*—We were asked by the Census Commissioner for India to furnish a table showing for one hundred thousand persons of each sex taken at random, how many persons were returned at each year of age from (0) to the highest age given. This was intended to be of possible use to a competent Actuary whose services might be engaged by the Government of India for the purpose of analysing and adjusting the age returns of the Census and of preparing from these data life tables, tables of age-distribution, and birth and death rates for the various Provinces. In order that the data so furnished may be fairly typical of the Natural Divisions of the State, we selected the Taluks of Tumkur, Maddagiri and Koratagere for the Eastern Division, and the Taluks of Manjarabad, Yedahalli and Tirthahalli for the Western Division. The population of the former number 224,208 (*viz.*, 114,059 males and 110,149 females), and the population of the latter number 134,274 (*viz.*, 72,406 males and 61,868 females). The slips were sorted by single age-periods, and the results tabulated. Reducing the figures thus obtained for each age-period proportionately to total, in each case equals 100,000, the numbers stand as shown in column 1 of the two parts of Subsidiary Table I hereto appended. These comprised all classes and religions of the people. To bring out the nature of the bias, if any, affecting the age returns all the more clearly, the slips for the Brahmins in the Kolar District and the literates in four Taluks (Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug) all in the Eastern Division, and of the Brahmins of the Shimoga District in the Western Division, were sorted for single age-periods. These statistics being worked out proportionately to the radix of 100,000 as before, are shown in columns of the two parts of Subsidiary Table I alongside of those for the general population just mentioned.

15. As the points suggested by an examination of the figures thus presented, admit of variety in treatment if not an entire difference of opinion, it may be permissible to quote here the remarks made by our Assistant Census Superintendent Mr. Mrityunjaya Aiyar. He says, "The figures exhibit remarkable fluctuations. Up to the age often, they are pretty evenly distributed except that the age of eight—a favourite number with the Hindus associated with the eight directions, and the age fixed for the celebration of marriages etc.—claims the greatest number. Subsequent to 10 and up to the age of 20, the odd ages of 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19, and inore particularly the two last, have not found as much favor as the even ages of 12, 14, 16 and 18, which are associated with the attainment of puberty and majority. After the age of 20, the figures are crowded at ages represented by multiples of 5 and 10 while the intervening periods possess but very few numbers. For instance, there are 4,844 males and 5,823 females aged 30 against only 414 males and 379 females aged 29 and 288 males and 241 females aged 31. Again at 35, there are 4,231 males against 640 at 34 and 989 at 36. The number of females aged 35 is 3,288 against 579 aged 34 and 691 aged 36. This partiality for multiples of 5 and 10 in the age returns is not peculiar to any class of people or sex; nor is it the outcome of illiteracy, for the sortings made separately in respect of the two sexes of the several * Religionists and also of the literate * population of the Cities, all exhibit the same tendency."

* Note.—The figures have not been tabulated here for reference as the slips were not sorted for the entire number.

16. *A criticism thereof.*—How far certain ages are, in the enumerator's mind, associated with certain other ideas as mentioned in the above quotation, will depend in the few cases in which they are at all likely to exist, more upon the caste and social associations, than on the arithmetical bias of the person estimating the age. If it were really otherwise, if the estimates of age were liable to be prejudiced in so many places by the various eccentricities of so many people, the task of obtaining the statistics fairly representing the truth, would require to be abandoned as hopeless, and all endeavours to put such statistics to use would be vain and wasteful of public time, unless of course those who impeach the age returns on grounds like these are, at the same time, prepared to allow that the many disturbing causes are in themselves of small individual effect and neutralise one another in the mass.

17. *Arithmetical bias which prevails in them.*—But a close examination of the statistical features of the figures arranged in Subsidiary Table I for the two Natural Divisions reveals the prevalence of the following bias almost as of a universal law:—*viz.*, (1) Concentration at age periods which are multiples of 5; (2) Concentration at even age periods in preference to odd age-periods. That is to say, every even age period shows more people in it than the odd age-period immediately preceding or immediately succeeding it. The exceptions, to this rule are few; but they are practically all cases in which, owing to the proximity of an age-period, which is an odd multiple of 5, this odd multiple of 5 is preferred to the even age. The exceptions to this are very few, and such as by their nature seem only to prove the rule.

18. *Not peculiar to Mysore.*—A bias of this kind is not peculiar to Mysore.

Dr. Newsholme in his most recent edition (1899) of his work on Vital Statistics remarking on errors in Census Data and on the ignorance of adults as to their precise age, observes (page 2) many adults are ignorant of their exact age. Dr. Ogle (General Census Report of England, 1891) states that “Not improbably the greater number of adults do not know their precise age and can only state it approximately.” There is a great tendency to return ages as some exact multiple of ten when really a year or two on one side or other of the precise figure (30, 40, 50; etc.). For this reason decennial age-periods are preferable in calculating death-rates, and 25-35, 35-45, etc., should be chosen in preference to 30-40, 40-50, etc. This tendency does not appear till adult life, and quinquennia can therefore be safely used up to the age of 25 years.

And Mr. Bowley (in his *Elements of Statistics*, page 233, edition 1901) says “It is very often the case in practical statistics that we are not able to make serial estimates as frequent, or descriptions of groups as detailed, as is necessary for their use in further investigations. Thus, interpolation is needed for the statement of the distribution of the population according to age, a tabulation which is necessary for actuarial work and sociological purposes. The ages returned on the householders' schedules are nominally correct to the year, but in practice they are known to be inaccurate, tending to group themselves in the neighbourhood of round numbers; but the returns for such age-periods as 35-45 years of age are more correct, since the persons who return themselves as 40 years old are probably within five years of that age. The original returns are so erroneous that they are not published at all, but the numbers are given in the ten yearly periods; from the numbers so given, it is necessary to estimate the numbers for the individual years.”

19. *Mr. Elliot's method for correcting errors in age returns.*—If the effect of a bias of the kind above pointed out could be eliminated from the statistics, we shall have figures reflecting, in the several age-periods, the net results of births and deaths, emigration and immigration. Various methods, more or less scientific and more or less based upon laws of variation otherwise ascertained, are adopted by statisticians. The simplest which may be readily adopted by amateurs is that described by Mr. John Elliot, C. I. E., F. R. S., and recommended by the Census Commissioner in his Note dated 10th October 1901. Extracts from it are appended to this Chapter in the paper marked A. The process consists in disseminating over the neighbouring likely age-periods, the entries which have accumulated in the ages of bias, so to speak. If the irregularities in the Census statistics of age are chiefly of five and ten years age-periods as assumed in Mr. Elliot's

Note, the process of adjustment, by which the reliable number in a given age-period may be ascertained, consists of two parts. In the first part, the number returned for that age-period is added with the numbers returned in the two age-periods immediately preceding and the two age-periods immediately succeeding it, and the sum total is divided by five. The quotient represents the amended number of persons to be regarded as existing in the age-period under treatment. In the second part, the series of amended numbers obtained by the first process are treated by adding the amended number for each age-period with the amended numbers for five age-periods preceding it, and those for five age-periods succeeding it, and dividing the sum total by 11. The quotient represents the finally adjusted number to be taken as existing in the age-period under treatment. On these two processes being applied to the crude age statistics as given in Subsidiary Table I, there ensue a series of age statistics which better conform to the natural law which is almost the only independent test we can apply to them.

20. *The natural law governing age statistics.*—The natural law is, that if the Tables were perfectly correct and there were no general causes to affect the birth-rate, or the death-rate at a particular age or in any particular year, the figures ought to decrease gradually from the first year to the last. In the words of the Census Commissioner for India employed at page 274 of the India Report for 1891, “The normal distribution of a community by age (in the absence of losses by war or famine, or recruitment or diminution by migration) implies a gradual decrease in the number in each year of life, the difference between each year and its predecessor after early youth growing wider as the age increases.”

21. *The figures adjusted by Mr. Elliot's process.*—In the annexed statement marked B and the diagram illustrating it marked C, the figures by the two processes of adjustment above explained are shown alongside of the crude numbers as taken directly from the schedules. The gradation furnished by the crude figures show great and abnormal fluctuations; that furnished by the first process of adjustment looks much more natural. That furnished by the second process of adjustment appears indeed more regular than both; but it seems to go too far by obliterating the fluctuations which may well be expected as the result of an abnormal death-rate among persons of particular ages due to the epidemics of cholera, fever and plague which prevailed during the decennial period 1891-1901.

22. *Another method of adjustment suggested by the local law of bias.*—In view, however, of the law of bias prevailing here as explained above, it may appear more appropriate to adjust the figures by first taking the average of the unadjusted numbers for three years, and next by taking the average of the amended numbers for five years. This is, however, a matter of opinion based upon the considerations above set forth, without vital statistics to compare them with. The figures thus adjusted would stand as shown in appended Statement marked D and the Chart illustrating it. This looks more like natural for the tract of country we are concerned with. In the bridge of human life which Mirza* saw in his vision, the trapdoors, the hidden pitfalls through which the passengers dropped into the river of eternity that flowed below were indeed set very thick at the entrance to the bridge, grew thinner towards the middle and multiplied and lay closer together towards the end of the series of the arches of age. But, altogether, they were irregularly set and innumerable, and the passengers that dropped through them as they trod upon them were apparently in numbers that would suit no law of progression known to mathematics.

23. *Construction of correct Life Tables.*—*Matter for expert action.*—To ascertain, however, the proper method of correcting errors in the age statistics and to apply that method for interpolating the numbers of persons at each age-period intermediate in the quinquennia by which the age constitution of the people is set forth in Table VII, and to work out statistics which give an idea of the actual progress of the people and of the rates of mortality observable amongst them, is altogether a matter which can be dealt with only by an expert surveying the whole of the Indian continent, using the Census statistics together with such of the figures as could be

*See Addison's Vision of Mirza printed in the Library of Famous Literature, Vol. 8, p. 3472.

brought to throw light upon the rates of mortality in the country. For such treatment the case of the Mysore State is specially interesting and perhaps valuable as it furnishes figures for 1871, an exceptionally prosperous period, for 1881, soon after a famine of extraordinary severity, for 1891 and 1901, periods of great and practically uninterrupted prosperity thereafter. But here, now, we must pass on to other topics.

24. *Subsidiary Table II.*—Subsidiary Table II shows the age distribution of the people by sex at each of the three Censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901. It shows the figures proportionately for ten thousand of each sex, and deals in its several parts respectively with the whole State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station, and with the two Natural Divisions separately.

25. *Proportion of Juveniles aged 0-10.*—One of the most interesting points worth noticing is the proportion of juveniles aged less than 10 years to the entire population at the three Censuses. The proportionate figures are, as shown below, reduced to the basis of total population of each sex equal to one thousand :—

		Males.	Females.
Age 0-10	1901	.. 270	277
	1891	.. 274	288
	1881	.. 228	239

At all the three Censuses, the female children proportionately to total female population have been more numerous than the male children proportionately to the entire male population. The proportion was greater in 1891 than in 1881 in respect of males and females. But in 1901, the proportion has been somewhat smaller than in 1891. The decrease is about 1·6 per cent in the case of males and 3·7 in the case of females. In view of the fact that the figures of 1891 reflect the rebound after the great Famine of 1876-78, one may well understand a smaller rate of increase in the second decade than in the first. But the reason for an absolute decrease has to be sought in heavy mortality due to the epidemics which marked the second half of the decade 1891-1901, the chief of them being fever, of which plague is the most striking manifestation or development. This appears from the following statement, in which the foregoing figures are subdivided into the age-periods 0-5 and 5-10 :—

		Males.	Females.
Age 0-5	1901	... 128	132
	1891	... 138	147
	1881	... 91	98
Age 5-10	1901	... 142	145
	1891	.. 136	141
	1881	.. 137	141

The effects of the Famine of 1876-78 and of the unhealthy years 1891-96 are apparent in the above figures respectively for 1881 and 1901 for the age-period 0-5, which is the age at Census time of the children born during these years. The more favorable conditions of the other years of the respective decades are reflected in the figures above given for the age-period 5-10, which are all progressive. An examination of the figures for the Eastern and Western Divisions, and of both Divisions together excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, reveals the same features.

26. *Proportion of Onerous and Productive ages as taken in 1891 Census Report.*—Another point of interest worth noticing is, the relative proportion to the entire population at each Census of the population in what are technically called the *onerous* and the *productive* age-periods, that is to say, onerous and productive from an economical point of view, those being regarded as productive who physically can support themselves as distinguished from the onerous people who must be dependent on them. At page 83 of the Mysore Census Report for 1891, the productive age-periods

are taken at 18-59 for males and 15-44 for females. But, as we do not possess the figures for these same ages, we must take the nearest available, viz., 20-60 for males and 15-45 for females, for purposes of comparison by the three Censuses. If this be done, the figures compare as shown below proportionately by the formula, total population in each sex equal to one thousand. The corresponding figures for Bombay and Madras Presidencies for 1901 are also inserted for purposes of comparison :—

			Productive.	
			Males aged 20-60.	Females aged 15-45.
Mysore	...	1901	468	424
"	..	1891	501	467
"	...	1881	498	493
Bombay	..	1901	487	475
Madras	...	1901	458	453

In Mysore, the proportion of males was much the same in 1881 and 1891, but has fallen considerably in 1901. The proportion of females has steadily fallen. Compared with Madras and Bombay, Mysore stands intermediate in respect of males, and below both in respect of females.

27. *The same by ages 15-55 for Productive.*—If the age-periods above noted be liable to criticism as being taken more from a Malthusian than a purely Economist's point of view, and if 15-55 be considered more appropriate as an all-round fair age for both sexes, the comparison will stand as shown below, the figures being worked out as before proportionately by the formula, total population equals 1,000. The corresponding figures for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies for 1901 are also inserted for the purpose of comparison :—

			Productive	
			Males aged 15-55.	Females aged 15-55.
Mysore	...	1901	519	516
"	...	1891	565	549
"	...	1881	579	570
Bombay	...	1901	555	554
Madras	..	1901	521	531

In this selection of the age-periods, the position of Mysore becomes more marked. With the increase of numbers, both in the early and the advanced ages, the proportion of the intermediate productive population, male and female, has been declining. Relatively to Bombay and Madras, Mysore stands behind both.

28. *Proportion of old people aged 60 and over.*—Another point of interest is the comparison of the proportion of old people of both sexes aged 60 and upwards to the total population at the three Censuses. The figures are given below, worked out by the formula, total population equals 1,000. Corresponding figures for Bombay and Madras Presidencies are inserted for the purpose of comparison :—

				Old of both sexes aged 60 and over	
				Males.	Females.
Mysore	...	1901	...	499	603
"	...	1891	...	451	567
"	...	1881	...	357	445
Bombay	...	1901	..	379	478
Madras	.	1901	..	520	594

In Mysore, the proportion of the aged 60 and over to total population, has been steadily rising at the three Censuses in regard alike to males and females. In regard to males, its present position is intermediate between Madras and Bombay, while as regards females, it is in advance of both, the proportion being greater.

29. *The same by Natural Divisions.*—"People do not live to old age in the Western Division as in the Eastern Division, in the malnad as in the maidan," is an observation often made. The figures stand as follows for the three Censuses :—

Proportion of persons aged 60 and over per 1,000 of total population.				Males.	Females.
1901	...	{ Eastern Division	...	52	63
		{ Western Division		42	50
1891	...	{ Eastern Division		48	60
		{ Western Division		35	46
1881	...	{ Eastern Division		38	47
		{ Western Division		30	39

It will appear from the above that the number of persons male and female aged 60 and over, as returned at the three Censuses, has been steadily increasing in both the Natural Divisions, and that the statistics do not make them out to be as rare in the Western Division as is often supposed.

30. *The same by Malnad and Maidan Taluks of the Western Division.*—For the malnad taluks as distinguished from the maidan taluks, we are here able to furnish statistics of the aged, only by the present Census. They are as shown below. The contrast between malnad and maidan taluks is more marked than that between the Eastern and Western Divisions compared in the last preceding paragraph.

Proportion of persons aged 60 and over per 1,000 of total population.				Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1901	Hassan District	{ Malnad Taluks		35	44	40
		{ Maidan Taluks		51	61	56
		{ Total District		47	57	52
1901	Kadur District	{ Malnad Taluks		35	43	38
		{ Maidan Taluks		43	51	47
		{ Total District		36	45	40
1901	Shimoga District	{ Malnad Taluks		36	41	38
		{ Maidan Taluks		47	52	50
		{ Total District		42	47	45
1901	Total Western Division	{ Malnad Taluks		35	42	39
		{ Maidan Taluks		49	57	53
		{ Total Division		42	51	47

31. *Age distribution by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.*—The age constitution of the people viewed by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions, separately, presents some points of interest and is exhibited in the following tabular statement. For this purpose, it may be useful to take the ages in combinations somewhat different from those taken in the foregoing paragraphs for the entire State.

		Age continued by Districts.				
			0-15.	15-60.	60 & over.	Total.
Mysore City	363	565	72	1,000
Mysore District	408	532	60	1,000
			406	533	61	1,000
Bangalore City	350	591	59	1,000
Bangalore District	406	539	55	1,000
			401	554	55	1,000
Kolar Gold Fields	353	631	16	1,000
Kolar District	369	563	68	1,000
			368	567	65	1,000
Tumkur District	407	537	56	1,000
Chitaldrug District	427	524	49	1,000

	0-15.	15-60.	60 and Over.	Total.
Eastern Division	... 401	541	58	1,000
Hassan District	... 412	536	52	1,000
Kadur District	... 391	569	40	1,000
Shimoga District	... 382	573	45	1,000
Western Division	... 396	557	47	1,000
Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	... 374	567	59	1,000
Total State	... 399	546	55	1,000

It will appear from the foregoing statement that among Cities, as may be expected, the Kolar Gold Fields contain about the smallest proportion of young and old, as the gold industry there cannot afford to support a large dependent population. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore contains a larger proportion of the young (aged 0-15) than Mysore and Bangalore Cities; while, as regards the aged (60 and over) the proportion is much less than in the Mysore City and the same as in the Bangalore City. Comparing Districts with each other, Chitaldrug shows the largest proportion of the young (aged 0-15). Indeed, as may be expected from the large steady increase in population in this District during the last two decades, a little more than one half of the population of the Chitaldrug District are under age of 20. On the other hand, the Kolar District shows the largest proportion of the old, Chitaldrug in this respect holding the sixth rank, very near the last. As regards persons in the intermediate ages 15-60, the Shimoga District which on the whole has shown the smallest increase in total population, contains the largest proportion; while Chitaldrug which shows the largest increase in total population, shows the smallest proportion. The other Districts lie intermediate between these two Districts.

A comparison of the proportions in these same age-periods in Mysore with those for Bombay and Madras is presented in the following table:—

	Age 0-15.	Age 15-60.	Age 60 and over.	Total.
Mysore	399	546	55	1,000
Bombay	386	571	43	1,000
Madras	399	545	56	1,000

It will be observed from the above, that the distribution in Mysore is practically the same as in Madras, and that Bombay differs considerably from both—owing doubtless to the prevalence of famine and plague in various parts of the Presidency. The distribution of the proportions for Bombay is much like that of our worst District Shimoga.

32. *Age distribution by Taluks.*—The age distribution by Taluks presents still more interesting or noteworthy features. The appended statement marked F shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex, and of both the sexes, put together in each Taluk, by seven main age-periods *viz.*, 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-40, 40-60, and 60 and over. Carefully examined, the proportions will be found to vary over a wide range. The nature of the climate and food supply might vary somewhat between Taluk and Taluk, but it cannot be that this fully accounts for the great variation in the age constitution of the people in these Taluks. Time and the reasonable limits of space for a report of this kind, will not allow of a full review of the statistics presented in the appended statement F. But, attention may here be drawn to the range, within which the proportions for the infantile population aged 0-10, vary among the Taluks of the several Districts. The subjoined statement shows the maximum and the minimum proportions found in each District:—

Age 0-10 Proportion per 1,000 All ages.

		Maximum.			Minimum.		
		Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.
Mysore	..	... 297	292	303	248	240	256
Bangalore	...	... 315	345	297	225	227	222
Kolar	...	... 285	307	293	247	235	234
Tumkur	...	... 381	378	383	208	192	208
Chitaldrug	...	... 307	312	305	217	207	227
Hassan	...	... 292	288	302	252	232	271
Kadur	...	... 288	282	295	223	192	265
Shimoga	...	... 280	279	299	231	206	260
Civil and Military Station	...	... 262	257	268	...	...	...

It will be observed from the above, that the range in the Tumkur District is far larger than that which has prevailed in the other Districts, and is such as to call for an investigation of the causes by local officers, especially as it is the District which has been the slowest in regaining the position which it held before the Famine of 1876-78. In this District, for both the sexes taken together, the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk shows the highest proportion; and Kunigal, the lowest. For males alone, the Tiptur Taluk shows the highest, and the Tumkur Taluk, the lowest. For females alone, the Chiknayakanhalli and Kunigal Taluks again represent the two extremes. The figures for these Taluks are transcribed here below for ready reference :—

			Both sexes.	Males.	Females
Tumkur	..	...	81	59	104
Chiknayakanhalli	...	..	219	217	221
Tiptur	...	...	198	223	172
Kunigal	...	...	70	65	76

33. *Age distribution as in Para 31 by Religions (youth, adult, old).*—We have hitherto been considering the ages of the people as a whole. We now pass on to the ages of the people by the main religions to which they belong. The proportions are set forth in the Subsidiary Table III appended to this Chapter. It is in three parts as usual, showing the figures for the entire State including the Civil and Military Station, for the Eastern Division and for the Western Division, the proportion being in each case calculated to every ten thousand of each sex in each of the tracts mentioned.

Selecting the same ages for religions as we took for Cities and Districts in para 31 above, the proportions stand as shown below :—

	Age 0-15.	Age 15-60.	Age 60 & over.	Total All ages
Hindus	398	547	55	1,000
Mussalman	422	524	54	1,000
Christian	412	563	25	1,000
Jain	352	587	61	1,000
Animist	439	515	46	1,000
All Religions	399	546	55	1,000

The above figures show that the Animists contain the largest proportion of juveniles under fifteen and that the Jains contain the least. On the other hand, the Jains contain the largest proportion of the old aged 60 and over, and the Christians contain the least of such. Having observed in a previous Chapter that the Christians have increased in the aggregate in a remarkable proportion, the following figures showing the proportion of juveniles aged 0-15 for Native Christians apart from Europeans and Eurasians, will be interesting :—

Age 0-15.—Native Christians : 427 per 1,000 of total.

Europeans and Eurasians: 316 per 1,000 of total.

Thus the Native Christians show a proportion of juvenile population aged below 15 years, smaller only than that shown by the Animists.

34. *Juveniles under 10 years as in para 25 by Religions.*—In para 25 above we examined the statistics of juveniles aged below 10 years as they belonged entirely to the decade covered by the present Census. It therefore behoves us here to examine the statistics of the same juveniles by their religions. The proportions taken separately for males and females are as shown below per thousand of the total population in each sex :—

			Age 0-10.	
			Males.	Females
Hindus	...	1901	269	275
		1891	274	237
		1901	282	303
Mussalman	...	1891	280	308
		1881	237	252
		1901	267	289
Christians	..	1891	249	282
		1881	234	265

Age 0-10.

		Males.	Females.
Jains	... { 1901 { 1891	209 221	248 261
Animists and others	... { 1901 { 1891	303 210	311 258
Total all Religions	... { 1901 { 1891 { 1881	270 274 228	277 288 239

In the foregoing Table figures for 1881 are given only in the case of the Christians and Mussalmans, as in the Census of that year Jains and Animists were clubbed together with Hindus; whereas, on the present occasion, we have taken them separately. Compared with each other in 1901, the Animists occupy the first position in respect of both sexes; and the Jains hold the last position in respect of both sexes also. All five stand in the order in which they are named below :—

Proportion of male children.

Animists
Mussalmans
Hindus
Christians
Jains

Proportion of female children.

Animists
Mussalmans
Christians
Hindus
Jains

Compared with 1891, the Mussalmans show much the same proportion of juveniles, male and female, aged 0-10, to the total population in those sexes respectively, for there is only a small rise in the proportion for males and a slight fall in the proportion for females. Hindus, Jains and Christians show considerable rises in both sexes. But the Animists outstrip them all.

To what extent these figures reflect the relative fecundity of females in the several religions above named, is a question which suggests itself here for examination. But it would be most convenient to defer it to a much later stage in the course of this Chapter.

35. “*Onerous*” and “*productive*” as in para 27 by Religions.—In para 27 above, we considered the proportions of the entire population in the “*Onerous*” and “*Productive*” age periods, taking age 15-55 for “*Productive*.” The distribution of the same people by religions and sexes is as shown below, per 1,000 of the total population in each sex. To avoid an unnecessary crowding of figures, the proportions only for the productive age period are shown below. The difference between 1,000 and the figure entered in each case would represent the proportion for “*Onerous*” in the same case.

Productive.

			Males. 15-55.	Females. Age 15-55
Hindus	..	... { 1901 { 1891	519 566	518 551
Mussalmans	...	... { 1901 { 1891 { 1881	513 547 566	493 524 557
Christians	...	... { 1901 { 1891 { 1881	556 599 585	528 543 536
Jains	...	... { 1901 { 1891	581 606	528 551
Animists and others	...	... { 1901 { 1891	493 614	493 534
Total all Religions	..	... { 1901 { 1891 { 1881	519 565 579	516 549 570

The small community of Jains with a proportionately small infantile population and large middle-aged population naturally stand first in the “*productive*” scale. The position of the Animists is just the reverse with a proportionately large infantile population, the proportion of the middle or productive ages has fallen, so that they stand last in the list. Christians, Hindus and Mussalmans stand intermediate in the order named. These relative positions hold good in regard to males and females alike.

36. *Old aged 60 and over as in para 28 by Religions.*—In para 28 above, we examined the proportion of the aged 60 and over to the total population. The same by sexes and religions are shown below, the proportions being per 1,000 of each sex in each religion :—

			<i>Old aged 60 and over.</i>	
			Males.	Females
Hindus	... {	1901 1891	50 44	60 56
Mussalmans	... {	1901 1891 1881	50 51 46	58 62 58
Christians	.. {	1901 1891 1881	31 36 33	37 50 47
Jains	... {	1901 1891	54 49	68 66
Animists and others	... {	1901 1891	44 70	47 103
Total all Religions	... {	1901 1891 1881	50 45 36	60 56 44

The Jains have the largest proportion of the old aged 60 and over, the Christians have the least both in regard to males and to females. The relative positions of the several religions are in the order in which the names stand below in regard to males and females respectively :—

In regard to males
aged 60 and over.

Jains
Mus-almans
Hindus
Animists
Christians

In regard to females
aged 60 and over.

Jains
Hindus
Mussalmans
Animists
Christians

37. *Mean Age of entire population.*—The proportions respectively of the juvenile adult and aged people to the total population which we have been considering, lead up to what is called the Mean Age, that is, the average age of the people living at each of the three Censuses. This average is the sum of the ages lived by all the people divided by the total number of the people living whose ages are thus reckoned. The method of calculating the mean age where the ages have been tabulated by five-year periods only (as in Table VII) is prescribed in the following terms :—

“In order to ascertain the number of years lived by the aggregate population, we must first determine the total number of persons living at the close of each age period. The sum of these totals multiplied by 5, the difference of the age divisions, and raised by $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of persons, gives the number of years lived. The mean age is obtained by dividing the last number by the number of persons living.”

Thus if P, the total population, be equal to $a+b+c+d+\dots+m$, where a, b, c, d,..... m, represent the number of persons in each quinquennial age-period, the method requires that the following numbers should be added together, viz., $P-a$, $P-a+b$, $P-a+b+c$, $P-a+b+c+d$, and so on to $P-a+b+c+d+\dots+1$; next that the sum total of these numbers should be multiplied by 5 and then raised by $2\frac{1}{2}$ times P; and lastly, that the sum thus obtained should be divided by P. The quotient would represent the mean age of the living. This is practically the same method as that shown at page 74 of the Mysore Report for 1891, with this difference, viz., that in the former, the persons below 5 years of age and those above 60 years are taken to belong respectively to the age-periods 0-5 and 60 and over; while in the latter, the children below five are reckoned by single age-periods, and the aged above 60 are taken to belong to a single average age of 70 years.

Thus worked out, the mean ages for the two sexes at the three Censuses stand compared as shown in the subjoined statement.

Mean age of Population, Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore—
Both Sexes.—

			Years.
1901	...	...	25.2 (=25 years, 2 months and 14 days).
1891	...	...	24.9 (=24 years, 10 months and 28 days).
1881	...	...	24.4 (=24 years, 4 months and 25 days).

These figures representing both sexes taken together, show a steady rise in the average age of the living at the three Censuses. The rise in the second decade is not as great as in the first decade which began with 1881 soon after the Great Famine of 1876-78. It is due to a rise among males not quite as great as among the females, as will appear from the following figures which show the mean age for the sexes separately. The corresponding figures for Bombay and Madras in 1901 are inserted below for purpose of comparison :—

				Years.	
				Males.	Females
1901	...	...	...	24.9	25.4
1891	...	...	...	24.8	24.8
1881	...	...	...	24.5	24.7
Bombay* (1901)	...	...	...	24.2	24.5
Madras (1901)	...	...	...	24.5	24.8

Compared with Madras and Bombay, the mean age for males stands higher than both, while the mean age for females stands lower than both.

38. *Cautions about Mean Age figures.*—The mean age of the living people (which, as has already been remarked, is only the sum of their ages put together and divided by the total number of the people) has always to be considered with some caution and reserve, just like most other statistical averages. A rise in the mean age is not by itself a cause for congratulation. It does not indicate an increase in the duration of human life all round; but only the incidence per head of population of the sum of the ages lived by all the people alive at time of Census. A community with a high birth-rate, that is to say, a very large number of children, and a high death-rate that is to say, few people in advanced years, may show much the same mean age as another community with a low birth-rate, that is to say, very few children, and a low death-rate, that is to say, several people living in advanced years; and yet the latter may be a community which is slowly dying out for want of a suitable birth-rate recruiting its numbers. Somewhat similar may be the conditions of the same community at different times. The mean age may be kept up at one time by a large number of children born and living, and few immigrants; at another time, as during a famine, by a low birth-rate (or what will amount to the same thing a high birth-rate with heavy mortality among the children), but high recruitment by immigration of adults of middle age. And so on.

39. *Causes of Variation in Mysore.*—In the case of Mysore, the variations in the mean age at the three Censuses above exhibited seem to be the result of the following conditions :—

- (a) Among males, it is the result, first, of a larger proportion of children in 1891 than 1881 with about the same or smaller proportion of them in 1901, as in 1891; secondly, of a steadily rising proportion of people aged 60 and over during both the decades; and thirdly, of a decrease in both decades among the proportion of persons of intermediate ages.
- (b) Among females, the mean age variations above exhibited are the results of conditions the trend of which is the same as among the males; but there is a greater fall in the proportion of the female children than that in the proportion of the male children, compensated by the proportions in the intermediate ages 10-50 remaining nearly stationary. This makes the rise in the mean age of the females greater than the rise among the males.

* NOTE.—The figure in the Bombay Report is 27 alike for both sexes. But the figure given here is what is obtained by working out the details by the method adopted for Mysore.

These explanations will be all the more apparent from the following tabular statement of the proportions for the two sexes:—

Proportions per thousand of the entire population of each sect.

				Age 0—10.	Age 10—50.	Age 50 and over	Total all ages.
Males	...	...	1901	270	609	121	1,000
			1891	275	616	109	1,000
			1881	229	683	88	1,000
Females	...	...	1901	278	587	135	1,000
			1891	289	589	122	1,000
			1881	239	655	106	1,000

40. *The same as compared with Bombay and Madras.*—In the case of Mysore as compared with Bombay and Madras, the following features are observed in the figures for 1901:—

- (a) Bombay has a much smaller proportion of children (aged 0-10) and of the old (aged 50 and over); but the mean age has been kept up by a larger proportion in the intermediate ages. This is so alike among males and females. This causes a net decrease of .7 year (equal to about 8 months) in the average for males and .9 year (equal to about 10 months) in the average for females.
- (b) Madras has a slightly larger proportion of male children, but the proportions of males in the advanced and intermediate ages are smaller. The case is somewhat different among females, the proportions being smaller in childhood and advanced age, compensated by a larger proportion among the intermediate ages.

These features will appear on an examination of the actual figures which are as exhibited below:—

				Proportions.			
				Age 0—10.	Age 10—50.	Age 50 and over	Total.
Males in 1901	...	...	Mysore	270	609	121	1,000
			Bombay	256	648	96	1,000
			Madras	277	606	117	1,000
Females in 1901	..	...	Mysore	278	587	135	1,000
			Bombay	266	627	107	1,000
			Madras	277	600	123	1,000

41. *The same in the Eastern and Western Divisions of Mysore.*—The foregoing remarks and figures regarding mean age refer to the Mysore State as a whole. But it makes no difference whether the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is included or excluded. The statistics and variations in the Eastern and Western Divisions have been different and present an interesting contrast. In the Eastern Division

(including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) the average for the males has been stationary, and that for the females shows a rise. In the Western Division the case is just the reverse, the average for the females is found to be stationary, while there is a small rise in that for the males. The actual figures are as noted below :—

					Mean Age.		
					Males	Females	Both Sexes
					Years.		
Eastern Division including Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	1901	...	...	...	25.0	25.9	25.5
	1891	...	...	...	25.0	25.2	25.1
	1881	...	...	...	24.8	25.1	25.0
Western Division ...	1901	..	...	...	24.6	24.1	24.4
	1891	...	...	...	24.4	24.1	24.2
	1881	..	...	...	23.8	23.8	23.8

12. *The same by Religions.* - It is interesting to analyse the mean age statistics in another way and see how they compare for the different Religions. The figures for 1901 are as shown below for the sexes separately for each Religion :—

Religion.					Males	Females	Both sexes
					Years.		
Hindus	...	...	...	...	25.0	25.5	25.3
Mussalmans	...	...	...	...	24.2	24.0	24.1
Christians	...	...	...	...	23.5	23.3	23.4
Jains	...	...	...	...	26.3	25.7	26.1
Animists and Others	...	...	...	...	23.9	23.3	23.6
Average All Religions	...	...	...	...	24.9	25.4	25.2

It will be observed that in respect of the mean age of each of the sexes and both sexes put together, Mussalmans, Christians, and Animists are below the average, and that the Jains show the highest average. Altogether they stand in the following order in respect of both the sexes whether taken separately or together, (1) Jains, (2) Hindus, (3) Mussalmans, (4) Animists and (5) Christians. The cautions above enjoined in appreciating mean age are well illustrated in the foregoing figures. It was pointed out in a previous Chapter that the proportion of increase in the gross number of persons in each Religion has been as shown below, during the past two decades :—

					Increase per cent. 1901—1881.	
Hindus	...	...	...	...	30.9	
Mussalmans	...	...	...	...	44.5	
Christians	...	...	...	...	71.1	
Jains	...	...	...	..	27.2	
Animists and others	...	...	...	...	76.6	

The proportions of young, old and intermediate in each of these Religions have been shown in paras 33 to 36 of this Chapter. Putting all these together, it will be observed that:—

- (a) Of all Religionists, the Jains possess the least growth in numbers, the lowest proportion of juveniles, but, the highest proportion of the old and intermediate ages. The result is that their mean age stands highest of all.
 - (b) The Animists show an increase in their numbers during the past twenty years, which is the highest of all. The proportion of their juvenile population aged less than 10, is also the highest of all. But their position in respect of the old (aged 60 and over) which is fourth (or the last but one) in the list, and in respect of the intermediate ages, which is fifth, or last in the list, consigns them to the fourth place in regard to mean age.
 - (c) The Christians stand second in rank in respect of the growth in their total number, third in rank in respect of the proportion of their juveniles (aged 0-10) to their total number, and second, again in respect of those in prime of life (aged 15-55). But they hold the last place in respect of the old aged 60 and over, and this puts their mean age the least of all. They are comparatively a young and growing community.
 - (d) Mussalmans hold an intermediate place. They are third in regard to the increase in their total numbers and second in regard to the proportion of their juveniles. They are fourth in respect of the adults (aged 15-55) and third again in regard to the old aged 60 and over. In the result they hold the third place in regard to mean age on the whole.
 - (e) Lastly, as to the Hindus, who form the great bulk of the population, they hold the fourth place in respect of increase in total population and so also in the proportion of the juveniles (aged 0-10) to that total. They rank third in the next higher age period (15-55) and second in respect of the proportion of the old (aged 60 and over). In the result as regards mean age on the whole, they rank second in the list.
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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Unadjusted Age return of 100,000 of each Sex.

Eastern Division (Taluks of Tumkur, Maddagiri and Koratagere).

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2,864	3,061	35	4,231	3,288	70	870	1,011
1	1,159	1,218	36	989	691	71	37	14
2	2,769	2,944	37	279	312	72	52	55
3	2,602	2,867	38	1,264	978	73	16	18
4	2,692	2,937	39	322	316	74	14	87
5	2,743	2,805	40	4,805	4,398	75	241	257
6	3,512	3,559	41	220	196	76	38	26
7	2,319	2,619	42	798	673	77	17	9
8	4,161	4,168	43	338	246	78	31	35
9	2,171	2,450	44	388	306	79	10	12
10	3,962	4,403	45	3,317	2,399	80	329	409
11	1,007	1,396	46	593	399	81	6	3
12	3,852	3,531	47	160	175	82	20	21
13	1,113	1,096	48	934	571	83	7	83
14	2,209	1,653	49	190	185	84	4	5
15	1,668	1,805	50	1,211	3,317	85	67	59
16	2,144	2,220	51	110	80	86	10	10
17	487	665	52	389	262	87	3	2
18	2,375	3,208	53	146	122	88	8	7
19	832	2,765	54	274	155	89	6	5
20	2,863	4,293	55	1,822	984	90	81	92
21	264	409	56	303	482	91	3	1
22	931	1,041	57	132	86	92	7	...
23	492	636	58	376	210	93	6	1
24	887	1,035	59	80	79	94	2	...
25	3,452	3,376	60	2,374	958	95	14	16
26	1,192	1,044	61	91	497	96	4	4
27	551	482	62	174	478	97	3	...
28	1,758	1,612	63	97	88	98	2	3
29	445	380	64	90	74	99	...	2
30	4,844	5,823	65	782	644	100	5	2
31	289	242	66	112	57	101	..	...
32	1,185	1,186	67	80	30	102	1	...
33	578	390	68	168	130	103	..	...
34	640	579	69	110	27	104	...	1
						Total...	100,000	100,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Unadjusted Age return of 100,000 of each Sex.

Western Division (Taluks of Manjarabad, Yedahalli and Tirthahalli).

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1,989	2,423	34	516	443	68	68	66
1	1,054	1,264	35	4,941	3,645	69	23	19
2	2,069	2,436	36	855	624	70	348	461
3	2,080	2,735	37	254	260	71	11	8
4	2,526	2,987	38	1,297	842	72	25	40
5	2,338	2,641	39	225	257	73	16	..
6	2,786	3,315	40	5,023	4,298	74	8	7
7	2,034	2,815	41	116	142	75	131	141
8	3,349	3,929	42	653	486	76	10	16
9	1,707	2,358	43	206	188	77	7	...
10	3,566	4,157	44	215	205	78	10	7
11	673	1,089	45	2,617	2,439	79	4	3
12	4,168	4,315	46	307	275	80	98	131
13	1,068	1,253	47	98	107	81	1	2
14	2,340	2,295	48	653	451	82	3	2
15	2,146	1,875	49	105	157	83	3	2
16	3,322	2,790	50	3,051	3,283	84	...	2
17	579	689	51	57	87	85	18	26
18	3,776	3,477	52	307	323	86	2	3
19	580	603	53	97	81	87	...	...
20	4,686	5,101	54	144	123	88	4	8
21	372	356	55	1,230	1,091	89	3	..
22	2,135	2,092	56	177	176	90	17	19
23	757	708	57	66	63	91	...	...
24	1,311	1,319	58	247	229	92	...	...
25	5,687	5,226	59	53	40	93	...	...
26	1,471	1,282	60	1,534	1,998	94	1	2
27	606	506	61	80	89	95	1	3
28	2,695	2,148	62	126	155	96	1	...
29	352	339	63	59	40	97	...	...
30	6,885	5,738	64	70	53	98	..	...
31	197	194	65	384	432	99	1	0
32	1,645	1,222	66	39	47	100	...	2
33	406	262	67	29	11	Total ...	100,000	100,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Unadjusted Age return of 100,000 of each Sex.

Literates of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Taluks.

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	..	..	34	1,053	885	68	268	52
1	...	...	35	4,821	2,291	69	66	781
2	...	...	36	1,580	677	70	967	208
3	5	...	37	496	677	71	25	52
4	20	52	38	1,899	573	72	142	...
5	142	677	39	461	156	73	66	...
6	430	1,666	40	5,307	2,291	74	35	...
7	704	2,447	41	263	104	75	375	52
8	1,474	3,696	42	1,079	989	76	81	...
9	1,347	3,592	43	628	260	77	20	...
10	2,709	5,674	44	623	621	78	51	52
11	1,362	4,217	45	3,747	1,301	79	15	...
12	3,690	4,893	46	790	312	80	446	156
13	1,737	4,008	47	349	156	81	20	...
14	2,978	3,592	48	1,276	208	82	35	52
15	2,324	4,789	49	294	1,301	83	20	...
16	3,489	4,685	50	3,914	885	84	10	...
17	1,367	2,343	51	228	156	85	96	...
18	3,859	4,477	52	648	260	86	25	...
19	1,403	2,030	53	294	156	87	15	...
20	3,849	5,310	54	400	364	88	5	...
21	836	1,249	55	2,046	417	89	5	...
22	2,127	2,342	56	517	156	90	76	52
23	1,058	1,011	57	187	104	91	...	...
24	1,545	1,614	58	486	52	92	20	...
25	4,401	4,633	59	162	677	93	5	...
26	2,010	1,406	60	2,735	312	94	...	...
27	912	1,041	61	86	...	95	15	52
28	3,099	2,238	62	400	52	96	...	...
29	785	677	63	162	..	97	...	...
30	5,894	4,581	64	177	208	98	5	...
31	491	573	65	826	104	99	..	...
32	1,990	1,666	66	218	..	100	...	...
33	911	625	67	81	52	Total ...	100,000	100,000

[Subsidiary Table E I (C) Supplementary Statement.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Unadjusted Age return for 100,000 of each Sex.
Brahmins of Shimoga District.

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2,678	3,675	34	1,053	688	68	218	233
1	1,475	1,764	35	2,377	2,315	69	45	103
2	2,031	2,668	36	1,520	929	70	436	800
3	1,956	2,625	37	805	404	71	98	69
4	1,535	2,298	38	1,783	1,213	72	98	129
5	2,377	3,253	39	594	361	73	128	17
6	2,212	3,115	40	2,874	2,995	74	83	60
7	2,189	2,582	41	444	284	75	120	396
8	2,377	2,866	42	1,256	783	76	45	43
9	1,738	2,479	43	579	310	77	38	34
10	2,362	2,668	44	677	542	78	53	43
11	1,384	1,833	45	1,761	1,738	79	15	9
12	3,115	2,935	46	805	525	80	83	301
13	1,678	2,074	47	444	198	81	8	..
14	2,483	2,496	48	1,422	766	82	30	17
15	1,948	2,195	49	617	250	83	8	29
16	2,505	2,719	50	2,445	2,651	84	15	17
17	1,392	1,497	51	496	163	85	80	26
18	2,889	3,498	52	790	465	86	23	9
19	1,159	1,239	53	542	189	87	...	9
20	3,197	3,503	54	557	430	88	8	..
21	918	766	55	1,136	1,231	89	...	...
22	1,979	1,979	56	587	405	90	7	17
23	1,264	1,179	57	248	189	91	...	...
24	1,505	1,936	58	760	482	92	...	8
25	3,243	2,676	59	421	172	93	...	...
26	2,106	1,523	60	1,422	2,169	94	...	...
27	1,136	757	61	369	215	95	...	9
28	2,626	2,023	62	466	344	96	...	...
29	1,121	542	63	226	121	97	...	...
30	3,754	3,072	64	218	121	98	...	..
31	850	559	65	406	792	99	...	...
32	1,948	1,609	66	211	95	100	...	...
33	880	542	67	90	52	Total ...	100,000	100,000

[Subsidiary Table E I (D) Supplementary Statement,]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—conold.
Unadjusted Age return of 100,000 of each Sex.
Brahmins of Kolar District.

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2,916	3,278	34	1,068	712	68	296	214
1	1,434	1,539	35	2,970	2,964	69	55	69
2	2,721	2,604	36	1,512	1,111	70	819	1,585
3	2,518	2,665	37	390	452	71	78	31
4	2,518	2,597	38	1,598	1,080	72	117	92
5	2,354	2,627	39	421	383	73	86	46
6	2,627	2,589	40	3,524	4,213	74	94	31
7	2,136	2,282	41	312	276	75	335	559
8	2,565	2,727	42	1,091	865	76	86	46
9	2,089	2,068	43	577	260	77	81	31
10	2,534	2,742	44	491	368	78	47	38
11	1,216	1,693	45	2,557	2,106	79	8	31
12	2,807	2,865	46	935	521	80	304	728
13	1,996	1,731	47	257	138	81	23	...
14	2,167	2,114	48	1,325	873	82	23	15
15	1,715	1,961	49	413	184	83	16	8
16	2,222	2,275	50	3,165	4,013	84	15	8
17	959	1,088	51	273	145	85	86	199
18	2,682	3,416	52	912	551	86	39	15
19	1,193	896	53	351	184	87	8	...
20	2,534	3,523	54	515	314	88	...	23
21	624	559	55	1,598	1,333	89	8	7
22	1,512	1,677	56	538	368	90	70	92
23	943	735	57	156	176	91	...	8
24	1,286	1,325	58	725	452	92	...	8
25	2,573	2,558	59	234	84	93	23	...
26	1,575	1,172	60	2,160	3,056	94	...	...
27	600	521	61	179	77	95	8	46
28	1,949	1,815	62	538	299	96	8	8
29	826	528	63	211	176	97	...	...
30	3,976	4,251	64	234	176	98	...	...
31	593	323	65	733	1,042	99	...	8
32	1,824	1,532	66	265	214	100	...	...
33	811	559	67	94	54	Total ...	100,000	100,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex.

Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Distribution per 10,000					
	1901		1891		1881	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	255	265	239	255	288	303
1—2	169	169	191	207	141	145
2—3	271	280	316	338	129	137
3—4	276	293	329	351	153	177
4—5	311	318	309	320	204	216
Total 0—5	1,282	1,325	1,384	1,471	915	978
5—10	1,421	1,455	1,364	1,414	1,371	1,415
10—15	1,326	1,173	921	835	1,396	1,275
Total 0—15	4,029	3,953	3,669	3,720	3,682	3,668
15—20	791	687	867	792	972	868
20—25	664	728	850	943	848	973
25—30	754	779	901	904	965	1,012
30—35	762	794	829	825	902	886
35—40	688	638	700	613	736	593
Total 15—40	3,659	3,626	4,147	4,077	4,423	4,332
40—45	623	620	656	601	631	603
45—50	476	452	439	378	377	337
50—55	436	469	417	442	361	437
55—60	277	276	219	213	169	177
Total 40—60	1,812	1,817	1,731	1,634	1,538	1,554
60 and over	500	604	481	567	357	446
Age not stated	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age ...	24.9 years	25.4 years	24.8 years	24.8 years	24.5 years	24.7 years

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Distribution per 10,000					
	1901		1891		1881	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	255	264	237	253	...	...
1—2	169	169	192	209	.....	.....
2—3	271	280	316	338	.....	.....
3—4	276	292	330	352	.....	.....
4—5	312	319	310	321	.....	.....
Total 0—5	1,283	1,321	1,385	1,473	.....	...
5—10	1,422	1,457	1,364	1,415	.....	.....
10—15	1,328	1,175	919	832	...	.....
Total 0—15	4,033	3,956	3,668	3,720	...	.....
15—20	789	683	867	789	...	...
20—25	660	724	845	942	.....	.....
25—30	751	777	901	906	.....	.....
30—35	762	794	830	826	.....	.....
35—40	689	641	703	615	.....	.....
Total 15—40	3,651	3,619	4,146	4,078	.....	.....
40—45	624	620	657	600	.....	.....
45—50	479	454	442	379	.....	.....
50—55	486	469	417	442	.....	.....
55—60	279	278	221	214	.....	.....
Total 40—60	1,818	1,821	1,737	1,635	.....	.....
60 and over	498	604	447	565	.....	.....
Age not stated	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Mean age ...	24.0 years	25.4 years	24.8 years	24.8 years	.....	...

[Subsidiary Table E 2—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex.
Eastern Division.

Age	Distribution per 10,000					
	1901		1891		1881	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	263	261	244	259	.....	.....
1—2	178	177	192	207	.....	.....
2—3	280	282	327	345	.....	.....
3—4	288	298	348	364	.....	.....
4—5	325	324	218	324	.....	.....
Total 0—5	1,331	1,345	1,429	1,499	.....	.....
5—10	1,435	1,431	1,377	1,398	.....	.....
10—15	1,334	1,135	863	764	.....	.....
Total 0—15	4,103	3,911	3,669	3,661	.....	.....
15—20	752	645	834	764	.....	.....
20—25	622	687	830	945	.....	.....
25—30	702	752	887	908	.....	.....
30—35	733	797	818	831	.....	.....
35—40	688	661	700	620	.....	.....
Total 15—40	3,497	3,542	4,069	4,068	.....	.....
40—45	628	687	670	611	.....	.....
45—50	499	483	452	387	.....	.....
50—55	444	481	426	450	.....	.....
55—60	303	307	226	216	.....	.....
Total 40—60	1,874	1,908	1,771	1,664	.....	.....
60 and over	526	639	486	605	.....	.....
Age not stated	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Mean age ..	25.0 years	25.9 years	25.0 years	25.2 years	.....	.....

[Subsidiary Table E 2—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl'd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex.

Western Division.

Age	Distribution per 10,000					
	1901		1891		1881	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	232	265	218	237	300	323
1—2	144	149	193	213	140	143
2—3	246	272	290	321	130	146
3—4	245	276	285	320	168	201
4—5	278	303	288	313	230	250
Total 0—5	1,145	1,265	1,274	1,404	968	1,063
5—10	1,389	1,529	1,334	1,462	1,440	1,515
10—15	1,313	1,286	1,056	1,009	1,397	1,281
Total 0—15	3,847	4,080	3,664	3,875	3,805	3,859
15—20	888	788	949	855	955	888
20—25	760	828	882	934	860	969
25—30	879	846	935	900	1,001	1,021
30—35	842	787	861	812	912	866
35—40	694	583	712	604	736	559
Total 15—40	4,063	3,832	4,339	4,105	4,464	4,303
40—45	611	576	627	570	603	569
45—50	423	372	415	356	348	306
50—55	417	435	396	421	329	410
55—60	214	199	206	209	145	162
Total 40—60	1,665	1,582	1,644	1,556	1,425	1,447
60 and over	425	506	352	463	306	391
Age not stated	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age ...	24.6 years	24.1 years	24.4 years	24.1 years	23.8 years	23.8 years

[Subsidiary Table E 2—concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion.—Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age.	Hindu.		Mussalman.		Christian.		Jain.		Other.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-1	253	262	281	296	279	302	235	280	280	307
1-2	167	167	195	199	168	186	115	167	183	182
2-3	269	276	292	329	254	275	200	267	331	341
3-4	275	290	289	327	263	308	208	286	316	417
4-5	310	316	331	363	294	256	214	253	369	369
Total 0-5	1,274	1,311	1,388	1,516	1,358	1,327	972	1,253	1,479	1,516
5-10	1,418	1,448	1,441	1,520	1,418	1,572	1,128	1,233	1,560	1,599
10-15	1,328	1,169	1,294	1,202	1,274	1,250	1,217	1,262	1,344	1,284
Total 0-15	4,020	3,928	4,123	4,238	3,950	4,149	3,317	3,746	4,383	4,399
15-20	789	681	823	763	850	845	1,045	825	740	674
20-25	658	724	738	771	865	809	867	872	594	732
25-30	752	780	763	743	948	869	907	817	659	787
30-35	763	797	745	753	888	813	797	738	726	798
35-40	690	644	656	551	726	650	700	558	681	588
Total 15-40	3,652	3,626	3,725	3,581	4,277	3,986	4,316	3,810	3,400	3,579
40-45	626	625	576	553	557	565	608	588	651	595
45-50	482	459	403	369	394	369	474	459	450	367
50-55	438	473	426	431	334	358	423	447	435	391
55-60	280	280	238	244	177	199	323	285	240	194
Total 40-60	1,826	1,837	1,643	1,597	1,462	1,491	1,818	1,759	1,776	1,547
60 and over	502	609	509	584	311	374	549	683	441	475
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age	25.0 years	25.5 years	24.2 years	24.0 years	23.5 years	23.3 years	26.3 years	25.7 years	23.6 years	23.3 years

[Subsidiary Table E 3.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion.—Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age.	Hinda.		Mossalman.		Christian.		Jain.		Animist.		Others.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	253	261	282	302	255	301	237	281	280	307	...	333
1-2 ..	167	167	198	202	169	203	116	183	183	182	192	...
2-3 ..	269	276	295	331	242	280	196	265	331	341	192	667
3-4 ..	275	290	293	325	248	330	210	287	317	317	192	...
4-5 ..	310	316	337	365	309	260	217	252	369	369	577	...
Total 0-5 ..	1,274	1,310	1,405	1,525	1,223	1,374	976	1,253	1,480	1,516	1,153	1,000
5-10 ..	1,419	1,449	1,463	1,237	1,422	1,738	1,183	1,286	1,589	1,598	1,731	1,667
10-15 ..	1,330	1,170	1,314	1,213	1,251	1,273	1,221	1,261	1,345	1,284	385	667
Total 0-15 ..	4,023	3,929	4,182	4,275	3,886	4,385	3,330	3,750	4,384	4,398	3,269	3,334
15-20 ..	788	679	804	748	808	712	1,040	824	740	674	769	1,000
20-25 ..	656	722	705	753	823	748	865	867	594	733	1,154	667
25-30 ..	751	779	752	733	913	858	896	816	659	787	769	1,000
30-35 ..	762	796	744	743	1,001	876	795	740	726	797	385	2,000
35-40 ..	690	646	661	568	819	694	693	557	680	588	1,154	333
Total 15-40 ..	3,617	3,622	3,666	3,540	4,364	3,888	4,289	3,904	3,399	3,579	4,231	5,000
40-45 ..	626	625	576	545	599	564	611	586	650	596	962	333
45-50 ..	483	460	408	379	425	378	466	441	449	367	577	333
50-55 ..	438	473	425	429	319	322	423	447	436	391	192	...
55-60 ..	282	282	246	253	172	190	326	286	241	194	192	...
Total 40-60 ..	1,829	1,840	1,655	1,506	1,515	1,454	1,826	1,760	1,776	1,548	1,923	666
60 and over ..	501	609	497	679	225	273	555	686	441	475	577	1,000
Total ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age ..	25.0 years	25.5 years	24.1 years	24.0 years	23.6 years	22.6 years	26.4 years	25.8 years	23.8 years	23.3 years	26.2 years	25.2 years

[Subsidiary Table E 3.—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion.—Eastern Division.

Age.	Hindu.		Musalmán.		Christian.		Jain.		Animist.		Others.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	261	261	293	300	290	306	244	297	315	314	...	435
1-2 ..	176	174	219	214	203	226	116	187	221	194	238	...
2-3 ..	377	279	311	333	273	265	258	251	361	350	238	870
3-4 ..	286	296	313	337	269	336	255	271	339	321	238	...
4-5 ..	322	321	365	383	356	256	230	303	389	383	714	...
Total 0-5 ..	1,322	1,331	1,501	1,567	1,391	1,389	1,103	1,309	1,625	1,562	1,428	1,305
5-10 ..	1,430	1,424	1,492	1,511	1,659	1,734	1,254	1,306	1,486	1,433	1,667	1,739
10-15 ..	1,335	1,129	1,317	1,199	1,375	1,255	1,220	1,122	1,360	1,287	238	...
Total 0-15 ..	4,087	3,884	4,310	4,277	4,425	4,438	3,577	3,737	4,471	4,282	3,333	3,044
15-20 ..	752	641	768	724	719	629	965	706	663	637	714	435
20-25 ..	619	685	679	723	667	677	661	812	556	665	1,191	869
25-30 ..	703	734	704	715	740	850	726	764	592	750	476	1,304
30-35 ..	734	799	698	743	954	916	777	732	657	785	476	2,174
35-40 ..	689	666	653	571	801	727	695	587	694	653	1,191	435
Total 15-40 ..	3,497	3,545	3,502	3,483	3,881	3,799	3,824	3,601	3,162	3,490	4,048	5,217
40-45 ..	631	612	574	542	576	581	638	593	669	637	953	435
45-50 ..	505	489	411	395	436	400	468	464	492	440	714	...
50-55 ..	445	486	430	429	290	323	437	458	438	393	238	...
55-60 ..	306	310	261	282	174	201	400	329	285	247	...	...
Total 40-60 ..	1,887	1,927	1,676	1,648	1,476	1,505	1,943	1,834	1,884	1,717	1,905	435
60 and over ..	539	644	512	592	218	258	656	828	483	511	714	1,304
Total ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age ...	25.1 years	26.0 years	24.0 years	24.2 years	22.6 years	22.7 years	26.6 years	26.6 years	24.1 years	24.2 years	26.3 years	26.6 years

[Subsidiary Table E 3.—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—concluded.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion.—Western Division.

Age.	Hindu.		Musalmán.		Christian.		Jain.		Animist.		Others.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ...	231	262	250	306	179	284	230	265	244	301	..	..
1-2 ...	145	146	137	167	98	138	117	149	143	169	..	..
2-3 ...	245	268	249	321	176	325	140	278	301	332	..	..
3-4 ...	245	274	233	289	202	313	168	304	294	313	..	..
4-5 ..	278	301	256	311	207	269	205	201	349	355	..	..
Total 0-5 ...	1,144	1,253	1,125	1,394	862	1,329	860	1,197	1,331	1,470	..	..
5-10 ...	1,388	1,519	1,379	1,619	914	1,581	1,023	1,165	1,635	1,772	2,000	1,429
10-15 ...	1,317	1,286	1,306	1,256	983	1,324	1,223	1,401	1,330	1,280	1,000	2,857
Total 0-15 ...	3,849	4,058	3,810	4,269	2,759	4,234	3,106	3,763	4,296	4,522	3,000	4,286
15-20 ...	887	788	909	822	997	945	1,108	942	818	712	1,000	2,857
20-25 ...	758	826	779	846	1,157	950	1,051	922	633	803	1,000	..
25-30 ...	879	849	892	791	1,286	879	1,051	867	727	826	2,000	..
30-35 ...	840	788	876	744	1,103	763	811	748	797	810	..	1,429
35-40 ...	693	588	686	515	858	602	692	528	666	520	1,000	..
Total 15-40 ...	4,057	3,839	4,142	3,718	5,401	4,159	4,713	4,007	3,641	3,671	5,000	4,286
40-45 ...	611	578	581	555	649	515	585	589	632	552	1,000	..
45-50 ...	426	376	399	328	402	315	464	417	404	291	..	1,428
50-55 ...	417	438	410	426	383	320	409	437	390	390	..	..
55-60 ...	215	203	203	164	167	162	259	243	195	138	1,000	..
Total 40-60 ...	1,688	1,595	1,593	1,473	1,601	1,312	1,717	1,686	1,665	1,371	2,000	1,428
60 and over ...	426	503	455	540	239	315	464	544	396	436	..	..
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age ...	24.6 years	24.2 years	24.6 years	23.4 years	25.9 years	22.3 years	26.1 years	25.0 years	23.6 years	22.4 years	26.0 years	21.0 years

[Subsidiary Table E 3.—concluded.]

APPENDIX A.

1. The smoothing of a series of data which present irregularities of the kind which may be of short period compared with the period of the whole series, can be effected in various ways. The shortest is probably that described in pages 265-6 of Newsholme's Vital Statistics and known as Milne's Graphic Method. It requires some knowledge of the regular law of variation underlying the series, or if not, important features in the law of variation may be ignored or minimised.

2. A second method, involving only the use of the simple rules of arithmetic, and known as "Bloxaming" or "smoothing by Bloxam's method" is described below.

3. Suppose that the series show irregularities, the period of the largest of which is either $2n$ or $2n + 1$, where n is an integer, so that $2n + 1$ necessarily represents an odd number. Then in order to distribute these irregularities over the whole of the period and hence practically to eliminate them, the amended or smoothed value for any term (say the M th term) is found by adding the preceding n and succeeding n terms to the M th term, making in all $2n + 1$ terms to be summed and dividing the result by $2n + 1$. The formula for calculation is of the form—

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \&c., \text{ to } 2n+1 \text{ terms}}{2n+1}$$

4. By proceeding regularly through the series, we obtain a series of amended or smoothed values of the terms, from which the irregularities of the period in question are practically eliminated or spread out so as to give a fairly regular law of succession.

5. In the Census statistics of age there are chiefly irregularities of five and ten years periods, due to the very marked tendency of natives of India to give their age approximately as multiples of five or ten only. Two processes of smoothing are required, the first to smooth away or eliminate the tendency to give their ages as multiples of five, and the second to eliminate the additional or more strongly marked tendency to give it as multiples of ten. It is a matter of indifference which process is first performed, but it is on the whole best to commence with the process for eliminating the irregularities of five years period.

- (1) In this case as five is an odd number, the formula for calculation of the smoothed value of any term A_3 is—

$$X_3 = \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5}{5}$$

where A_1 and A_2 represent the two terms preceding A_3 , and A_4 and A_5 the two succeeding terms, and X_3 represents the smoothed value for the same age.

6. The results of the first process of smoothing as given by the method, will be evidently incomplete by two terms at each end. To complete this series for the first term (number at age 0 to 1) give the actual Census number, and for the second term the sum of the first three terms divided by three. In other words, smooth so far as is possible by this method with the data.

- (2) The second process is to eliminate the additional tendency to give ages as multiples of ten. As ten is an even number, it is necessary to take the next higher odd number, eleven. The process of smoothing for a term is then carried out by adding together the five preceding and the five succeeding terms to the given term (making eleven in all) and dividing by 11. This gives the corresponding smoothed

term. In this case the smoothing is performed upon the series obtained by the first smoothing process (by fives). The mathematical expression for this second process is—

$$X_6 = \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5 + A_6 + A_7 + A_8 + A_9 + A_{10} + A_{11}}{11}$$

where A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 denote the first term preceding A_6 , the term for which the smoothed value is desired, and A_7, A_8, A_9, A_{10} and A_{11} the five succeeding terms, while X_6 is employed to denote the smoothed quantity or term corresponding to A_6 .

7. The results of the second smoothing of the data obtained by the first process will be also incomplete at the two ends of the series. The first term of the smoothed series obtained by the use of the complete formula will evidently correspond to the sixth term of the series obtained by the first process.

8. The first five terms will be obtained, as explained above, in the case of the first process by smoothing as far as is possible by this method with the limited number of terms before the term in question. In other words—

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= A_1 \\ X_2 &= \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}{3} \\ X_3 &= \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5}{5} \\ X_4 &= \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5 + A_6 + A_7}{7} \\ X_5 &= \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5 + A_6 + A_7 + A_8 + A_9}{9} \end{aligned}$$

9. A similar method may be applied to the five terms wanting at the end by the application of the complete process.

10. An example is given below, showing the application of the method to the Census figures of the male population of Bengal grouped according to age as given in the Census Report of India, General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States, Volume II for 1891, page 156.

11. The following table gives the actual unsmoothed data, and the results of the two arithmetical smoothing operations. The first column gives the age 0, 1, 2, etc. The second column gives the actual number of males in the Province of Bengal of the age indicated by the figures in the first column, as obtained by the Census of 31st March 1891. An examination of these figures will show—

(1) the great irregularity of the numbers for the first four or five years of life;

(2) the very marked tendency to return age as a multiple of 5 or 10, throughout nearly the whole period of life.

The results of the first smoothing of the data in the second column is given in the third column.

The smoothed value for any age is obtained by the formula—

$$A_3 = \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5}{5}$$

Thus for the age 10—

$$A_{10} = \frac{3404 + 2179 + 3749 + 1516 + 3950}{5} = 2960$$

which is hence given in the third column opposite age 10.

The smoothed values are obtained by this process for all ages and are given in the third column.

The second process of smoothing by eleven is then performed in an exactly similar manner, and the smoothed results given in the fourth column.

12. An examination of the following table will show how the results are obtained and tabulated:—

Ages	Bengal Males			
	Actual	Smoothed Arith. (Intermediate)	Smoothed Arith. (Final)	Additional Smoothing from curves
1	2	3	4	5
0	3,191	3,191	3,191	3,190
1	1,411	2,511	2,830	3,025
2	2,932	2,788	2,933	2,955
3	3,838	2,956	3,030	2,930
4	3,070	3,219	3,040	2,920
5	4,030	3,268	3,012	2,910
6	2,723	3,281	2,949	2,890
7	3,178	3,103	2,942	2,860
8	3,404	3,047	2,882	2,830
9	2,179	2,805	2,816	2,760
10	3,749	2,960	2,671	2,665
11	1,516	2,506	2,541	2,540
12	3,950	2,428	2,391	2,400
13	1,137	2,126	2,370	2,260
14	1,789	2,238	2,129	2,130
15	2,336	1,622	2,027	2,020
16	2,076	1,834	1,882	1,925
17	874	1,636	1,782	1,840
18	2,197	1,765	1,706	1,775
19	799	1,501	1,664	1,725
20	2,881	1,676	1,599	1,685
21	755	1,372	1,610	1,550
22	1,749	1,404	1,596	1,640
23	677	1,594	1,615	1,620
24	960	1,664	1,611	1,605
25	3,830	1,517	1,647	1,590
26	1,105	1,744	1,642	1,575
27	1,015	1,681	1,664	1,565
28	1,812	1,846	1,653	1,555

[Appendix A to Chapter IV—Section I—Age—contd.]

Ages	Bengal Males			
	Actual	Smoothed Arith. (Intermediate)	Smoothed Arith. (Final)	Additional Smoothing from curves
1	2	3	4	5
29	645	1,725	1,639	1,545
30	4,655	1,891	1,597	1,535
31	497	1,621	1,579	1,525
32	1,845	1,613	1,538	1,510
33	463	1,282	1,529	1,495
34	606	1,448	1,487	1,475
35	3,001	1,196	1,462	1,450
36	1,325	1,324	1,406	1,420
37	587	1,296	1,372	1,380
38	1,099	1,578	1,302	1,330
39	470	1,386	1,261	1,270
40	4,411	1,446	1,194	1,210
41	361	1,274	1,154	1,160
42	890	1,247	1,101	1,110
43	239	845	1,062	1,060
44	335	890	995	1,010
45	2,398	708	949	960
46	289	764	890	910
47	276	737	846	860
48	518	863	766	810
49	202	842	725	760
50	3,028	879	678	710
51	184	803	645	665
52	465	788	606	620
53	134	370	591	580
54	128	386	562	545
55	937	317	537	510
56	267	342	506	480
57	121	338	480	450
58	258	371	425	425
59	107	348	407	400

[Appendix A to Chapter IV—Section I—Age—contd.]

Ages	Bengal Males			
	Actual	Smoothed Arith. (Intermediate)	Smoothed Arith. (Final)	Additional Smoothing from curves
1	2	3	4	5
60	2,101	568	385	375
61	153	530	368	305
62	210	525	349	325
63	72	184	334	300
64	87	167	298	275
65	390	139	264	250
66	68	139	226	225
67	76	132	192	200
68	76	174	150	175
69	48	169	138	155
70	604	172	127	135
71	40	158	118	120
72	91	151	110	105
73	6	63	101	95
74	14	58	95	85
75	164	40	86	78
76	14	45	76	71
77	4	45	68	64
78	29	70	55	57
79	14	70	51	50
80	287	72	46	45
81	16	67	43	40
82	16	65	39	35
83	2	14	36	30
84	6	10	30	25
85	28	7	24	20
86	0	7	17	14
87	0	7	12	10
88	2	3	6	
89	6	4	5	6
90	6	4	5	5

Ages	Bengal Males			
	Actual	Smoothed Arith. (Intermediate)	Smoothed Arith. (Final)	Additional Smoothing from curves
1		3	4	5
91	4	4	4	5
92	4	3	4	4
93	0	4	3	4
94	0	4	3	3
95	12	3	3	3
96	2	3	2	2
97	0	3	2	2
98	0	0	1	1
99	0	0	0	1
100 and over	33	33	33	33
Total	100,000	Not smoothed		100,000

13. A further process of smoothing is usually desirable or necessary. In order to test this, the data of the table are then plotted as in the accompanying diagram. At the foot are given the ages in regular succession representing what are termed the abscissæ of the curve. On the left hand side are given numbers increasing regularly from zero by fifties for each division (or 100 for two divisions). The smoothed number for any particular age, say ten, is then plotted. It is 267 in the table. The exact position of this number on the left-hand scale is then selected and the eye or pencil is run along parallel to the base line until we come to the vertical line or ordinate corresponding to the number ten (10) at the foot. A dot is then made representing the number of people aged ten. Similar dots are obtained for all other ages and the dots are joined by a continuous line or curve which hence represents the distribution of population according to age as obtained by the two arithmetical smoothing processes.

14. An examination of the continuous curves in the diagram will show that there are outstanding irregularities which require further smoothing. The chief are for the period 0 to 5 years and again for the period 18 to 25 years. This is most simply done by free hand, in such a manner as to make the area of the final smoothed curve (shown by a broken line) exactly equal to that of the original curve (equivalent to keeping the same total number of people). Whether this adjustment is done correctly or not will depend upon whether previous experience has indicated the law of decrease of population at these critical periods, I have no definite information or knowledge on this subject and hence smooth it by free hand so as to give a smooth curve according to rough general knowledge.

15. This final smoothed curve is then translated into figures, which is simply the reverse process to that described above (paragraph 13) and the figures entered in the fifth column.

16. When the figures in the fifth column are added together, it will be found that the sum is not exactly equal to the total population originally dealt with. The difference, usually very small, must be distributed over the figures in any manner considered suitable by the operator, as, for example, by percentage addition to each number. This will give the final amended numbers to enter in column five.

APPENDIX B.

Amended one-year Age Statistics.

EASTERN DIVISION.

A-1.—MALES.

Age.	Males.	1st.	2nd.	Age.	Males.	1st.	2nd.
Under one ...	2,864	2,864	2,864	30 ...	4,844	1,703	1,311
1 ...	1,159	2,264	2,515	31 ...	288	1,468	1,526
2 ...	2,769	2,417	2,560	32 ...	1,184	1,507	1,512
3 ...	2,602	2,393	2,660	33 ..	578	1,384	1,517
4 ...	2,692	2,864	2,759	34 ...	640	1,524	1,488
5 ...	2,743	2,734	2,780	35 ...	4,231	1,343	1,474
6 ...	3,512	3,085	2,740	36 ...	989	1,481	1,437
7 ...	2,319	2,981	2,755	37 ...	279	1,417	1,428
8 ...	4,161	3,225	2,714	38 ...	1,264	1,532	1,379
9 ...	2,171	2,724	2,702	39 ...	322	1,378	1,352
10 ...	3,062	3,031	2,585	40 ...	4,804	1,482	1,301
11 ...	1,007	2,421	2,504	41 ...	220	1,296	1,278
12 ...	3,852	2,428	2,365	42 ...	798	1,309	1,238
13 ...	1,112	1,969	2,258	43 ...	338	1,018	1,220
14 ...	2,208	2,257	2,080	44 ...	387	1,092	1,182
15 ...	1,668	1,584	1,973	45 ...	3,346	965	1,16
16 ...	2,444	1,836	1,795	46 ...	593	1,084	1,120
17 ...	487	1,561	1,674	47 ...	159	1,044	1,036
18 ...	2,375	1,800	1,563	48 ...	934	1,217	1,026
19 ...	832	1,364	1,510	49 ...	190	1,121	987
20 ...	2,862	1,453	1,425	50 ..	4,211	1,167	936
21 ...	264	1,076	1,423	51 ..	110	1,009	902
22 ...	931	1,087	1,390	52 ...	369	1,026	852
23 ...	492	1,205	1,408	53 ...	145	548	817
24 ...	887	1,391	1,386	54 ...	273	586	762
25 ...	3,452	1,315	1,419	55 ...	1,822	535	716
26 ...	1,192	1,567	1,420	56 ..	303	581	661
27 ...	551	1,474	1,459	57 ...	132	543	621
28 ...	1,753	1,737	1,486	58 ...	376	653	550
29 ...	441	1,576	1,515	59 ...	80	611	523

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section I, Age.]

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.
EASTERN DIVISION.
*** A-1.—MALES—concl'd.**

Age.	Males.	1st.	2nd.	Age.	Males.	1st.	2nd.
60 ...	2,374	619	491	81 ...	6	74	55
61 ...	91	563	465	82 ...	20	73	50
62 ...	174	565	435	83 ...	7	21	46
63 ...	97	247	410	84 ...	4	22	40
64 ...	90	251	373	85 ...	67	18	35
65 ...	782	232	337	86 ...	10	18	30
66 ...	112	246	300	87 ...	3	19	25
67 ...	80	250	267	88 ...	8	22	19
68 ...	168	268	222	89 ...	6	20	16
69 ...	110	253	206	90 ...	81	21	16
70 ...	870	208	189	91 ...	3	22	15
71 ...	37	218	174	92 ...	7	20	14
72 ...	53	198	158	93 ...	6	6	12
73 ...	16	73	143	94 ...	2	7	11
74 ...	14	72	126	95 ...	14	6	9
75 ...	241	65	110	96 ...	4	5	7
76 ...	38	68	98	97 ...	3	5	5
77 ...	17	67	85	98 ...	2	3	4
78 ...	31	85	69	99 ...	...	2	3
79 ...	10	79	64	100 ...	5	5	5
80 ...	329	79	59				

APPENDIX B.—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.

EASTERN DIVISION.

A-2.—FEMALES.

Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.	Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.
Under one ...	3,061	3,061	3,061	31 ...	241	1,604	1,468
1 ...	1,217	2,407	2,691	32 ...	1,186	1,644	1,432
2 ...	2,944	2,605	2,730	33 ...	290	1,137	1,428
3 ...	2,867	2,554	2,832	34 ...	579	1,227	1,371
4 ...	2,937	3,022	2,932	35 ...	3,288	1,052	1,335
5 ...	2,805	2,957	2,962	36 ...	691	1,170	1,273
6 ...	3,559	3,218	2,918	37 ...	312	1,117	1,233
7 ...	2,619	3,120	2,919	38 ...	978	1,339	1,153
8 ...	4,168	3,440	2,854	39 ..	316	1,240	1,123
9 ..	2,450	3,007	2,806	40 ...	4,398	1,312	1,076
10 ...	4,403	3,190	2,666	41 ...	196	1,166	1,050
11 ...	1,396	2,575	2,571	42 ...	673	1,164	1,011
12 ...	3,531	2,416	2,472	43 ...	246	764	994
13 ...	1,096	1,896	2,428	44 ...	306	804	951
14 ...	1,653	2,025	2,322	45 ...	2,398	705	919
15 ...	1,805	1,488	2,261	46 ...	398	769	872
16 ...	2,220	1,910	2,137	47 ...	175	745	838
17 ...	665	2,132	2,038	48 ...	571	929	762
18 ...	3,208	2,630	1,936	49 ...	185	867	729
19 ...	2,764	2,268	1,894	50 ...	3,317	885	689
20 ...	4,293	2,343	1,829	51 ...	89	795	659
21 ...	409	1,828	1,831	52 ...	262	789	623
22 ...	1,040	1,482	1,782	53 ...	122	322	588
23 ...	635	1,299	1,759	54 ...	155	401	537
24 ...	1,635	1,426	1,675	55 ...	984	366	498
25 ...	3,376	1,314	1,637	56 ...	482	383	455
26 ...	1,044	1,510	1,569	57 ...	86	368	436
27 ...	482	1,378	1,553	58 ...	210	363	380
28 ...	1,611	1,868	1,522	59 ...	79	366	374
29 ...	379	1,707	1,515	60 ...	958	444	353
30 ..	5,823	1,848	1,481	61 ...	497	410	337

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.

EASTERN DIVISION.
A-2.—FEMALES—concl'd.

Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.	Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.
62	478	409	318	82	21	104	64
63	38	346	307	83	83	34	60
64	73	258	296	84	5	36	53
65	644	168	285	85	59	32	46
66	57	187	266	86	10	17	39
67	30	178	250	87	2	17	31
68	130	251	220	88	7	23	22
69	27	242	197	89	5	21	19
70	1,011	247	181	90	92	21	17
71	14	225	273	91	1	20	14
72	55	237	162	92	...	19	13
73	18	86	155	93	1	4	12
74	87	89	141	94	...	4	10
75	257	79	127	95	16	4	8
76	26	83	115	96	4	5	6
77	9	68	104	97	...	5	4
78	35	98	85	98	3	2	2
79	12	94	81	99	2	2	2
80	409	96	75	100	2	2	2
81	3	106	70				

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section I, Age—contd.]

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.
WESTERN DIVISION.
A-3.—MALES.

Age.	Males.	1st.	2nd.	Age.	Males.	1st.	2nd.
Under one ...	1,989	1,988*	1,989	31 ..	197	1,897	1,948
1 ...	1,054	1,704	1,879	32 ...	1,645	1,930	1,872
2 ...	2,069	1,944	2,002	33 ...	406	1,541	1,814
3 ...	2,080	2,013	2,139	34 ...	517	1,673	1,722
4 ...	2,526	2,360	2,233	35 ...	4,941	1,395	1,660
5 ...	2,338	2,353	2,278	36 ...	855	1,573	1,559
6 ...	2,786	2,607	2,301	37 ...	254	1,514	1,499
7 ...	2,034	2,443	2,361	38 ...	1,297	1,531	1,393
8 ...	3,349	2,688	2,373	39 ...	225	1,383	1,326
9 ...	1,707	2,266	2,427	40 ...	5,033	1,463	1,236
10 ...	3,566	2,693	2,384	41 ...	116	1,245	1,189
11 ...	673	2,236	2,392	42 ...	653	1,243	1,196
12 ...	4,168	2,363	2,344	43 ...	206	761	1,046
13 ...	1,068	2,079	2,357	44 ...	215	800	978
14 ...	2,340	2,609	2,294	45 ...	2,617	689	928
15 ...	2,146	1,891	2,298	46 ...	307	778	861
16 ...	3,322	2,433	2,209	47 ..	98	756	814
17 ...	579	2,081	2,174	48 ...	653	843	734
18 ...	3,776	2,589	2,146	49 ...	105	793	701
19 ...	580	1,999	2,163	50 ...	3,051	835	659
20 ...	4,686	2,310	2,105	51 ...	57	723	630
21 ...	372	1,706	2,147	52 ...	307	731	592
22 ...	2,135	1,852	2,122	53 ...	97	367	561
23 ...	757	2,052	2,151	54 ...	144	391	520
24 ...	1,311	2,272	2,111	55 ...	1,231	343	485
25 ...	5,687	1,966	2,143	56 ...	177	373	443
26 ...	1,471	2,354	2,106	57 ...	66	355	411
27 ...	606	2,162	2,126	58 ...	247	415	358
28 ...	2,695	2,402	2,098	59 ...	52	396	337
29 ...	352	2,147	2,064	60 ...	1,534	403	312
30 ...	6,885	2,355	1,984	61 ...	80	370	291

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section I, Age—contd.]

APPENDIX B.—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.
WESTERN DIVISION—contd.
A-3.—MALES—concl'd.

Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.	Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.
62	126	374	267	82	3	21	16
63	59	144	244	83	3	5	13
64	70	136	215	84	..	5	11
65	384	116	188	85	18	4	10
66	39	118	159	86	1	5	8
67	29	109	132	87	...	5	6
68	68	101	102	88	4	5	4
69	23	96	92	89	3	5	4
70	348	95	83	90	16	5	3
71	11	85	75	91	...	4	3
72	25	82	68	92	...	3	3
73	17	38	60	93	...	...	2
74	8	38	53	94	1	1	2
75	131	35	46	95	1	1	1
76	10	33	40	96	1	1	1
77	7	32	34	97	..	1	1
78	10	26	27	98	...	...	...
79	4	24	24	99	1	...	...
80	98	23	21	100	..	...	.
81	1	22	18				

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section I, Age—contd.]

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.
WESTERN DIVISION—contd.
A-4.—FEMALES.

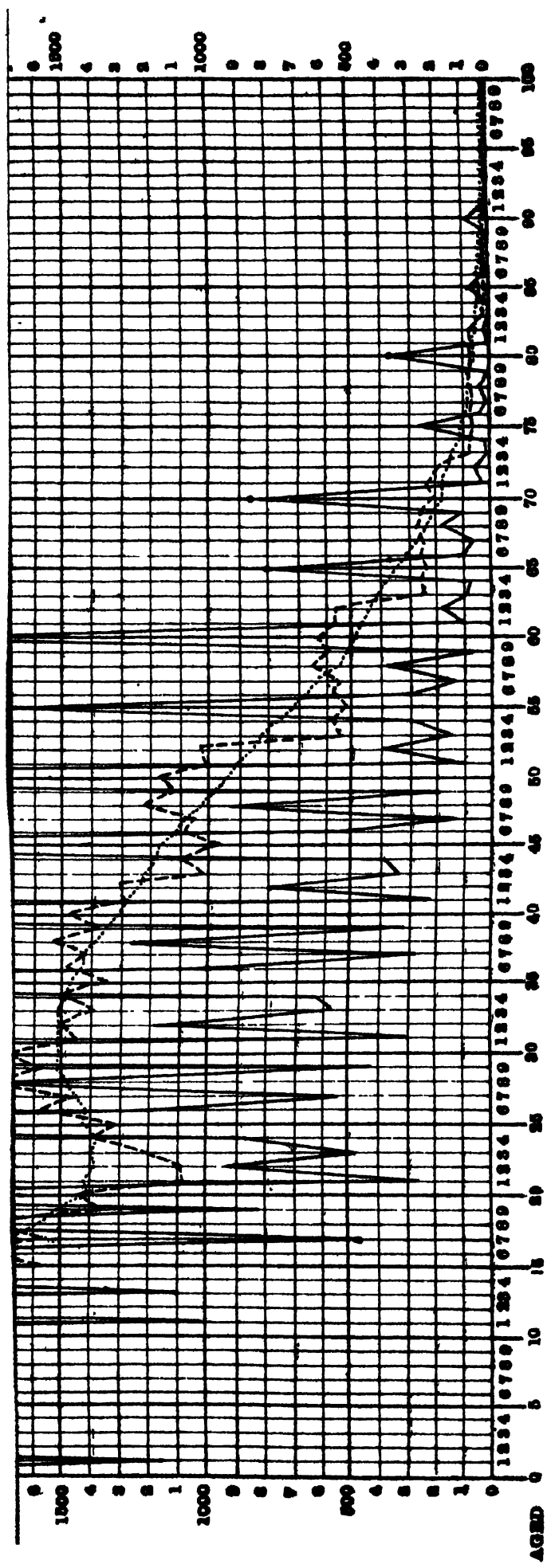
Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.	Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.
Under one ...	2,423	2,423	2,423	31 ...	194	1,551	1,585
1 ...	1,264	2,041	2,278	32 ...	1,222	1,572	1,497
2 ...	2,436	2,369	2,414	33 ...	262	1,153	1,439
3 ...	2,735	2,413	2,587	34 ...	443	1,239	1,362
4 ...	2,987	2,823	2,715	35 ...	3,645	1,047	1,309
5 ...	2,641	2,899	2,770	36 ...	624	1,163	1,231
6 ...	3,315	3,138	2,790	37 ...	260	1,126	1,187
7 ...	2,816	3,012	2,842	38 ...	842	1,256	1,107
8 ...	3,929	3,315	2,824	39 ...	257	1,160	1,068
9 ...	2,358	2,870	2,832	40 ...	4,298	1,205	1,013
10 ...	4,157	3,170	2,738	41 ...	142	1,074	981
11 ...	1,089	2,635	2,676	42 ...	486	1,064	988
12 ...	1,316	2,622	2,563	43 ...	187	692	913
13 ...	1,253	2,166	2,519	44 ...	205	718	874
14 ...	2,295	2,506	2,403	45 ...	2,439	643	846
15 ...	1,875	1,790	2,354	46 ...	275	695	808
16 ...	2,790	2,225	2,227	47 ...	107	686	781
17 ...	689	1,887	2,161	48 ...	451	855	71
18 ...	3,477	2,532	2,099	49 ...	157	817	685
19 ...	603	2,045	2,096	50 ...	3,283	860	648
20 ...	5,101	2,326	2,032	51 ...	87	786	620
21 ...	356	1,772	2,061	52 ...	323	779	586
22 ...	2,092	1,915	2,031	53 ...	81	341	569
23 ...	708	1,940	2,042	54 ...	123	359	535
24 ...	1,319	2,125	1,974	55 ...	1,091	307	505
25 ...	5,226	1,808	1,964	56 ...	176	336	468
26 ...	1,282	2,096	1,893	57 ...	63	320	438
27 ...	506	1,900	1,875	58 ...	239	501	380
28 ...	2,148	2,003	1,806	59 ...	40	474	363
29 ...	339	1,785	1,742	60 ...	1,998	492	311
30 ...	5,740	1,929	1,644	61 ...	39	454	324

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section I, Age.]

APPENDIX B—concl'd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.
WESTERN DIVISION—concl'd.
A-4.—FEMALES—concl'd.

Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.	Age.	Females.	1st.	2nd.
62	155	457	304	82	2	28	19
63	40	144	288	83	2	7	17
64	53	145	250	84	2	7	15
65	432	117	218	85	26	7	12
66	47	122	183	86	3	8	10
67	11	115	151	87	...	7	8
68	66	121	113	88	8	6	6
69	19	113	104	89	...	5	5
70	461	119	94	90	19	5	4
71	8	106	86	91	...	4	4
72	40	103	78	92	...	4	3
73	...	39	70	93	...	1	3
74	6	41	62	94	2	1	2
75	141	33	54	95	3	1	2
76	16	34	46	96	...	1	1
77	...	33	39	97	...	1	1
78	6	31	30	98	...	...	1
79	3	28	27	99	...	1	1
80	131	29	24	100	2	2	2
81	2	28	22				

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section I, Age—concl'd.]



[Appendix C to Chapter IV—Section I Age]

APPENDIX D.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Males.

Age.	Actual.	A 3	Intermediate.	A 5	Final.
Infant. ...	2,864	2,864	2,864	2,864	2,864
1 ...	1,159	6,792	2,264	7,305	2,485
2 ...	2,769	6,530	2,177	12,672	2,534
3 ..	2,602	8,063	2,698	12,790	2,558
4 ...	2,692	8,037	2,679	18,384	2,677
5 ...	2,743	8,947	2,982	14,538	2,908
6 ...	3,512	8,574	2,858	14,734	2,947
7 ...	2,319	9,992	3,331	15,486	2,097
8 ...	4,161	8,651	2,884	14,884	2,977
9 ...	2,171	10,294	3,431	14,966	2,993
10 ...	3,862	7,140	2,380	13,625	2,725
11 ...	1,007	8,821	2,940	13,132	2,626
12 ...	3,852	5,971	1,990	11,364	2,273
13 ...	1,112	7,173	2,391	11,091	2,218
14 ...	2,209	4,989	1,663	9,684	1,937
15 ...	1,668	6,321	2,107	9,463	1,893
16 ...	2,444	4,599	1,533	8,303	1,661
17 ...	487	5,306	1,769	8,663	1,733
18 ...	2,375	3,694	1,231	7,876	1,575
19 ...	832	6,070	2,023	7,696	1,539
20 ...	2,863	3,95	1,320	6,489	1,298
21 ..	264	4,058	1,353	6,028	1,306
22 ...	931	1,687	526	5,615	1,128
23 ...	492	2,310	770	6,139	1,228
24 • ...	887	4,831	1,610	6,518	1,304
25 ...	3,452	5,531	1,844	7,121	1,424
26 ...	1,192	5,195	1,732	7,267	1,453
27 ...	551	3,496	1,165	8,004	1,601
28 ...	1,753	2,748	916	8,019	1,604
29 ...	444	7,041	2,347	8,392	1,678
30 ...	4,844	5,576	1,859	7,910	1,582
31 ...	288	6,316	2,105	7,795	1,559
32 ...	1,184	2,050	683	7,264	1,453

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—Contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Males—contd.

Age.	Actual.	4 3	Intermediate.	4 5	Final.
33	578	2,402	801	7,858	1,472
34	640	5,449	1,816	7,086	1,417
35	4,231	5,866	1,553	7,247	1,449
36	989	5,499	1,833	7,068	1,414
37	279	2,352	814	7,382	1,476
38	1,264	1,865	622	7,211	1,442
39	322	6,390	2,130	7,319	1,464
40	4,804	5,346	1,782	6,927	1,385
41	220	5,822	1,941	6,813	1,363
42	798	1,556	452	6,041	1,208
43	338	1,524	508	5,702	1,140
44	388	4,073	1,358	5,128	1,026
45	3,347	4,328	1,443	5,228	1,018
46	593	4,100	1,367	5,158	1,032
47	160	1,687	562	5,578	1,116
48	934	1,284	428	5,639	1,128
49	190	5,335	1,778	5,842	1,168
50	4,211	4,511	1,504	5,495	1,099
51	110	4,710	1,570	5,337	1,067
52	389	645	215	4,306	86
53	116	809	270	3,602	729
54	274	2,242	747	2,784	537
55	1,522	2,399	800	2,859	568
56	303	2,257	752	2,765	553
57	152	811	270	2,961	593
58	376	588	196	2,909	602
59	80	2,830	943	3,137	627
60	2,374	2,545	848	2,988	598
61	91	2,639	880	2,912	582
62	174	362	121	2,262	458
63	97	361	120	1,772	354
64	90	969	323	1,217	243
65	782	984	328	1,216	243
66	112	974	325	1,215	243

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—Contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Males—concl'd.

Age.	Actual.	≤ 3	Intermediate.	≥ 5	Final.
67	80	360	120	1,275	255
68	168	358	119	1,286	257
69	110	1,148	383	1,281	256
70	870	1,017	330	1,196	239
71	37	960	320	1,105	221
72	53	106	35	812	162
73	16	83	28	571	114
74	14	271	90	360	70
75	241	293	98	344	69
76	38	297	99	336	67
77	18	87	29	370	74
78	31	60	20	387	77
79	11	371	124	406	81
80	329	346	115	388	78
81	6	355	118	378	76
82	20	83	11	280	56
83	7	31	10	193	39
84	4	79	26	102	20
85	68	83	28	98	20
86	11	82	27	94	19
87	3	22	7	100	20
88	8	17	6	102	20
89	6	95	32	106	21
90	81	91	30	105	21
91	4	92	31	104	21
92	7	17	6	79	16
93	6	15	5	56	11
94	2	22	7	32	6
95	14	20	7	29	6
96	4	21	7	26	5
97	3	9	3	21	4
98	2	5	2	19	4
99	.....	7	2	9	3
100	5	5	5	5	5
Total	100,000	.....	.....	.....	100,811

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age periods.

Eastern Division—Females.

Age	Actual	A 3	First adjust- ment	A 5	Second adjust- ment
0	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061
1	1,217	7,222	2,407	7,811	2,604
2	2,944	7,028	2,343	13,597	2,719
3	2,867	8,748	2,916	13,638	2,727
4	2,937	8,609	2,870	14,223	2,845
5	2,805	9,301	3,100	15,329	3,066
6	3,559	8,983	2,994	15,492	3,098
7	2,619	10,346	3,449	16,296	3,259
8	4,168	9,237	3,079	15,946	3,189
9	2,450	11,021	3,674	16,062	3,212
10	4,403	8,249	2,750	14,621	2,924
11	1,396	9,330	8,110	13,635	2,727
12	3,531	6,023	2,008	11,479	2,296
13	1,296	4,280	2,093	10,622	2,124
14	1,653	4,554	1,518	9,076	1,815
15	1,805	5,678	1,893	9,099	1,820
16	2,220	4,691	1,564	9,219	1,844
17	666	6,094	2,031	11,123	2,225
18	3,208	6,639	2,213	11,719	2,344
19	2,765	10,266	3,422	12,070	2,414
20	4,293	7,468	2,489	10,735	2,147
21	410	5,744	1,915	9,426	1,885
22	1,041	2,087	696	7,686	1,537
23	636	2,712	994	7,015	1,403
24	1,035	5,047	1,682	6,734	1,347
25	3,376	5,455	1,818	7,084	1,417
26	1,044	4,902	1,634	7,005	1,401
27	482	3,138	1,046	7,928	1,586
28	1,612	2,474	825	8,258	1,652
29	380	7,815	2,605	9,041	1,808
30	5,823	6,444	2,148	8,901	1,720
31	241	7,250	2,417	8,494	1,699
32	1,186	1,917	606	7,308	1,462

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1,—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Females—contd.

Age.	Actual.	± 3.	First Adjust- ment.	± 5.	Second Adjustment.
33	390	2,155	718	6,679	1,836
34	579	4,257	1,419	5,692	1,138
35	3,283	4,558	1,519	5,746	1,149
36	691	4,291	1,430	5,563	1,113
37	312	1,981	660	6,042	1,208
38	978	1,606	535	6,160	1,232
39	316	5,693	1,898	6,486	1,297
40	4,399	4,911	1,637	6,198	1,240
41	196	5,268	1,756	6,071	1,214
42	673	1,115	372	5,157	1,031
43	246	1,225	408	4,555	911
44	306	2,951	984	3,790	758
45	2,399	3,104	1,035	3,800	760
46	399	2,973	991	3,702	740
47	175	1,145	382	4,076	815
48	571	931	310	4,238	848
49	185	4,073	1,358	4,470	894
50	2,317	3,591	1,197	4,246	849
51	89	3,668	1,223	4,116	823
52	262	473	158	3,178	636
53	122	539	180	2,521	504
54	155	1,261	420	1,815	363
55	984	1,621	540	1,916	383
56	482	1,552	517	1,861	372
57	86	778	259	1,857	371
58	210	375	125	1,828	366
59	79	1,247	416	1,955	391
60	958	1,534	511	2,034	407
61	497	1,933	644	2,106	421
62	478	1,013	338	1,942	383
63	88	590	197	1,689	338
64	74	756	252	1,289	258
65	644	775	258	1,023	205
66	57	731	244	888	178

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Females.—concl'd.

Age.	Actual.	At 3.	First Adjustment.	At 5.	Second Adjustment.
67	30	217	72	1,025	205
68	130	187	62	1,118	224
69	27	1,168	389	1,234	247
70	1,011	1,052	351	1,191	238
71	14	1,080	360	1,182	236
72	55	87	29	914	183
73	18	160	53	686	137
74	87	362	121	423	85
75	257	370	123	417	83
76	26	292	97	383	77
77	9	70	23	414	83
78	35	56	19	432	86
79	12	456	152	479	96
80	409	424	141	492	98
81	3	433	144	509	102
82	21	107	36	406	81
83	83	109	36	290	58
84	5	147	49	170	34
85	59	74	25	140	28
86	10	71	24	109	22
87	2	19	6	95	19
88	7	14	5	103	21
89	5	104	35	110	22
90	92	98	33	105	21
91	1	93	31	100	20
92	...	2	1	71	14
93	1	1	...	45	9
94	...	17	6	21	4
95	16	20	7	22	4
96	4	20	7	24	5
97	..	7	2	20	4
98	3	5	2	15	3
99	2	7	2	6	2
100	2	2	2	2	2
Total	100,000	...	...	...	100,867

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Males.

Age.	Actual.	A 3.	Intermediate	A 5.	Final.
Infant	1,989	1,989	1,989	1,989	1,989
1 ..	1,054	5,112	1,704	5,427	1,809
2 .	2,069	5,203	1,734	9,967	1,993
3 ...	2,080	6,675	2,225	10,528	2,106
4 ...	2,526	6,944	2,315	11,210	2,242
5 ...	2,338	7,650	2,550	12,199	2,440
6 ...	2,786	7,158	2,386	12,337	2,467
7 ...	2,034	8,169	2,723	12,896	2,579
8 ...	3,319	7,090	2,363	12,328	2,466
9 ...	1,707	8,622	2,874	12,744	2,549
10 ...	3,566	5,946	1,982	11,931	2,398
11 ...	673	8,407	2,802	12,153	2,431
12 ...	4,168	5,909	1,970	11,130	2,226
13 ...	1,068	7,576	2,525	11,750	2,350
14 ...	2,349	5,554	1,851	10,963	2,193
15 ...	2,143	7,807	2,602	11,552	2,310
16 ...	3,321	6,046	2,015	10,672	2,134
17 ...	579	7,676	2,559	11,875	2,367
18 ...	3,776	4,935	1,645	11,112	2,222
19 ...	580	9,042	3,014	11,494	2,299
20 ...	4,686	5,637	1,879	10,023	2,005
21 ...	371	7,192	2,397	9,779	1,956
22 ...	2,135	3,263	1,088	9,350	1,870
23 ...	757	4,203	1,401	10,294	2,059
24 ...	1,311	7,755	2,585	10,485	2,097
25 ...	5,687	8,469	2,823	10,988	2,198
26 ...	1,471	7,764	2,588	10,805	2,161
27 ...	606	4,772	1,591	11,531	2,106
28 ...	2,695	3,653	1,218	11,186	2,237
29 ...	352	9,932	3,311	11,507	2,301
30 ...	6,885	7,434	2,478	10,665	2,133
31 ...	197	8,727	2,909	10,303	2,061
32 ...	1,645	2,248	749	8,947	1,789

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Males—contd.

Age.	Actual.	At 3.	Intermediate.	At 5.	Final.
33	406	2,568	856	8,574	1,715
34	517	5,865	1,955	7,682	1,536
35	4,942	6,314	2,105	7,735	1,547
36	855	6,051	2,017	7,471	1,494
37	254	2,406	802	7,698	1,540
38	1,297	1,776	592	7,381	1,476
39	225	6,545	2,182	7,295	1,459
40	5,023	5,364	1,788	6,818	1,364
41	116	5,792	1,931	6,584	1,317
42	653	975	325	5,115	1,083
43	206	1,074	358	4,673	935
44	215	3,038	1,013	3,749	750
45	2,617	3,139	1,046	3,777	755
46	307	3,022	1,007	3,704	741
47	98	1,058	353	3,961	792
48	653	856	285	3,986	797
49	105	3,809	1,270	4,117	823
50	3,051	3,213	1,071	3,918	784
51	57	3,415	1,138	3,816	763
52	307	461	154	3,037	607
53	97	548	183	2,483	497
54	144	1,472	491	1,836	367
55	1,281	1,552	517	1,845	369
56	177	1,474	491	1,784	357
57	66	490	163	1,904	381
58	247	365	122	1,942	388
59	52	1,833	611	2,031	406
60	1,534	1,666	555	1,956	391
61	80	1,740	580	1,919	384
62	126	265	88	1,479	296
63	59	255	85	1,088	218
64	70	513	171	659	132
65	384	493	164	616	123
66	39	452	151	571	114

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

11. Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division-Males—concl'd.

Age.	Actual.	Δ 3.	Intermediate.	Δ 5.	Final.
67	29	136	45	546	109
68	68	120	40	509	102
69	23	439	146	486	97
70	348	382	127	459	92
71	11	381	128	486	87
72	25	53	18	342	68
73	17	50	17	265	53
74	8	156	52	186	37
75	131	149	50	177	35
76	10	148	49	167	33
77	7	27	9	152	30
78	10	21	7	136	27
79	4	112	37	121	24
80	98	103	34	114	23
81	1	102	34	109	22
82	3	7	2	79	16
83	3	6	2	51	10
84	...	21	7	23	5
85	18	19	6	23	5
86	1	19	6	23	5
87	...	5	2	24	5
88	4	7	2	2	5
89	3	24	8	25	5
90	17	20	7	23	5
91	...	17	6	21	4
92	...	...	...	14	3
93	...	1	...	8	2
94	1	2	1	3	1
95	1	3	1	3	1
96	1	2	1	3	1
97	...	1	...	2	...
98	...	1	...	1	...
98	1	1	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100,000	...	...	...	100,356

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.
Western Division—Females.

Age.	Actual.	M 3.	Intermediate.	M 5.	Final.
Infant ...	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423
1 ...	1,264	6,123	2,041	6,609	2,203
2 ...	2,436	6,435	2,145	12,116	2,423
3 ...	2,785	8,158	2,719	12,674	2,535
4 ...	2,987	8,363	2,788	13,557	2,711
5 ...	2,641	8,943	2,981	14,765	2,953
6 ...	3,315	8,772	2,924	15,080	3,016
7 ...	2,816	10,060	3,353	15,773	3,155
8 ...	3,929	9,103	3,034	15,327	3,065
9 ...	2,358	10,444	3,481	15,590	3,118
10 ...	4,157	7,604	2,535	14,456	2,891
11 ...	1,089	9,562	3,187	14,043	2,809
12 ...	4,316	6,658	2,219	12,370	2,474
13 ...	1,253	7,864	2,621	12,155	2,431
14 ...	2,295	5,423	1,808	10,753	2,151
15 ...	1,875	6,960	2,320	10,853	2,171
16 ...	2,790	5,354	1,785	9,822	1,964
17 ...	689	6,956	2,319	11,074	2,215
18 ...	3,477	4,769	1,590	10,774	2,155
19 ...	603	9,181	3,060	11,505	2,301
20 ...	5,101	6,060	2,020	10,238	2,048
21 ...	356	7,549	2,516	10,021	2,004
22 ...	2,092	3,156	1,052	9,379	1,876
23 ...	708	4,119	1,373	9,968	1,994
24 ...	1,319	7,253	2,018	9,790	1,958
25 ...	5,226	7,827	2,609	10,950	2,010
26 ...	1,282	7,014	2,338	9,675	1,935
27 ...	506	3,936	1,312	9,999	2,000
28 ...	2,148	2,993	998	9,481	1,896
29 ...	339	8,227	2,742	9,528	1,906
30 ...	5,740	6,273	2,091	8,775	1,755
31 ...	194	7,156	2,385	8,419	1,684
32 ...	1,222	1,678	559	7,127	1,425

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1,—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Females—contd.

Age	Actual	M 3	Intermediate	M 5	Final
33	262	1,927	642	6,607	1,321
34	443	4,350	1,450	5,732	1,148
35	3,645	4,712	1,571	5,748	1,150
36	624	4,529	1,510	5,559	1,112
37	260	1,726	575	5,908	1,182
38	842	1,359	453	5,903	1,181
39	257	5,397	1,799	6,035	1,207
40	4,298	4,697	1,566	5,732	1,146
41	142	4,926	1,642	5,572	1,114
42	486	815	272	4,717	943
43	187	878	293	4,124	825
44	205	2,831	944	3,422	684
45	2,439	2,919	973	3,428	686
46	275	2,821	940	3,373	675
47	107	883	278	3,726	745
48	451	715	238	3,929	786
49	157	3,891	1,297	4,220	844
50	3,283	3,527	1,176	4,106	821
51	87	3,693	1,231	4,044	809
52	323	491	164	3,179	636
53	81	527	176	2,466	493
54	123	1,295	432	1,678	336
55	1,091	1,390	463	1,670	334
56	176	1,330	443	1,605	321
57	63	469	156	1,929	356
58	230	333	111	2,158	432
59	40	2,268	756	2,446	489
60	1,998	2,077	692	2,368	474
61	39	2,192	781	2,340	468
62	155	234	78	1,759	352
63	40	248	83	1,244	249
64	53	525	175	676	135
65	432	532	177	639	128
66	47	490	163	568	118

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Females—concl'd.

Age	Actual	A 3	Intermediate	A 5	Final
67	11	124	41	595	119
68	66	96	32	580	116
69	19	545	182	586	117
70	460	487	162	561	112
71	8	508	169	544	109
72	40	48	16	411	82
73	...	46	15	303	61
74	6	147	49	186	37
75	141	163	54	177	35
76	16	157	52	165	33
77	...	22	7	163	33
78	6	9	3	154	31
79	3	140	47	147	29
80	131	136	45	142	28
81	2	136	45	141	28
82	2	6	2	104	21
83	2	6	2	69	14
84	2	30	10	34	7
85	26	31	10	36	7
86	3	29	10	37	7
87	...	11	4	36	7
88	8	8	3	32	6
89	...	27	9	28	6
90	19	19	6	24	5
91	...	19	6	22	4
92	...	...	...	15	3
93	...	2	1	11	2
94	2	5	2	6	1
95	3	5	2	6	1
96	...	3	1	5	1
97	...	...	...	4	1
98	...	...	...	4	1
99	...	2	1		1
100	2	2	2		2
Total	100,000	...	...	...	100,450

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Males.

Age.	Actual.	A 3.	Intermediate.	A 5.	Final.
0	2,916	2,916	2,916	2,916	2,916
1	1,434	7,071	2,357	7,497	2,499
2	2,721	6,673	2,224	12,543	2,509
3	2,518	7,757	2,586	12,130	2,426
4	2,518	7,390	2,463	12,145	2,429
5	2,354	7,499	2,500	12,364	2,473
6	2,627	7,117	2,372	12,041	2,408
7	2,136	7,528	2,443	11,974	2,395
8	2,565	6,790	2,263	11,420	2,284
9	2,089	7,188	2,396	11,234	2,247
10	2,534	5,839	1,946	10,797	2,159
11	1,216	6,557	2,186	10,857	2,171
12	2,807	6,019	2,006	10,420	2,084
13	1,996	6,970	2,323	10,509	2,102
14	2,167	5,878	1,959	9,955	1,991
15	1,715	6,104	2,035	9,903	1,981
16	2,222	4,896	1,632	9,193	1,839
17	959	5,863	1,954	9,370	1,874
18	2,682	4,834	1,613	8,785	1,757
19	1,193	6,409	2,136	8,710	1,742
20	2,534	4,351	1,450	7,782	1,556
21	624	4,670	1,557	7,416	1,483
22	1,512	3,079	1,026	6,881	1,376
23	943	3,741	1,247	7,242	1,448
24	1,286	4,802	1,601	7,268	1,454
25	2,573	5,434	1,811	7,617	1,523
26	1,575	4,748	1,583	7,495	1,499
27	600	4,124	1,375	8,144	1,629
28	1,949	3,375	1,125	8,131	1,626
29	826	6,551	2,250	8,679	1,736
30	3,976	5,395	1,798	8,380	1,676
31	593	6,393	2,131	8,489	1,698
32	1,924	3,228	1,076	7,855	1,571

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahmin Males—contd.

Age.	Actual.	4 3.	Intermediate.	4 5.	Final.
33	811	3,703	1,234	7,907	1,581
34	1,068	4,849	1,616	7,400	1,480
35	2,970	5,550	1,850	7,491	1,498
36	1,512	4,872	1,624	7,060	1,412
37	390	3,500	1,167	7,292	1,458
38	1,598	2,409	803	6,861	1,372
39	421	5,543	1,848	6,879	1,376
40	3,524	4,257	1,419	6,372	1,274
41	312	4,927	1,642	6,289	1,258
42	1,091	1,980	660	5,649	1,130
43	577	2,159	720	5,558	1,112
44	491	3,625	1,208	5,166	1,033
45	2,557	3,984	1,328	5,345	1,069
46	936	3,750	1,250	5,290	1,058
47	257	2,518	839	5,716	1,143
48	1,325	1,995	665	5,672	1,134
49	413	4,903	1,634	5,872	1,174
50	3,165	3,851	1,284	5,545	1,109
51	273	4,350	1,450	5,473	1,095
52	912	1,536	512	4,660	932
53	351	1,778	593	4,260	852
54	515	2,464	821	3,574	715
55	1,598	2,651	884	3,535	707
56	538	2,292	764	3,314	663
57	156	1,419	473	3,533	707
58	725	1,115	372	3,507	701
59	234	3,119	1,040	3,702	740
60	2,160	2,573	858	3,538	708
61	179	2,877	959	3,493	699
62	538	927	309	2,845	569
63	210	982	327	2,398	480
64	234	1,177	392	1,803	361
65	783	1,232	411	1,712	342
66	265	1,092	364	1,533	307

[Appendix to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns' by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Males—concl'd.

Age.	Actual.	M 3.	Intermediate.	M 5.	Final.
67	94	655	218	1,531	306
68	296	445	148	1,437	287
69	55	1,170	390	1,411	282
70	819	952	317	1,287	27
71	78	1,014	338	1,238	248
72	171	281	94	1,020	204
73	86	297	99	875	175
74	94	515	172	688	138
75	335	515	172	649	130
76	86	452	151	579	116
77	31	164	55	527	105
78	47	86	29	467	93
79	8	359	120	433	87
80	304	335	112	399	80
81	23	350	117	388	78
82	23	62	21	307	61
83	16	55	18	242	48
84	16	118	39	169	34
85	86	141	47	164	33
86	39	133	44	151	30
87	8	47	16	138	28
88	...	16	5	117	23
89	8	78	26	96	19
90	70	79	26	88	18
91	.....	70	23	91	18
92	.....	23	8	75	15
93	23	23	8	54	11
94	.....	31	10	36	7
95	8	15	5	30	6
96	7	15	5	23	4
97	.....	7	2	12	2
98	.....	.....	.....	7	1
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	100,000	.....	.....	.....	100,754

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Females.

Age.	Actual.	At 3.	Intermediate.	At 5.	Final.
0	3,278	3,278	3,278	3,278	3,278
1	1,539	7,421	2,474	8,021	2,674
2	2,604	6,808	2,269	13,272	2,654
3	2,665	7,565	2,622	12,598	2,520
4	2,596	7,868	2,629	12,623	2,525
5	2,627	7,812	2,694	12,887	2,577
6	2,589	7,498	2,499	12,624	2,525
7	2,282	7,598	2,533	12,507	2,501
8	2,727	7,077	2,359	12,071	2,414
9	2,068	7,537	2,512	12,005	2,401
10	2,742	6,503	2,168	11,568	2,314
11	1,693	7,300	2,433	11,446	2,289
12	2,365	6,289	2,096	10,869	2,174
13	1,731	6,710	2,237	10,818	2,164
14	2,114	5,806	1,935	10,160	2,032
15	1,961	6,350	2,117	10,324	2,065
16	2,275	5,324	1,775	9,887	1,977
17	1,088	6,779	2,260	10,564	2,113
18	3,416	5,400	1,800	10,106	2,021
19	896	7,835	2,612	10,251	2,050
20	3,523	4,978	1,659	8,981	1,796
21	559	5,759	1,920	8,427	1,685
22	1,677	2,971	990	7,354	1,471
23	735	3,737	1,246	7,380	1,376
24	1,325	4,618	1,539	6,877	1,375
25	2,558	5,055	1,685	7,056	1,411
26	1,172	4,251	1,417	6,765	1,353
27	521	3,508	1,169	7,424	1,485
28	1,815	2,864	955	7,439	1,488
29	528	6,594	2,198	8,057	1,611
30	4,251	5,101	1,700	7,692	1,533
31	322	6,105	2,035	7,671	1,534
32	1,532	2,413	804	6,885	1,377

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Females—contd.

Age.	Actual.	M 3.	Intermediate.	M 5.	Final.
33	559	2,803	934	6,781	1,356
34	712	4,235	1,412	6,255	1,251
35	2,964	4,787	1,596	6,332	1,263
36	1,111	4,527	1,509	6,036	1,207
37	452	2,643	881	6,516	1,303
38	1,080	1,915	638	6,544	1,309
39	383	5,676	1,892	6,820	1,364
40	4,213	4,872	1,624	6,406	1,281
41	276	5,354	1,785	6,266	1,253
42	865	1,401	467	5,285	1,057
43	260	1,193	498	4,659	932
44	368	2,734	911	3,796	759
45	2,106	2,995	998	3,840	763
46	521	2,765	922	3,740	748
47	138	1,532	511	4,519	904
48	873	1,195	398	4,968	994
49	184	5,070	1,690	5,616	1,123
50	4,013	4,342	1,447	5,398	1,080
51	145	4,709	1,570	5,350	1,070
52	551	880	293	4,270	854
53	184	1,049	350	3,495	699
54	314	1,831	610	2,551	510
55	1,333	2,015	672	2,590	518
56	363	1,977	626	2,477	495
57	176	996	332	3,064	63
58	452	712	237	3,464	693
59	84	3,592	1,197	3,982	796
60	3,056	3,217	1,072	3,834	767
61	77	3,432	1,144	3,814	763
62	299	552	184	3,062	616
63	176	651	217	2,487	497
64	176	1,994	465	1,780	356
65	1,042	1,432	477	1,757	351
66	214	1,310	437	1,652	330

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Females—concl'd.

Age.	Actual.	At 3.	Intermediate.	At 5.	Final.
67	54	482	161	1,810	362
68	214	337	112	1,895	379
69	69	1,868	623	2,027	405
70	1,585	1,685	562	1,922	384
71	31	1,708	569	1,866	373
72	92	169	56	1,455	291
73	46	169	156	1,105	221
74	31	636	212	748	150
75	559	636	212	730	146
76	46	636	212	707	141
77	31	115	38	761	152
78	38	100	33	802	160
79	31	797	266	838	168
80	728	759	253	808	162
81	...	743	248	785	157
82	15	23	8	591	113
83	8	31	10	412	82
84	8	215	72	235	47
85	199	222	74	240	48
86	15	214	71	240	48
87	...	38	13	209	42
88	23	31	10	171	34
89	8	123	41	136	27
90	92	108	36	128	26
91	8	108	36	121	24
92	8	16	5	95	19
93	...	8	3	77	15
94	...	46	15	59	12
95	46	54	18	57	
96	8	54	18	57	11
97	...	8	3	45	9
98	..	8	3	27	5
99	8	8	3	6	2
100	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100,000	...	...	...	100,982

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Males of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Taluks.

Age	Actual	≥ 3	Intermediate	≥ 5	Final
Infant ...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	..	..	...	2	1
2 ...	...	5	2	66	13
3 ...	5	25	8	263	53
4 ...	20	167	56	688	138
5 ...	142	592	197	1,555	311
6 ...	430	1,276	425	2,722	544
7 ...	704	2,608	869	4,509	902
8 ..	1,474	3,525	1,175	6,118	1,224
9 ...	1,347	5,530	1,843	8,250	1,650
10 ..	2,709	5,418	1,806	9,614	1,923
11 ..	1,362	7,671	2,557	11,211	2,242
12 ...	3,600	6,699	2,233	11,714	2,343
13 ...	1,737	8,315	2,772	12,838	2,568
14 ...	2,978	7,039	2,316	12,674	2,535
15 ...	2,324	8,791	2,930	13,346	2,669
16 ...	3,489	7,180	2,393	12,784	2,557
17 ...	1,367	8,715	2,905	13,475	2,695
18 ...	3,859	6,629	2,210	12,574	2,515
19 ...	1,403	9,111	3,037	12,452	2,490
20 ...	3,849	6,088	2,029	10,887	2,177
21 ...	836	6,812	2,271	10,254	2,051
22 ...	2,127	4,021	1,340	9,552	1,910
23 ...	1,058	4,730	1,577	10,175	2,036
24 ...	1,545	7,004	2,335	10,345	2,069
25 ...	4,401	7,956	2,652	11,012	2,202
26 ...	2,010	7,323	2,441	11,034	2,207
27 ..	912	6,021	2,007	11,058	2,392
28 ..	3,099	4,796	1,599	11,696	2,339
29 ...	785	9,778	3,259	12,047	2,409
30 ...	5,894	7,170	2,390	11,171	2,234
31 ...	491	8,375	2,792	10,890	2,178
32 ...	1,990	3,393	1,131	9,893	1,979

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods
 Literate Males of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Taluks—contd.

Age	Actual	A 3	Intermediate	A 5	Final
33	912	3,955	1,318	9,988	1,998
34	1,053	6,786	2,262	9,495	1,899
35	4,821	7,454	2,485	9,689	1,978
36	1,580	6,897	2,299	9,323	1,865
37	496	3,975	1,325	9,617	1,923
38	1,899	2,856	952	9,142	1,828
39	461	7,667	2,556	9,059	1,812
40	5,307	6,031	2,010	8,391	1,678
41	263	6,649	2,216	8,216	1,643
42	1,079	1,970	657	7,326	1,465
43	628	3,330	777	7,086	1,407
44	623	4,998	1,666	6,449	1,290
45	3,747	5,160	1,720	6,597	1,319
46	790	4,886	1,629	6,460	1,292
47	349	2,415	805	6,622	1,324
48	1,276	1,919	640	6,381	1,276
49	294	5,484	1,828	6,349	1,270
50	3,914	4,436	1,479	5,934	1,187
51	228	4,790	1,597	5,741	1,148
52	648	1,170	390	4,826	965
53	294	1,342	447	4,335	867
54	400	2,740	913	3,655	731
55	2,046	2,963	988	3,662	732
56	517	2,750	917	3,493	699
57	187	1,190	397	3,708	742
58	486	835	278	3,714	743
59	162	3,383	1,123	3,871	774
60	2,735	2,983	994	3,690	738
61	86	3,221	1,074	3,658	732
62	400	648	216	2,918	584
63	162	739	246	2,331	466
64	177	1,164	388	1,632	326
65	825	1,220	407	1,605	321
66	218	1,124	375	1,497	299

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Males of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Taluks—conold.

Age	Actual	≤ 3	Intermediate	≥ 5	Final
67	81	567	189	1,543	309
68	288	415	138	1,489	298
69	66	1,301	434	1,492	298
70	967	1,058	353	1,381	276
71	25	1,134	378	1,324	285
72	142	233	78	1,049	210
73	66	243	81	860	172
74	35	476	159	641	128
75	375	491	164	614	123
76	81	476	159	562	112
77	20	152	51	574	115
78	51	86	29	570	114
79	15	512	171	578	116
80	446	481	160	552	110
81	20	501	167	545	109
82	35	75	25	416	83
83	20	65	22	300	60
84	10	126	42	178	36
85	96	131	44	168	34
86	25	136	45	154	31
87	15	45	15	141	28
88	5	25	8	124	25
89	5	86	29	111	22
90	76	61	27	104	21
91	...	96	32	104	21
92	20	25	8	82	16
93	5	25	8	60	12
94	...	20	7	33	7
95	15	15	5	27	5
96	...	15	5	21	4
97	...	5	2	16	3
98	5	5	2	11	2
99	...	5	2	4	1
100	...	..	...	...	...
Total	100,000	...	...	...	100,002

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Females of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Taluks.

Age	Actual	≤ 3	Intermediate	≤ 5	Final
Infant ...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...
2 ...	...	...	...	260	52
3 ...	...	52	17	1,058	212
4 ...	52	729	243	2,655	531
5 ...	677	2,395	798	5,258	1,052
6 ...	1,666	4,790	1,597	8,486	1,697
7 ...	2,447	7,809	2,603	12,564	2,513
8 ...	3,696	9,735	3,245	16,260	3,252
9 ...	3,592	12,962	4,321	19,591	3,918
10 ...	5,674	13,483	4,494	21,361	4,272
11 ...	4,217	14,784	4,928	22,280	4,456
12 ...	4,893	13,118	4,373	22,089	4,418
13 ...	4,008	12,493	4,164	21,950	4,390
14 ...	3,592	12,389	4,130	20,961	4,192
15 ...	4,799	13,066	4,355	20,423	4,085
16 ...	4,685	11,817	3,939	19,209	3,842
17 ...	2,343	11,505	3,835	19,018	3,804
18 ...	4,477	8,850	2,950	17,526	3,505
19 ...	2,030	11,817	3,939	16,554	3,311
20 ...	5,310	8,589	2,863	14,263	2,853
21 ...	1,249	8,902	2,967	12,979	2,596
22 ...	2,343	4,633	1,544	11,469	2,294
23 ...	1,041	4,998	1,666	11,157	2,231
24 ...	1,614	7,288	2,429	10,550	2,110
25 ...	4,633	7,653	2,551	10,568	2,114
26 ...	1,406	7,080	2,360	10,221	2,044
27 ...	1,041	4,685	1,562	10,291	2,058
28 ...	2,238	3,956	1,319	9,684	1,937
29 ...	677	7,496	2,499	9,597	1,919
30 ...	4,581	5,831	1,944	8,990	1,798
31 ...	573	6,820	2,273	8,780	1,746
32 ...	1,666	2,864	955	7,498	1,560

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by Single Age-periods.

Literate Females of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Taluks—contd.

Age.	Actual.	At 3.	Intermediate.	At 5.	Final.
33	625	3,176	1,059	6,838	1,368
34	885	3,801	1,267	5,780	1,156
35	2,291	3,853	1,284	5,467	1,091
36	677	3,645	1,215	4,877	975
37	677	1,927	642	4,617	923
38	573	1,406	469	4,183	837
39	156	3,020	1,007	4,096	819
40	2,291	2,551	850	3,905	781
41	104	3,384	1,128	4,026	805
42	989	1,353	451	3,713	743
43	260	1,770	590	3,574	715
44	521	2,082	694	3,036	607
45	1,301	2,134	711	2,810	562
46	312	1,769	590	2,775	555
47	156	676	225	2,879	576
48	208	1,665	555	2,940	590
49	1,301	2,394	798	2,793	550
50	885	2,342	781	2,759	552
51	156	1,301	434	2,464	493
52	260	572	191	1,978	396
53	156	780	260	1,509	302
54	364	936	312	1,300	260
55	416	936	312	1,213	243
56	156	676	225	1,531	246
57	104	312	104	1,266	253
58	52	833	278	1,384	257
59	677	1,041	347	1,180	236
60	312	989	330	1,093	219
61	...	364	121	902	180
62	52	52	17	659	132
63	...	260	87	433	87
64	208	312	104	364	73
65	104	312	104	382	76
66	...	156	52	590	118
67	52	104	35	833	167

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Females of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Taluks—concl'd.

Age.	Actual.	3.	Intermediate.	5.	Final.
68	52	885	295	1,076	215
69	781	1,041	347	1,111	222
70	208	1,041	347	1,093	219
71	52	260	87	798	160
72	...	52	17	468	94
73	...	...	...	138	28
74	...	52	17	68	14
75	52	52	17	68	14
76	...	52	17	85	17
77	...	52	17	137	27
78	52	52	17	172	34
79	...	208	69	224	45
80	156	156	52	224	45
81	...	208	69	224	45
82	52	52	17	155	31
83	...	52	17	103	21
84	...	...	...	34	7
85	...	...	...	17	3
86	...	...	...	...	...
87	...	...	...	17	3
88	...	...	...	34	7
89	...	52	17	51	10
90	52	52	17	51	10
91	...	52	17	51	10
92	...	...	...	51	10
93	...	...	...	51	10
94	...	52	17	51	10
95	52	52	17	51	10
96	...	52	17	51	10
97	...	...	...	34	7
98	...	...	...	17	3
99	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...
100 and over	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100,000	...	...	...	99,997

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District—Brahmin Males:

Age.	Actual.	W 3.	Intermediate.	W 5.	Final.
Infant ...	2,678	2,678	2,678	2,678	2,678
1 ...	1,475	6,184	2,061	6,560	2,187
2 ...	2,031	5,462	1,821	10,357	2,071
3 ..	1,956	5,522	1,841	9,720	1,944
4 ...	1,535	5,868	1,956	9,918	1,984
5	2,377	6,124	2,041	10,356	2,071
6 ...	2,212	6,778	2,259	10,616	2,123
7 ...	2,189	6,778	2,259	10,819	2,164
8 ...	2,377	6,304	2,101	10,606	2,121
9 ...	1,738	6,477	2,159	10,634	2,127
10 ...	2,362	5,484	1,828	10,434	2,087
11 ..	1,384	6,861	2,287	10,758	2,152
12 ...	3,115	6,177	2,059	10,636	2,127
13 ...	1,678	7,276	2,425	11,120	2,224
14 ..	2,483	6,110	2,037	10,782	2,156
15 ...	1,949	6,937	2,312	10,985	2,197
16 ...	2,505	5,846	1,949	10,373	2,075
17 ...	1,392	6,786	2,262	10,751	2,150
18 ...	2,889	5,440	1,813	10,197	2,039
19 ...	1,159	7,245	2,415	10,279	2,056
20 ..	3,197	5,274	1,758	9,404	1,881
21 ...	918	6,094	2,031	9,174	1,835
22 ...	1,979	4,161	1,387	8,763	1,753
23 ...	1,264	4,748	1,583	9,290	1,858
24 ...	1,505	6,012	2,004	9,421	1,884
25 ...	3,243	6,855	2,285	9,990	1,998
26 ...	2,107	6,486	2,162	10,035	2,007
27 ..	1,136	5,869	1,956	10,531	2,106
28 ...	2,626	4,883	1,628	10,154	2,031
29 ...	1,121	7,501	2,500	10,176	2,035
30 ...	3,754	5,725	1,908	9,446	1,889
31 ...	850	6,553	2,184	9,112	1,822
32 ...	1,949	3,672	1,226	8,049	1,810
33 ..	880	3,882	1,294	7,791	1,558

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District—Brahmin Males.—contd.

Age.	Actual.	≤ 3.	Intermediate.	≤ 5.	Final.
34	1,053	4,310	1,437	7,174	1,435
35	2,377	4,950	1,650	7,317	1,463
36	1,520	4,702	1,567	7,084	1,417
37	805	4,106	1,369	7,397	1,479
38	1,783	3,182	1,061	7,051	1,410
39	594	5,251	1,750	7,009	1,402
40	2,874	3,912	1,304	6,400	1,280
41	444	4,574	1,525	6,176	1,235
42	1,256	2,279	760	5,432	1,086
43	579	2,512	837	5,209	1,042
44	677	3,017	1,006	4,687	937
45	1,761	3,243	1,081	4,817	963
46	805	3,010	1,003	4,808	962
47	444	2,671	890	5,297	1,059
48	1,422	2,483	828	5,402	1,080
49	617	4,484	1,495	5,643	1,129
50	2,445	3,558	1,183	5,362	1,072
51	496	3,731	1,244	5,164	1,033
52	790	1,828	609	4,414	883
53	542	1,889	680	3,988	798
54	557	2,235	745	3,401	680
55	1,136	2,260	760	3,324	665
56	587	1,971	657	3,170	634
57	248	1,595	532	3,293	659
58	760	1,429	476	3,270	654
59	421	2,603	868	3,365	673
60	1,422	2,212	737	3,187	637
61	369	2,257	752	3,014	603
62	466	1,061	354	2,429	486
63	226	910	303	1,970	394
64	218	850	283	1,454	291
65	406	835	278	1,273	255
66	211	707	236	1,088	218
67	90	519	173	1,038	208
68	218	853	118	953	191

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District.—Brahmin Males—conold.

Age.	Actual.	At 3.	Intermediate.	At 5.	Final.
69	45	699	233	928	186
70	436	579	193	863	173
71	98	632	211	848	170
72	98	324	108	725	145
73	128	309	103	615	123
74	83	331	110	472	94
75	120	248	83	409	82
76	45	203	68	341	66
77	38	136	45	281	56
78	58	106	35	238	47
79	15	151	50	205	41
80	83	105	35	175	35
81	7	120	40	157	31
82	30	44	15	124	26
83	7	52	17	112	22
84	15	52	17	90	18
85	30	68	23	85	17
86	23	53	18	70	14
87	...	30	10	58	12
88	7	7	2	37	7
89	...	14	5	21	4
90	7	7	2	11	2
91	...	7	2	9	2
92	...	...	...	4	1
93	...	...	...	2	...
94	...	...	...	...	...
95	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100,000	...	...	...	100,788

Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District.—Brahmin Females.

Age.	Actual.	M 3.	Intermediate.	M 5.	Final.
Infant ...	3,675	3,675	3,675	3,675	3,675
1 ..	1,764	8,107	2,702	8,729	2,910
2 ...	2,668	7,057	2,352	13,984	2,797
3 ...	2,625	7,591	2,530	13,198	2,640
4 ...	2,298	8,176	2,725	13,479	2,696
5 ...	3,253	8,666	2,888	13,981	2,796
6 ...	3,115	8,950	2,983	14,093	2,819
7 ...	2,582	8,563	2,854	14,039	2,808
8 ...	2,866	7,927	2,612	13,477	2,695
9 ...	2,479	8,013	2,671	12,973	2,595
10 ...	2,668	6,980	2,327	12,400	2,480
11 ...	1,833	7,486	2,479	12,260	2,452
12 ...	2,935	6,842	2,281	11,844	2,369
13 ...	2,074	7,505	2,502	11,987	2,397
14 ...	2,496	6,765	2,256	11,645	2,329
15 ...	2,195	7,410	2,470	11,905	2,381
16 ...	2,719	6,411	2,137	11,451	2,290
17 ...	1,497	7,624	2,541	11,913	2,383
18 ...	3,408	6,144	2,048	11,279	2,256
19 ..	1,239	8,150	2,717	11,225	2,245
20 ...	3,503	5,508	1,836	9,992	1,998
21 ...	766	6,248	2,083	9,642	1,928
22 ...	1,979	3,924	1,308	8,855	1,771
23 ..	1,179	5,094	1,698	9,064	1,813
24 ...	1,936	5,791	1,930	8,633	1,727
25 ...	2,676	6,135	2,045	8,759	1,752
26 ...	1,523	4,956	1,652	8,168	1,634
27 ...	757	4,302	1,434	8,117	1,623
28 ..	2,022	3,321	1,107	7,463	1,493
29 ...	542	5,636	1,879	7,558	1,512

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District.—Brahmin Females.—contd.

Age.	Actual.	M 3.	Intermediate.	M 5.	Final.
30	3,072	4,173	1,391	7,027	1,405
31	559	5,240	1,747	6,867	1,373
32	1,609	2,710	903	6,170	1,234
33	542	2,840	947	6,090	1,218
34	689	3,546	1,182	5,559	1,112
35	2,315	3,933	1,311	5,505	1,101
36	929	3,649	1,216	5,218	1,044
37	405	2,547	849	5,559	1,112
38	1,213	1,980	660	5,462	1,092
39	362	4,570	1,523	5,600	1,120
40	2,995	3,641	1,214	5,210	1,042
41	284	4,062	1,354	5,095	1,019
42	783	1,377	459	4,435	887
43	310	1,635	545	4,156	831
44	542	2,590	863	3,822	724
45	1,738	2,805	935	3,659	732
46	525	2,461	820	3,519	704
47	196	1,489	496	3,878	776
48	766	1,214	405	3,965	793
49	250	3,667	1,222	4,238	848
50	2,651	3,065	1,022	4,015	803
51	164	3,280	1,093	3,971	794
52	465	818	273	3,366	673
53	189	1,084	361	3,033	607
54	430	1,850	617	2,548	510
55	1,231	2,066	689	2,634	527
56	405	1,825	608	2,554	511
57	189	1,076	359	2,878	576
58	482	843	281	3,041	608
59	172	2,822	941	3,342	668
60	2,168	2,555	852	3,209	642

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District—Brahmin Females.—contd.

Age,	Actual.	A 3.	Intermediate.	A 5.	Final.
61 ..	215	2,727	909	3,123	625
62 ...	448	679	226	2,526	505
63 ..	120	585	195	2,010	402
64 ...	121	1,033	344	1,414	283
65 ...	792	1,008	336	1,314	263
66 ...	95	939	313	1,248	250
67 ...	52	379	126	1,282	256
68 ...	232	387	129	1,270	254
69 ...	103	1,135	378	1,290	258
70 ...	800	972	324	1,236	247
71 ...	69	998	333	1,176	235
72 ...	129	215	72	956	191
73 ...	17	206	69	798	160
74 ...	60	473	158	628	125
75 ...	396	499	166	591	118
76 ...	43	373	158	550	110
77 ..	34	120	40	509	102
78 ...	43	85	28	446	89
79 ...	8	352	117	394	79
80 ...	301	309	103	363	73
81 ...	...	319	106	349	70
82 ...	18	26	9	249	50
83 ..	8	43	14	163	33
84 ...	17	51	17	72	14
85 ...	26	52	17	69	14
86 ...	9	44	15	58	12
87 ...	9	18	6	47	9
88 ...	...	9	3	36	7
89 ...	...	17	6	30	6
90 ...	17	17	6	27	5

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age.—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—conold.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District—Brahmin Females—conold.

Age.	Actual.	Δ 3	Intermediate.	Δ 5	Final.
91	...	26	9	27	5
92	9	9	3	24	5
93	...	9	3	21	4
94	...	9	3	15	
95	9	9	3	12	2
96	...	9	3	9	2
97	...	...	...	6	1
98	...	...	...	3	1
99	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...
	100,000	...	...	...	101,218

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—conold.]

APPENDIX F.
Statement showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks.

Taluk	All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Mysore City	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	115	124	129	125	132	115	121	109
Mysore Taluk	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	125	134	154	154	153	117	125	109
Yedatore	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	131	135	151	148	154	138	148	128
Hunsur	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	119	119	153	153	152	130	140	121
Heggadevanakote	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	113	116	157	159	155	126	154	118
Gundlupet	1,000	1,000	1,000	132	129	134	165	163	169	121	127	114
Chamrajnagar	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	128	133	157	157	157	122	134	111
Nanjangud	1,000	1,000	1,000	127	123	132	160	159	162	118	129	107
T. Narasipur	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	134	134	148	141	154	111	121	102
Sringapatam	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	123	127	151	154	148	122	134	111
French Rocks	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	127	133	155	158	163	123	135	112
Mandya	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	127	134	158	157	159	125	134	117
Nagamangala	1,000	1,000	1,000	126	126	125	159	166	152	133	143	126
Krishnarajpete	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	131	130	154	154	153	137	146	128
Malavalli	1,000	1,000	1,000	126	120	132	159	162	157	121	129	112
Yelandur	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	128	133	154	153	154	114	123	105
total, Mysore District	1,000	1,000	1,000	127	125	130	155	154	155	124	133	113
Bangalore City	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	119	139	104	108	100	117	123	110
Bangalore Taluk	1,000	1,000	1,000	173	184	161	142	161	122	119	144	94
Hoskote	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	135	132	137	150	124	123	129	116
Devanahalli	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	161	143	146	150	142	130	142	118
Dodballapur	1,000	1,000	1,000	149	162	135	125	135	114	127	141	118
Warananagala	1,000	1,000	1,000	153	164	143	128	123	134	127	138	115
Megadi	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	174	137	150	169	131	109	123	94

APPENDIX F.—contd.

Statement showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks.

Taluk	15—20			20—40			40—60			60 and over		
	Persons	Male	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Mysore City	87	90	85	302	308	295	176	176	176	72	65	79
Mysore Taluk	72	80	63	298	288	308	173	178	170	57	50	63
Yedatore	79	86	72	283	274	291	161	166	157	55	47	63
Himnur	76	87	65	312	303	321	163	159	168	47	39	54
Heggaddevankote	79	86	72	312	301	322	160	161	158	52	46	59
Gundlupet	68	75	61	283	274	291	167	175	160	64	57	71
Channarayana	72	77	67	275	262	288	177	183	172	66	59	72
Nanjund	67	71	62	262	262	302	174	179	168	62	57	67
T. Narasipur	72	74	69	295	287	302	174	182	167	66	61	72
Seringapatam	76	78	73	299	293	306	170	171	170	57	47	65
French Rocks	76	82	69	284	277	291	173	172	175	59	49	68
Mandya	70	79	61	269	257	280	180	185	175	67	61	74
Nagamangala	69	77	61	275	258	291	178	174	181	60	56	64
Krishnarajpete	76	87	65	279	265	292	168	170	167	56	47	65
Malavalli	69	73	65	279	265	293	181	192	169	65	59	72
Yelandur	75	78	71	280	270	289	177	179	175	70	69	73
Total, Mysore District	73	80	67	288	278	297	172	176	169	61	54	67
Bangalore City	85	94	76	314	318	311	192	181	203	59	57	61
Bangalore Taluk	45	50	39	235	288	383	172	165	180	14	8	21
Hoskote	70	72	69	288	282	265	183	178	199	60	54	65
Devanahalli	61	68	53	240	232	249	204	188	220	67	59	75
Dodaballapur	57	66	49	238	244	232	249	214	285	55	36	72
Nekunangala	64	68	60	250	252	247	215	202	239	63	63	72
Magadi	44	49	39	216	209	223	254	218	291	71	58	85

APPENDIX F—contd.
Statement showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks.

Taluks	All ages.			0—5			5—10			10—15		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Taruvekere	1,000	1,000	1,000	147	144	149	234	234	234	150	209	94
Kunigal	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	65	76	168	166	169	105	59	151
Total Tumkur District	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	129	133	142	135	142	133	130	127
Chitaldrug	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	91	106	119	116	121	194	202	187
Challakere	1,000	1,000	1,000	142	136	149	151	149	154	135	135	135
Molakalmuru	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	130	136	153	155	151	137	136	138
Jagalur	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	128	147	158	160	156	146	149	142
Davangere	1,000	1,000	1,000	137	132	142	137	136	138	141	148	133
Harihar	1,000	1,000	1,000	146	138	154	146	144	149	132	131	134
Holakere	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	168	167	140	144	136	135	142	129
Hosdurga	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	129	137	169	171	168	142	150	133
Hiriyur	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	125	162	151	159	142	136	146	126
Total Chitaldrug District	1,000	1,000	1,000	136	129	143	144	145	143	147	152	143
Total Eastern Division	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	133	135	143	144	143	124	134	113
Hassan	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	125	126	148	143	132	146	153	140
Alur	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	113	119	150	146	154	138	139	137
Arsikere	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	126	136	161	156	166	132	137	127
Belur	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	113	122	148	142	154	134	136	131
Manjarabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	101	117	143	131	156	132	127	138
Arkalgud	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	119	121	152	153	150	142	146	138
Hole-Narsipur	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	125	135	160	160	160	139	143	135
Channarayana	1,000	1,000	1,000	127	129	124	156	159	152	133	139	129
Total Hassan District	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	120	125	152	149	155	137	140	134

Chikmagalur	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	113	127	149	142	157	128	130	126
Kadur	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	128	134	137	154	161	136	142	129
Tarikere	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	114	126	152	146	159	131	135	127
Koppa	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	81	120	121	108	145	108	101	118
Yedaballi	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	101	127	134	118	152	110	101	120
Madgere	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	101	127	138	124	154	124	116	134
Sringeri	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	95	138	129	111	150	105	124	107
Total Kadur District	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	110	128	146	137	156	126	126	126
Shimoga	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	113	128	147	142	152	127	130	123
Kumsi	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	107	121	140	134	146	130	135	124
Channagiri	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	119	129	161	158	164	136	141	131
Honnali	1,000	1,000	1,000	147	157	137	142	122	162	121	123	125
Shikarpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	111	125	137	131	143	124	127	121
Sorab	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	104	124	129	122	136	125	130	120
Segar	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	95	127	124	116	134	120	117	125
Nagar	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	94	123	126	119	135	117	113	122
Tirthahalli	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	92	117	138	114	144	118	112	125
Total Shimoga District	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	112	127	138	130	148	125	126	124
Total Western Division	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	115	126	146	139	153	130	131	129
Total Province, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	128	132	144	142	146	125	133	118
Civil and Military Station	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	127	134	132	130	134	112	116	108
Total Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	128	132	144	142	146	125	133	117

APPENDIX F.—concl'd.
Statement showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks.

Taluks.	15—20			20—40			40—60			60 and over.		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Turuvekere	66	78	55	294	235	350	100	91	109	9	9	9
Kunigal	19	18	19	192	217	167	268	318	219	178	137	199
Total Tumkur District	70	73	66	275	270	281	193	202	183	56	52	61
Chitaldrug	92	105	78	308	297	320	155	153	156	34	36	32
Challakere	77	79	74	277	276	278	164	174	154	54	51	56
Molakalmuru	75	79	71	273	262	284	176	186	166	63	52	54
Jagalur	71	78	64	276	261	292	163	178	148	48	46	51
Davangere	74	79	70	282	288	276	174	166	182	55	51	59
Harihara	76	77	75	288	330	286	160	171	148	52	50	54
Holalkere	65	70	59	268	265	270	171	163	180	51	48	59
Hosdurga	71	74	68	270	263	276	168	170	168	47	43	50
Hiriyur	73	75	69	273	270	277	174	174	174	50	51	50
Total Chitaldrug District	76	81	70	281	277	286	167	169	164	49	47	51
Total Eastern Division	70	75	65	282	274	290	189	187	191	58	53	63
Hassan	80	90	71	277	270	284	167	166	167	57	53	60
Alur	83	91	75	299	290	299	163	163	163	51	49	53
Arsikere	68	72	65	292	291	293	167	173	161	49	45	53
Belur	81	89	73	311	315	307	166	167	165	43	38	48
Manjirabad	86	94	77	341	354	327	153	160	145	36	33	40
Arkalgud	75	81	69	288	283	292	169	169	169	55	49	61
Hole-Narsipur	73	82	65	277	268	285	162	166	159	59	56	61
Channarayana	73	82	65	273	268	287	171	170	172	62	53	71
Total Hassan District	77	84	70	293	292	295	166	168	164	52	47	57

Chikmagalur	82	89	73	316	321	310	163	169	162	41	37	43
Kadur	74	79	69	298	283	298	162	166	158	47	43	51
Tarikere	76	83	69	309	312	306	163	165	161	49	45	52
Koppa	109	108	111	386	418	342	149	159	135	25	22	29
Yedahalli	103	104	102	365	395	329	146	155	136	29	26	34
Madgere	95	101	88	351	373	324	149	157	140	30	28	33
Sringeri	107	105	109	347	376	312	159	176	139	38	32	45
Total Kadur District	85	91	79	324	336	312	159	164	154	41	36	45
Shimoga	88	95	80	306	308	305	161	165	157	51	47	55
Kamsi	89	95	83	310	317	303	166	165	163	51	47	55
Channagiri	75	78	72	292	286	198	159	164	154	53	54	52
Honnali	74	75	73	307	309	304	155	165	145	51	49	54
Shikarpur	93	92	94	319	329	309	167	172	161	42	38	47
Sorab	94	94	94	322	332	310	173	178	167	44	40	49
Sagar	103	98	107	344	366	318	164	173	153	36	35	38
Nagar	105	101	109	350	373	323	160	167	152	35	33	36
Tirahalli	110	211	110	360	388	325	147	151	143	34	32	36
Total Shimoga District	91	92	89	321	331	310	161	167	155	45	42	47
Total Western Division	84	89	79	311	317	304	162	166	158	47	43	51
Total Province, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	74	79	68	290	286	294	182	182	182	55	50	60
Civil and Military Station	93	91	94	321	326	315	153	151	156	59	59	59
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	74	79	69	290	287	294	182	181	182	55	50	60

Appendix F to Chapter IV, Section I—Age.—concluded.]

CHAPTER IV.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.—continued.

SECTION II—SEX.

1. *Scope of this section.*—We now pass on to Sex, the second of the items which form the heading of this Chapter. Sex is indeed an attribute with regard to which, the statistics presented in all the Census Tables have been tabulated and in regard to which, therefore, the main features of those statistics hitherto reviewed or which may hereafter be reviewed in this Report, have been or will be discriminated. But here, we shall confine ourselves to a consideration of the proportion which, the numbers of the two sexes bear to each other in the population taken as a whole, in the several Religions and Castes, in the several age-periods and at the several Censuses. These proportions are worked out and exhibited in the appended Subsidiary Tables IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII.

2. *Explanation of Subsidiary Tables on Sex.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the general proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.

Subsidiary Table V shows the proportions at each age-period by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Subsidiary Table VIII shows these proportions by all main castes.

Subsidiary Table VII shows these proportions only for the juvenile population under five years of age by all main castes.

In all these four Subsidiary Tables, the proportions are indicated by giving the number of females per one thousand males in the Census unit of Tabulation, *viz.*, Territory, Religion, Age-period or Caste as the case may be. But proportions, however arithmetically and relatively correct, are sometimes misleading unless the magnitude of the field covered by them is also kept in view. Therefore to facilitate a correct appreciation of them and to bring out the difference between Cities and Districts among themselves, the actual figures showing the excess or defect of females by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities at the four Censuses are exhibited in Subsidiary Table VI.

3. *Number of Females per one thousand Males at the four Censuses by Natural Divisions.*—Taking the Mysore State as a whole, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, Subsidiary Table IV will show that the number of females per thousand males, has been as shown below at the several Censuses:—

Year.	Total State including Civil and Military Station.	Eastern Division excluding Civil and Military Station	Western Division
1901	981	992	950
1891	991	1,008	948
1881	1 007	1,027	963
1871	994	Not available.	Not available.

4. *Number of Females per one thousand Males at the four Censuses by Religions.*—Viewed by religions as shown in Subsidiary Table V, the proportions in 1901 are as shown below where the figures of the previous Censuses are also inserted for purposes of comparison:—

Religions	1901	1891	1881	1871
Hindu	987	996	1,011	997
Mussalman	902	924	953	938
Christian	904	878	905	896
Jain	833	966	940	910
Anirastis	937	929	930	947
Others	689	1,000	1,130	1,000
Total	981	991	1,007	994

Taking into consideration how the sexes stand among the various religions in the two Divisions of the Province, it will be observed that with some slight variations in numbers, all the religions maintain in both the Divisions their Provincial characteristic of the males exceeding the females; on the other hand, owing to the disturbing causes of climate and immigration, the proportion of females to males in the Western Division, is less than the proportion in the Eastern Division.

The Hindus in the Eastern Division have 997 females to one thousand males and in the Western Division, 959. Next in order, come the Animists who have 949 females in the Eastern Division and 925 in the Western Division to one thousand males.

The Mussalmans hold the third place with 923 in the Eastern Division and 858 in the Western Division.

The Jains and Christians come last; among Jains there are 880 females in the Eastern Division and 800 in the Western Division to one thousand males, and among Christians, the proportion of females to one thousand males is 679 in the Western Division, whereas in the Eastern Division it is 890. This is the only religion which shows so great a difference in the two Divisions.

5. *Proportion of Females among Mysore-born by three Censuses.*—Hitherto, we have been dealing with the statistics of the population as enumerated in the Mysore State. The foregoing proportions are with reference to the population enumerated in the Province wherever born. Another way of viewing the relative proportions of the sexes as characteristic of the country would be with regard to birthplace, that is to say, by excluding those who were born outside Mysore and by reckoning persons born in Mysore, but found elsewhere. The manipulation of the statistics will be as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Total population enumerated in the Mysore State including Civil and Military Station.	2,797,024	2,742,375	5,539,399
Deduct for Birth-place outside Mysore ...	170,814	135,567	306,381
Remainder .	2,626,210	2,606,808	5,233,018
Add born in Mysore but enumerated elsewhere ...	64,747	67,595	132,342
Total ...	2,690,957	2,674,403	5,365,360

This gives a proportion of 993 females to one thousand males against 981 obtained by reckoning the enumerated population only. These figures stand as follows compared with previous Censuses:—

			Taking Mysore-born people	Taking enumerated population
1901	...	...	993	931
1891	...	...	999	991
1881	...	...	1,008	1,007

6. *Proportion in the Enumerated Population of the several Districts.*—Taking the population enumerated in the several Districts, whether born in the District of enumeration or elsewhere, the Province may be divided into four parts:—

- (i) Mysore and Hassan, where the females outnumber the males to the respective extent of 1,020 and 1,010 to one thousand males;

- (ii) Bangalore and Tumkur, which, though possessing fewer females than males, do not exhibit higher ratio of female population than the Province as a whole;
- (iii) Kolar and Chitaldrug, where the proportion of females to males is less than provincial average, but more than the average for the Indian Empire as a whole, which, according to Table I issued by the Census Commissioner, contains only 963 females to one thousand males; and
- (iv) Kadur and Shimoga, which possess the smallest proportion to the respective extent of 908 and 918 females to thousand males.

7. *The same for Mysore-born.*—On the other hand, examining the statistics of the population born in the several Districts of Mysore irrespective of the place of their enumeration, it will be seen that Mysore and Hassan are again the only two Districts which own more females than males to the extent of 1,026 and 1,034 per thousand males respectively.

Bangalore and Kolar stand on a par, each with 989 females to one thousand males; and Kadur comes next with 976 females to one thousand males; while Tumkur exhibits a poor female population in the proportion of 970 to one thousand males and Shimoga stands last with 929.

The differences in the proportion of females to male population, according to the calculations with reference firstly to the *enumerated* population and secondly to the *born* population, are very slight in all the Districts, except Tumkur and Kadur, which exhibit great fluctuations as the result of immigrations. The higher ratio in the enumerated population in Tumkur District is evidently due to the District having drawn more of female than of male immigrants to the proportion of 1,099 to one thousand, while the ratio of females in the enumerated population of Kadur District, has been greatly lowered by an influx of male far in excess of female immigrants, the latter numbering only 481 to every one thousand of the former.

8. *The ratio of females to thousand males enumerated in Mysore compared with the ratio of surrounding British Districts.*—The ratio now existing in Mysore, when compared with some of the Madras and Bombay Districts bordering on the Mysore State, will stand as shown below, where the corresponding figures for India as a whole and Japan are also given :—

	Females per thousand males.				
Mysore	981
Bellary	970
Anantapur	954
Cudappa	969
Kurnool	979
North Arcot	1,006
Coimbatore	1,033
Salem	1,031
Malabar	1,023
Coorg	814
South Canara	1,069
North Canara	925
Dharwar	964
Japan	983
India	963

It will be observed from the foregoing figures that while the proportion in Mysore is greater than the average for the whole of India, it is very much on a par with Kurnool in the near East and Japan in the far East.

9. *Statistics of the Enumerated population by Taluks.*—Examining the statistics of enumerated population by Taluks as given in Appendix to this Chapter marked A, the proportion of the sexes varies immensely, ranging from 755 in Koppa to 1,107 in Nagamangala. The statement shows that the females are fewest, less than 900 to thousand males in all the malnad taluks, and the only other taluk which has a like poor ratio of females, is Bowringpet, where the circumstance is no doubt due to the large number of male immigrants working in the Kolar Gold Fields. The preponderance of female over the male population noticed in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan, is shared by all the taluks of those Districts except five, viz., Manjarabad, Belur, which are malnad, and Arsikere, Mysore and Malvalli which are maidan. Among the other Districts, nine Taluks show relatively more females than males. They

are Channapatna and Anekal in the Bangalore District; Tiptur, Gubbi and Kunigal in the Tumkur District; and Malur, Kolar, Chintamani and Srinivasapur in the Kolar District. It is not easy to say how far the physical and climatic features of the several Taluks are responsible for these variations in the proportion of the sexes; the extremely poor ratio in the malnad regions and more particularly in those Taluks which border on the Western Ghats and preponderance of females in the drier and hotter maidan parts of Mysore and Hassan Districts, seem to be an exception to the rule observed by the Census Commissioner for India, who, in page 249 of India Report for 1891, remarks that the ratio of females to males "runs higher too in hilly tracts as a rule than on the plains, and it seems to be depressed by a dry and hot climate." Making due allowances for influences of migrations, it looks as if the tracts where wet cultivation prevails to a large extent are also tracts where the female sex exists in greater proportions than in tracts less favored by irrigation. The relative numbers of the sexes in the frontier Taluks of the Eastern Division of Mysore, follow closely those of the adjoining Taluks of the Madras Presidency, while, in the west, a great disparity exists between the proportion of the sexes in the high-land malnad Taluks of Mysore and the low-lying sea-side Taluks of the Madras Presidency which are separated from them by the Western Ghats.

10. *Distribution of Sexes in Urban and Rural Areas.*—It may not be uninteresting to note how the sexes are distributed in rural and urban areas. The following statement shows the number of females to thousand males in each of these areas in the several Districts, the corresponding proportions for the entire District is also shown in Column 1 for purposes of comparison:—

Number of females to thousand males.

District or City	Total	Urban	Rural
Mysore City	984	984	...
Mysore District	1,022	1,018	1,022
Bangalore City	931	931	...
Bangalore District	996	1,010	993
Kolar Gold Fields	699	699	...
Kolar District	986	1,006	984
Tumkur District	985	1,000	965
Chitaldrug District	965	989	963
Total Eastern Division	992	966	996
Hassan District	1,010	978	1,013
Kadur District	908	872	913
Shimoga District... ..	918	956	915
Total Western Division	950	936	951
Total Province	981	960	983
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	986	986	..
Total Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	981	963	183

Of the four Cities, Kolar Gold Fields contains but 699 females to thousand males; this is only to be expected in a place where the mining operations have greater demand for strong manual labor, such as is furnished by sturdy males. Bangalore City possesses a somewhat higher proportion, namely 931, but is very much behind Mysore City and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, where the females number 984 and 986, respectively, to every thousand males. Further, it will be observed from the above statement that taking into consideration the urban tracts of all the Districts only, females are relatively more numerous than the males in all the Districts of the Eastern Division, except Chitaldrug which, in this respect,

resembles the Districts of the Western Division where the numbers are less. Comparing the rural and urban tracts of each District, the facts vary. In the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, the proportion of females to males in the rural tracts is greater than that in the urban tracts of those Districts; whereas, in the other Districts the proportion of females to males in the rural tracts is less than that which rules in the urban tracts of those same Districts respectively.

11. *Number of females to thousand males by six selected age-periods.*—Taking the age-periods into consideration and grouping the figures into six selected age-periods, viz., 0-5, 5-12, 12-15, 15-20, 20-40, 40 and over, the proportion of females to one thousand males in each age-period stands as shown below. These figures exclude the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for which, statistics by these age-periods are not available. But even if they were available, the proportions would be much the same :—

Age-period.				Number of females to 1,000 males.
0—5	...	...	...	1,012
5—12	...	...	...	989
12—15	...	...	...	808
15—20	...	...	...	848
20—40	...	...	...	1,006
40 and over	...	...	...	1,027
Total	...	...	...	980

12. *Proportion of Sexes among Castes.*—In countries inhabited by one race where considerations of creed or even age play no part in matrimonial unions, simple proportions of the females to the male population, such as have been discussed above, will be sufficient guide to gauge the prospects of the chances of the marriages in each sex and of the advancement of population. But in a country like India, where the bulk of the population are divided into numerous divisions of castes and sub-castes, speaking various tongues and following various customs, and, where the deficiency of one sex in any sub-caste cannot be made good by an abundance of that sex in another, consequent on the prohibition of intermarriages between two castes, a simple statement of the relative numbers of the two sexes in the population of a District, Province or even a larger area, is not of much value as an index of the natural prosperity or decadence. In this view, the statistics of each caste required to be investigated separately, in the two-fold aspect of sex and age constitution. A statement showing the proportion of the sexes in each Caste and under each of the main age-periods prescribed for Table XIV, has been prepared as a Subsidiary Table I-4, and will be noticed in due course hereafter in the Chapter on Castes.

13. *Number of juvenile girls to thousand boys of the same age by main Castes.*—But taking for the present, the juvenile population alone into consideration, at an age when the proportions of the sexes generally vary considerably from those at other periods of life, and at an age also when indications of female infanticide such as prevails in some other parts of the world are looked for, Subsidiary Table VII shows the number of females to thousand males under five years of age by main castes for the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for which similar statistics are not available. From this it will be observed—

- (i) that among Hindus and Jains girls outnumber the boys by 15 and 76 per thousand respectively ;
- (ii) that on the other hand among Mussalmans, Christians and Animists the boys outnumber the girls in different proportions, namely 16 per thousand among Mussalmans, 75 per thousand among Christians, 39 per thousand among Animists ; and
- (iii) that all religions taken together, the girls outnumber the boys by 12 per thousand.

Viewing the Hindu Castes separately, the juvenile population less than five years old, contains more girls than boys in the 18 castes named first here below and more boys than girls in the 21 castes named second below :—

First :—

- (1) Lingayet. (2) Holaya. (3) Kuruba. (4) Beda. (5) Bestha. (6) Golla. (7) Vadda. (8) Panchala. (9) Uppara. (10) Neygi. (11) Agasa. (12) Ganiga. (13) Kashatriya. (14) Meda. (15) Dombar. (16) Natuva. (17) Mochi. (18) Maleru.

Second :—

- (1) Vakkaliga. (2) Madiga. (3) Brahmin. (4) Banajiga. (5) Tigala. (6) Mahratta.
 (7) Idiga. (8) Kumbara. (9) Nayinda. (10) Komati. (11) Satani. (12) Jogi.
 (13) Darji. (14) Mudali. (15) Nagarta. (16) Rachewar. (17) Dasari.
 (18) Pille. (19) Budabudike. (20) Ladar. (21) Bhatraju.

Putting Subsidiary Tables VII and VIII together, it will be seen that out of these 18 castes first named, six maintain their characteristic of females exceeding males in the aggregates of their numbers in all ages, and the remaining 12, although possessing more girls than boys of juvenile ages, possess on the whole, all ages taken together, fewer females than males. The former six classes are (1) Lingayet, (2) Kuruba, (3) Besta, (4) Dombar, (5) Natuva, (6) Maleru. Of the 21 castes named second, only two change their characteristic of their juvenile population as the ages advance, and possess, on the whole, more females than males. These two are Nagarta and Dasari.

14. *Number of females to thousand males by main Castes, Tribes and Races.*—Subsidiary Table VIII in which the Castes and Tribes are arranged in the numerical order of the proportion of females to males among them, is an interesting study. There are 66 castes, Tribes and Races named in it, exhibiting proportions ranging from 1,766 in the Natuva caste, which by virtue of their occupation, is largely recruited by prostitutes and 1,191 in the Maleru caste and 1,187 among Eurasians downwards to 113 among Mapilas, 507 among Labbes and 583 among Europeans, the three latter being essentially an immigrant population not permanently domiciled in the country. Of the 66 classes, 22 show proportions higher than the provincial average of 980, the remaining 44 showing lower proportion. Compared with the proportions at the last Census, the following 21 classes show remarkable variations in the two Censuses exceeding 30 per thousand :—

Caste Names.	1901.	1891.	Difference.	
			Plus.	Minus.
Natuva	1,767	1,097	670	..
Eurasians	1,188	1,145	43	..
Dombar	1,094	1,054	40	..
Nagarta	1,052	911	141	..
Koracha	990	931	59	..
Ganiga	990	1,022	..	32
Pinjari	985	818	167	..
Moda	982	825	57	..
Pindari	980	925	55	..
Neygi	971	1,004	..	33
Rachewar	953	991	..	38
Budabudike	931	975	..	44
Jogi	928	969	..	41
Mochi	920	1,066	..	146
Darji	895	929	..	34
Ladar	881	1,018	..	137
Idiga	880	944	..	64
Mogul	825	940	..	115
Mudali	763	831	..	68
Europeans	583	545	38	..
Maple	113	179	..	66

Of these it will be observed on an examination of the actual figures given in Table XIII to be hereafter noticed, that the following nine classes are numerically or socially important.

Castes.		
(1) Ganiga.	(4) Idiga.	(7) Mogul.
(2) Neygi.	(5) Darji.	(8) Eurasians.
(3) Rachewar.	(6) Mudali.	(9) Europeans.

15. * *The general law of Sex in Mysore.*—Thus, with slight variations, among castes and creeds, the law of sexes in the population of Mysore as a whole, is, that

* *Note.*—By a test Census taken in 1878 it was made out, that whereas in 1871 the males exceeded the females by 0·32 per cent of the entire population, in 1878 they were fewer by 0·4 per cent (*vide.*, page 27 of Appendix III of Mr. Elliot's Report on the Mysore Famine of 1876-78).

the males always exceed the females in number by a small proportion at the earliest Census and by an increasing proportion at the subsequent Censuses which synchronized with prosperous time ; the only exception being the Census of 1881 which followed pretty closely upon the Great Famine of 1876-78 which had deprived the country of a large population and more males than females.

16. *Number of females to thousand males by Seventeen age-periods.*—Examining the proportion of the sexes in all the age-periods, it will be observed that females exceed the males in ten out of the seventeen age-periods shown in the main Table VII and Subsidiary Table V, and in the remaining seven, females are less than the males, the age-periods of 1-2 and 55-60 being equal to the provincial average of 981, the remaining five showing less than the provincial average. Of the children under the age of ten, the female population is greater than the male population in all the periods except "1-2", this exception being probably the result of the error caused by the vagueness with which parents use the term "one-year old" "two-year old" when the children are only in their first or second year respectively. In the next two quinquennia of 10-15 and 15-20 the females are fewer than the males, which may well be attributed to mortality from child-bearing at this early age. At the same time it must be remembered, that this comparatively small population in the age-period 10-15, is observed in countries of the west where child-bearing cannot be associated with that age. It is a phenomenon worth remembering with a view to discovering the cause in the course of observation. In the next three periods between the ages 20-35, the females again become relatively more numerous, probably consequent on the stress and strain combined with reckless habits of life among the males at this age. Subsequent to 35 and up to the age of 50, the males again outnumber the females. It may be that with the advance of manhood, the male life gains in tenacity, while the females break down under the strain of child-bearing.

Lastly after the age of 50, the females who have passed all risks of child-bearing go up finally, while the males in their turn break down as the reaction of their struggles in life begins to set in. In short, the females preponderate at the two ends of life and are fewer than the males only in those periods when the deficiency may be accounted for, either by higher female mortality consequent on the dangers connected with child-bearing or by a greater immigration of adult males in pursuit of various occupations. All this is exactly as it was at the Census of 1891, except that in the age-periods 25-35, the females were fewer than the males at the Census of 1891, whereas at the present Census, they have outnumbered them as shown below :—

Age-period.	1901.	1891.
25—30 	1,013	994
30—35 	1,021	986

17. *Distribution of the Sexes by age-periods.*—Lastly turning to the distribution of the male and the female populations by age-periods, it will be seen as shown in the appended Statement marked B, that the two sexes are almost equally distributed in all the periods except three, viz., in the two quinquennia of 10-15 and 15-20 in which the percentage of male population is higher than that of the female, while the reverse is the case in the last period of 60 and over. This is as regards the Census of 1901. But the aforesaid Statement B shows the distribution by previous Censuses also, at which, however, the distribution is somewhat more varied.

18. *Some general remarks on the proportion of females.*—Mr. J. A. Baines, Census Commissioner for India, opens his Chapter on Sex in the India Census Report of 1891 (see page 244) with the remark that "of the many problems that come to light in the course of reviewing the results of the Census of an Indian Province, none is more perplexing than that of having to account for the varying proportions of the two sexes in different parts of the country," and he may well have added in different classes inhabiting the same country. The perplexity is considerably augmented when these proportions are contrasted with the proportions ruling in European countries. Here, however, without attempting to trespass into the province of the Biologist, we may state that in the Census statistics of Mysore, he will find fairly reliable data for prosecuting his scientific investigations. Female infanticide is unknown in Mysore, and as for concealment of the actual number of females in a household it may be stated with some confidence, that whatever tendency there may have been among some few classes to understate the number

of their womankind at the first Census of 1871 when a general enumeration of the people was a novelty viewed in some quarters with suspicion, such a tendency has not been observed on the subsequent occasions, when the worst that the ignorant classes have thought of a Census is that it is a hobby of the Sirkar from which no harm will ensue unless the numbers are not truly stated. As regards the ages of the females, it cannot be difficult to surmise from what has already been stated that they are not reliable, except within the limits of very wide age-periods, especially because the Government Census enumerators do not see a large proportion of them and would find it difficult to estimate their ages precisely in the absence of age records or association of events.

19. *Position of the two sexes compared with previous Census.*—It now remains to compare the position of the two sexes with their respective strength at the previous Census. Taking the population enumerated in the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the figures show that the males have increased by 13 per cent since 1891, the females have increased by 11·9 per cent, both together causing the increase of 12·9 per cent in the total population, and including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the figures show that the males have increased by 12·6 per cent since 1891, the females have increased by 11·4 per cent, both together causing an increase of 12 per cent in the total population. Taking the population born in the Province (whether enumerated here or elsewhere) the males show an increase of 10 per cent, the females show an increase of 9·4 per cent, both together causing an increase of 9·8 per cent. So that the higher increase in the enumerated population, is attributable to the excess of immigrants over emigrants regarded as such with reference to their birth-place.

20. *Variations since 1891 by Religions and Districts.*—The statement overleaf shows the variations per cent of population of 1891 by District and Religion, excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

From it, it will be seen that taking all religions together, the percentage of increase of the male population is greater than that of the female population in all the Districts, except Kadur and Shimoga, where the females have increased a little more than the male population. The above features are noticeable in respect of the Hindus who form the bulk of the population. Among the Mussalmans also, the male population has, on the whole, increased more than the female; but in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug the females have advanced more than the males. Of the Christians, the female population has advanced more than the male population, throughout the Province, except in the Districts of Mysore and Tumkur. Among the Jains, both the sexes have gone down in the Districts of the Eastern Division; the decrease in the case of the female population being more than that in the male. In the Western Division, however, where the Jains are most numerous, both the sexes have increased, the progress being more in the case of the male than in female population.

The progress of population between 1881 and 1891, has also been more in favor of males than of the females.

Variations per cent of population of 1891 by District and Religion—Excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

District or City.	Total.			Hindus and Animists.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Jains.									
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
Mysore City ...	—	6.1	—	5.9	—	8.3	9.9	10.6	9.1	2.0	4.1	—	0.1	25.7	27.0	24.5	—	7.0	—	6.2	—	7.9
Mysore District	...	10.6	11.4	9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore City	—	13.4	—	12.0	—	15.0	11.9	13.2	10.7	15.5	17.4	13.5	—	40.4	39.0	41.9	—	47.7	—	46.8	—	48.6
Bangalore District	...	15.7	17.0	14.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Fields	...	439.2	378.3	539.3	20.7	21.8	19.6	38.1	32.3	34.0	220.0	209.0	23.50	—	1.7	1.2	—	5.2	—	5.2	—	5.2
Kolar District	...	17.3	17.8	16.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur District	...	16.9	17.4	16.3	16.5	17.1	15.9	25.8	25.4	26.2	27.5	33.4	31.0	12.8	9.3	16.9	...	12.8	9.3	16.9	...	
Chitaldrug District	...	20.5	21.0	19.8	19.9	20.5	19.2	31.7	30.8	32.7	55.9	50.0	64.4	25.3	23.4	28.1	...	25.3	23.4	28.1	...	
Eastern Division	...	14.8	15.7	13.9	14.4	15.3	13.5	18.3	19.0	17.2	78.0	78.7	77.2	—	6.0	—	5.8	—	6.0	—	5.8	—
Hasan District	...	11.1	11.6	10.6	10.0	10.4	9.6	20.0	23.4	20.5	15.1	14.8	15.4	41.8	49.5	34.1	...	41.8	49.5	34.1	...	
Kadur District	...	9.0	8.5	9.7	9.0	8.2	9.9	16.5	16.9	16.0	76.0	71.2	87.2	18.8	28.8	13.5	...	18.8	28.8	13.5	...	
Shimoga District	...	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	—	0.4	7.9	8.5	7.2	19.1	8.0	37.7	2.9	5.9	—	...	2.9	5.9	—	...	
Western Division	...	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.3	13.4	14.2	12.5	34.7	33.6	36.6	14.8	18.6	10.5	...	14.8	18.6	10.5	...	
Province	...	12.5	13.0	11.9	12.0	12.6	11.5	15.0	17.9	16.0	62.7	61.4	64.4	3.6	5.5	1.4	...	3.6	5.5	1.4	...	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

General proportion of Sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.

Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.	Females to 1,000 Males.			
	1901.	1891	1881	1871
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	984	1,018	1,115	Particulars not available.
Mysore District	1,022	1,036	1,040	
Bangalore City	931	964	1,014	
Bangalore District	996	1,019	1,030	
Kolar Gold Fields	699	507	...	
Kolar District	986	993	1,020	
Tumkur District	985	995	1,023	
Chitaldrug District	965	975	985	
Eastern Division	992	1,008	1,027	Particulars not available.
Hassan District	1,010	1,019	1,034	
Kadur District	908	896	926	
Shimoga District	918	914	928	
Western Division	950	948	963	Particulars not available.
Province	980	991	1,007	
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ..	986	994	991	
Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	981	991	1,007	994

[Subsidiary Table E-4.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	All Religions	Hindu	Mussalman	Christian	Jain	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1 ...	1,018	1,022	959	977	994	1,030
1—2 ...	982	986	921	1,005	1,209	933
2—3 ...	1,012	1,013	1,018	979	1,114	965
3—4 ...	1,039	1,042	1,020	1,056	1,148	938
4—5 ...	1,002	1,006	991	787	981	938
5—10 ...	1,004	1,008	952	1003	911	960
10—15 ...	868	869	838	887	865	895
15—20 ...	852	853	837	899	658	852
20—25 ...	1,074	1,086	913	846	838	1,154
25—30 ...	1,013	1,023	879	829	750	1,119
30—35 ...	1,031	1,031	912	827	771	1,030
35—40 ...	910	922	758	810	665	810
40—45 ...	977	986	865	917	806	855
45—50 ...	930	939	827	948	789	765
50—55 ...	1,054	1,067	912	970	880	841
55—60 ...	980	987	924	1,017	734	754
60 and over...	1,184	1,197	1,036	1,086	1,037	1,008
All ages	981	987	902	904	833	937

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—contd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	All Religions	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Animists	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—1	1,018	1,021	969	972	994	1,029	...
1—2	982	986	926	987	1,209	934	..
2—3	1,012	1,013	1,016	954	1,131	965	2,000
3—4	1,038	1,041	1,007	1,008	1,148	939	..
4—5	1,001	1,005	982	692	975	938	...
5—10	1,004	1,008	952	1,006	914	960	556
10—15	867	868	837	838	866	895	1,000
15—20	848	850	842	726	664	854	750
20—25	1,076	1,085	967	749	840	1,156	333
25—30	1,015	1,023	884	778	763	1,120	750
30—35	1,021	1,031	906	720	780	1,029	3,000
35—40	912	923	772	698	674	810	167
40—45	976	986	859	774	805	858	200
45—50	930	939	842	732	794	767	333
50—55	1,053	1,066	914	830	888	842	...
55—60	930	987	932	913	734	755	...
60 and over	1,188	1,199	1,057	1,000	1,037	1,008	1,000
All ages	980	987	906	823	838	937	577

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (a)—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—contd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Eastern Division.

Age	All Religions	Hindu	Mussalman	Christian	Jain	Animists	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—1 ...	995	999	945	941	1,070	945	...
1—2 ...	982	989	901	992	1,415	883	...
2—3 ...	999	1,002	990	833	857	920	2,000
3—4 ..	1,028	1,031	992	1,115	983	900	...
4—5 ...	989	994	967	610	1,161	935	...
5—10 ..	989	993	935	962	916	915	571
10—15 ...	844	848	841	812	809	898	...
15—20 ...	851	850	870	779	644	913	333
20—25 ...	1,095	1,102	983	903	1,082	1,136	400
25—30 ..	1,062	1,068	938	1,032	926	1,201	1,500
30—35 ...	1,079	1,086	983	855	829	1,134	2,500
35—40 ...	954	964	818	808	743	891	200
40—45 ...	1,005	1,014	873	897	804	904	250
45—50 ...	961	966	888	818	873	849	...
50—55 ...	1,075	1,087	922	992	922	852	...
55—60 ...	1,005	1,008	997	1,028	723	822	...
60 and over ...	1,205	1,216	1,069	1,052	1,113	1,004	1,000
All ages ...	992	997	923	896	880	949	548

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (a)—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—contd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Western Division.

Age	All Religions	Hindu	Mussalman	Christian	Jain	Animists	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—1 ...	1,088	1,089	1,051	1,078	921	1,139	...
1—2 ...	982	976	1,040	964	1,022	1,095	...
2—3 ...	1,052	1,047	1,109	1,257	1,593	1,020	...
3—4 ...	1,068	1,070	1,065	1,052	1,446	985	...
4—5 ...	1,035	1,040	1,042	882	785	942	...
5—10 ...	1,046	1,049	1,007	1,175	911	1,003	500
10—15 ...	930	937	826	915	917	891	2,000
15—20 ...	843	851	775	644	680	805	2,000
20—25 ...	1,035	1,046	982	558	702	1,174	...
25—30 ...	914	926	761	464	660	1,051	...
30—35 ...	887	900	728	470	738	940	.
35—40 ...	799	814	644	477	611	721	...
40—45 ...	896	906	818	539	805	809	...
45—50 ...	834	849	705	533	721	666	...
50—55 ...	992	1,007	892	568	851	831	...
55—60 ...	887	906	691	656	750	654	...
60 and over ...	1,131	1,144	1,017	896	939	1,014	...
All ages ...	950	959	858	679	800	927	700

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (a) —concl.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—concl'd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Mussalman	Christian.	Jain.	Animists.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—5	1,012	1,015	984	925	1,076	961	500
5—12	989	992	946	976	946	975	600
12—15	808	811	764	774	771	808	1,000
15—20	848	850	842	726	664	854	750
20—40	1,006	1,015	884	735	769	1,024	667
40 and over	1,027	1,037	921	817	862	855	385
All ages	980	987	906	823	838	937	577

Eastern Division.

0—5	1,000	1,004	963	890	1,044	912	500
5—12	986	968	933	932	911	935	500
12—15	795	797	766	756	745	829	..
15—20	851	850	870	779	644	913	338
20—40	1,047	1,054	932	892	891	1,084	786
40 and over	1,053	1,061	946	926	902	893	364
All ages	992	997	923	890	880	949	548

Western Division.

0—5	1,050	1,050	1,063	1,049	1,114	1,022	...
5—12	1,054	1,059	987	1,154	984	1,014	1,000
12—15	840	847	758	813	792	788	1,000
15—20	843	851	775	644	680	805	2,000
20—40	911	923	769	493	686	969	250
40 and over	950	963	842	601	818	810	500
All ages	950	959	858	679	800	925	700

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (b).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Actual excess or defect of Females by natural Divisions and Districts.

Natural Divisions and Districts	Number of Females in excess (+) or in defect (—)			
	1901	1891	1881	1871
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	— 545	+ 638	+ 3,352	Details not available.
Mysore District	+ 13,417	+ 19,690	+ 18,894	
Bangalore City	— 2,481	— 1,461	+ 417	
Bangalore District	— 1,435	+ 5,781	+ 7,642	
Kolar Gold Fields	— 6,780	— 2,319	.....
Kolar District	— 4,986	— 1,962	+ 4,863	
Tumkur District	— 4,978	— 1,456	+ 5,143	
Chitaldrug District	— 8,769	— 5,176	— 2,289	
Total Eastern Division ...	—16,557	+13,735	+38,022	
Hassan District	+ 2,833	+ 4,867	+ 7,168	
Kadur District	—17,500	—17,793	—11,284	
Shimoga District	—22,780	—23,778	—18,988	
Total Western Division ...	—37,447	—36,704	—23,104
Total Province ...	—54,004	—22,969	+ 14,918	—14,928
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	— 645	— 297	— 414	— 1,518
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	—54,649	—23,266	+14,504	—16,446

[Subsidiary Table E-6.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males under 5 years old by Selected Castes.

Castes			Mysore Province ex- cluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore	Eastern Division	Western Division
1			2	3	4
<i>Hindus.</i>					
Vakkaliga	...	...	994	878	1,049
Lingayet	...	...	1,035	1,034	1,038
Holeya	...	...	1,008	993	1,047
Kuruba	...	...	1,092	1,067	1,170
Madiga	...	...	999	976	1,142
Beda	...	...	1,033	1,025	1,089
Brahman	...	...	996	1,009	967
Besta	...	...	1,085	1,076	1,133
Golla	...	...	1,031	1,015	1,200
Vadda	...	...	1,016	998	1,090
Banajiga	...	...	981	972	1,043
Panchala	...	...	1,011	991	1,069
Uppara	...	...	1,051	1,080	979
Neyigi	...	...	1,053	1,023	1,121
Agasa	...	...	1,006	996	1,034
Tigala	...	...	963	960	1,102
Mahratta	...	...	976	925	1,071
Idiga	...	...	996	1,020	961
Kumbara	...	...	916	1,008	693
Ganiga	...	...	1,050	1,040	1,182
Nayinda	...	...	923	977	628
Komati	...	...	955	956	951
Kshatriya	...	...	1,062	1,020	1,173
Satani	...	...	965	932	1,081
Jogi	...	...	930	976	765
Earji	...	...	961	1,080	803
Mudali	...	...	908	995	484
Nagarta	...	...	978	980	929
achewar	...	...	920	949	840
Meda	...	...	1,016	1,048	975
Dombar	...	...	1,115	1,096	1,219
Dasari	...	...	905	855	1,082
Natuva	...	...	1,536	1,602	917
Mochi	...	...	1,098	1,127	1,075
Pille	...	...	953	933	1,059
Budabudike	...	...	855	879	778
Ladar	...	...	968	1,066	788
Maleru	...	...	1,263	667	1,288
Bhatraju	...	...	987	974	...
Unspecified	...	...	651	651	...
Minor Castes	...	...	1,180	1,188	1,160
TOTAL			1,015	1,004	1,050
<i>Mussalmans.</i>					
Sheikh	...	...	1,003	991	1,038
Syed	...	...	989	958	1,163
Pathan	...	...	937	903	1,119
Moghal	...	...	917	833	1,071
Labbe	...	...	859	792	1,314
Pinjari	...	...	1,052	1,047	...
Unspecified	...	...	937	943	...
Pindari	...	...	905	914	667
Maple	...	...	769	...	615
Minor Castes	...	...	692	818	...
TOTAL			984	963	1,063

[Subsidiary Table E-7.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—conold.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males under 5 years old by Selected Castes.

Castes.			Mysore Province ex- cluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
1			2	3	4
<i>Christians.</i>					
Native Christian	...	...	972	954	1,023
Eurasian	..	...	652	621	1,250
European	...	...	987	849	2,000
TOTAL			925	890	1,049
<i>Jains.</i>					
Digambara	...	...	1,126	1,126	1,126
Minor Castes	...	...	709	676	867
TOTAL			1,076	1,044	1,115
<i>Others.</i>					
Others	...	...	500	500	.....
<i>Animists.</i>					
Lambani	...	...	933	889	963
Korama	...	...	1,082	907	1,782
Koracha	...	...	1,055	1,017	1,215
Kuruba	...	...	971	971	969
Iraliga	...	...	928	763	1,126
Minor Castes	...	...	27	.....	27
TOTAL			961	912	1,022
GRAND TOTAL			1,012	1,000	1,050

[Subsidiary Table E-7—conold.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.
Proportion of Sexes by Castes.

Castes.	Females to 1,000 males.	Females to 1,000 males.	Females to 1,000 males.	Females to 1,000 males.
	Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus.</i>				
Natuva ...	1,767	1,759	1,751	1,844
Maleru ...	1,191	1,191	625	1,205
Baliga ...	1,105	...	...	...
Dombar ...	1,094	1,094	1,079	1,165
Vellala ...	1,085	...	...	...
Nagarta ...	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,045
Kuruba ...	1,016	1,016	1,015	1,019
Bestha ...	1,013	1,013	1,031	931
Dasari ...	1,013	1,011	1,003	1,042
Lingayet ...	1,003	1,003	1,007	999
Vakkaliga ...	999	999	1,010	967
Ganiga ...	990	993	1,003	905
Agasa ...	989	990	1,008	948
Holeya ...	987	983	1,000	947
Beda ...	986	986	983	1,005
Madiga ...	985	986	987	982
Bannajiga ...	983	982	995	905
Meda ...	982	979	982	975
Brahman ...	979	980	991	959
Satani ...	973	973	976	967
Uppara ...	973	973	1,009	893
Neyigi ...	971	971	966	981
Tigala ...	966	966	971	838
Nayinda ...	966	966	1,000	799
Golla ...	964	963	967	930
Vadda ...	961	961	965	946
Rachewar ...	953	953	931	1,014
Panchala ...	950	950	985	878
Kshatriya ...	947	955	975	910
Budabudike ...	931	931	895	1,042
Palli ...	929	...	...	...
Jogi ...	928	928	957	842
Mahratta ...	925	924	943	897
Mochi ...	920	910	831	975
Bhatraju ...	910	910	898	2,000
Komati ...	908	926	928	919
Kumbara ...	902	901	951	779
Darji ...	895	906	932	871
Ladar ...	881	881	889	863
Idiga ...	880	880	991	768
Pille ...	775	775	731	978
Mudali ...	763	767	814	516
Unspecified ...	721	721	702	4,667
Minor Castes ...	885	776	731	864
TOTAL ...	987	987	997	959
<i>Mussalmans.</i>				
Pinjari ...	985	985	979	2,364
Pindari ...	980	980	987	853
Sheikh ...	928	926	838	899
Pathan ...	921	924	940	860
Syed ...	912	919	936	861
Unspecified ...	846	846	847	688
Mogul ...	825	819	831	783
Labbe ...	507	493	568	306
Maple ...	113	183	364	178
Minor Castes ...	843	904	887	939
TOTAL ...	902	906	923	858

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—conold.

Proportion of Sexes by Castes. .

Castes.	Females to 1,000 males.		Females to 1,000 males.	
	Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Eastern Division.	Western Division
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Christians.</i>				
Eurasian ...	1,188	888	907	727
Native Christian ...	915	840	923	683
European ...	583	526	518	562
TOTAL ...	904	823	890	679
<i>Jains.</i>				
Digambara ...	893	893	909	879
Minor Castes ...	541	554	750	321
TOTAL ...	833	838	880	800
<i>Others.</i>				
Others ...	629	577	548	700
<i>Annimists</i>				
Korama ...	994	994	974	1,038
Koracha ...	990	990	971	1,044
Lambani ...	927	927	951	914
Kuruba ...	914	910	916	821
Iraliga ...	883	883	909	869
Minor Castes ...	449	440	111	477
TOTAL ...	937	937	949	925
GRAND TOTAL ...	981	980	992	650

[Subsidiary Table E-2,—conold.]

APPENDIX A.

Talukwar Statement showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males.

	Taluk.	1901.	1891.	1881.
<i>Mysore District.</i>				
1	Mysore	986	1,016	1,029
2	Yedatore	1,015	1,019	1,030
3	Hunsur	1,020	1,025	1,020
4	Heggaddevankote	1,014	1,020	1,028
5	Gundlupet	1,028	1,039	1,010
6	Channarayana	1,025	1,031	1,066
7	Nanjangud	1,011	1,031	1,042
8	Tirumakudlu Narsipur	1,014	1,019	1,010
9	Seringapatam	1,032	1,061	1,053
10	Mandya	1,016	1,032	1,058
11	Nagamangala	1,107	1,119	1,155
12	Krishnarajpete	1,043	1,045	1,076
13	Malvalli	985	1,003	1,026
14	Yalandur	1,021	1,037	1,054
TOTAL MYSORE DISTRICT		1,020	1,035	1,044
<i>Bangalore District.</i>				
15	Bangalore	966	990	1019 2
16	Hoskote	988	1,073	1048 0
17	Devanahalli	993	1,003	1022 8
18	Dodballapur	999	1,005	1016 0
19	Nehunangala	989	1,005	1032 2
20	Magadi	992	1,005	1026 7
21	Channarayana	1,018	1,034	1033 2
22	Kankanhalli	978	996	1012 1
23	Anekal	1,010	1,036	1053 9
TOTAL BANGALORE DISTRICT		990	1,012	1027 6
<i>Kolar District.</i>				
24	Kolar	1,010	933	1067 3
25	Mulbagal	993	1,014	1024 7
26	Srinivasapur	1,004	1,057	1037 5
27	Chintamani	1,023	1,040	1000 4
28	Sidlaghatta	990	1,001	1032 05
29	Bagipalli	960	968	992 01
30	Goribidnur	959	948	962 2
31	Chikballapur	989	994	1023 1
32	Mahur	1,011	1,036	1045 7
33	Bowringpet	865	934	1030 5
TOTAL KOLAR DISTRICT		968	986	1020 4
<i>Tumkur District.</i>				
34	Tumkur	984	1,005	1049 4
35	Maddur	949	966	979 8
36	Sira	975	949	953 3
37	Payagada	948	936	950 0
38	Chiknayakanhalli	988	988	1003 3
39	Gubbi	1,003	1,014	1044 3
40	Tiptur	1,024	1,051	1106 3
41	Kunigal	1,018	1,044	1077 9
TOTAL TUMKUR DISTRICT		985	995	1022 9

APPENDIX A.—concl'd.

Talukwar Statement showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males.

	Taluk.				1901.	1891.	1881.
<i>Chitaldrug District.</i>							
42	Chitaldrug	...	...	...	963	993	993.9
43	Challakere	...	...	...	948	946	959.3
44	Molakalnuru	...	...	...	944	949	962.8
45	Jagalur	...	...	...	969	981	977.9
46	Davangere	...	...	...	963	977	1013.3
47	Holalkere	...	...	...	995	1,000	1006.6
48	Hiriyur	...	...	...	958	966	950.0
TOTAL CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					965	975	985.9
<i>Hassan District.</i>							
49	Hassan	...	...	...	1,041	1,054	1,051
50	Arsikere	...	...	...	980	993	1,024
51	Belur	...	...	...	968	981	1,009
52	Manjarabad	...	...	...	894	867	919
53	Arakalgud	...	...	...	1,026	1,027	1,035
54	Holo-Narsipur	...	...	...	1,036	1,027	1,054
55	Channarayana	...	...	...	1,086	1,124	1,132
TOTAL HASSAN DISTRICT					1,010	1,019	1,034
<i>Kadur District.</i>							
56	Chikmagalur	...	...	...	939	937	953
57	Kadur	...	...	...	998	991	997
58	Tarikere	...	...	...	960	998	1,000
59	Koppa	...	...	...	755	705	770
60	Mudgere	...	...	...	824	808	850
61	Sringeri	...	...	...	852	806	775
TOTAL KADUR DISTRICT					908	898	925
<i>Shimoga District.</i>							
62	Shimoga	...	...	...	971	989	998
63	Channagiri	...	...	...	991	1,008	1,030
64	Honnali	...	...	...	965	976	1,005
65	Shikarpur	...	...	...	936	942	948
66	Sorab	...	...	...	898	903	901
67	Sagar	...	...	...	852	818	837
68	Nagar	...	...	...	847	835	845
69	Tirthahalli	...	...	...	819	779	812
TOTAL SHIMOGA DISTRICT					918	914	928
TOTAL PROVINCE					980	991	1,007

APPENDIX B.

Distribution of population of the two sexes by age-periods.

Age.	1901.			1891.			1881.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0—1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.0
1—2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
2—3	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
3—4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.8
4—5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
0—5	13.0	12.8	13.2	14.2	13.8	14.7	9.5	9.1	9.8
5—10	14.4	14.2	14.6	13.9	13.6	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.1
10—15	12.5	13.3	11.8	8.8	9.2	8.4	13.4	14.0	12.7
15—20	7.4	7.9	6.8	8.3	8.7	8.0	9.2	9.7	8.7
20—25	6.9	6.6	7.2	9.0	8.5	9.5	9.1	8.5	9.7
25—30	7.6	7.5	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.9	9.6	10.1
30—35	7.8	7.6	7.	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.0	8.9
35—40	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.5	6.4	5.9
40—45	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.0
45—50	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.4
50—55	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.6	4.4
55—60	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8
60 and over	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.1	4.5	5.7	4.0	3.6	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[Appendix B to Chapter IV, Section 2—Sex.]

CHAPTER IV—concluded.

SECTION III.—CIVIL CONDITION.

1. *Scope of this Section.*—We now pass on to an examination of the statistics by Civil Condition, i. e., unmarried, married and widowed (including divorced) of both sexes. The entire population taken as a whole, and again by religions separately, is tabulated with regard to this attribute in Table VII which forms one of the Imperial series of Tables, and which will therefore correspond to Table VII for other Presidencies. But in the Mysore set of Tables, we have tabulated for this attribute in combination with Literacy and Occupation in Table VIII-A, for certain Infirmities in Table XII-B; and for all Castes, Tribes and Races in Table XIV. Further more, by virtue of the special information provided for in the columns of the Mysore schedule, we have tabulated age at first marriage and number of cases of Second and subsequent remarriages and age at widowhood in three Tables which, to distinguish them from the Imperial Series, we have specially designated Table A, Enclosure to Table A and Table B respectively.

Of these three sets of statistics, those contained in Tables VIII-A, XII-B and XIV, will be considered more fully later on. Here we shall concern ourselves with Table VII and Census Tables A and B.

2. *Explanation of Subsidiary Tables on Civil Condition.*—The proportionate statistics deduced from Table VII, are exhibited in the annexed Subsidiary Tables as explained below. Each of the Subsidiary Tables shows the proportions, first, for the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, second, for the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station and third, for the Eastern and Western Divisions separately :—

- Subsidiary Table IX shows the distribution of 10,000 of each sex by seventeen age periods and Civil Condition.
- Subsidiary Table X shows the distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Civil Condition and four selected main age periods, viz., 0-10, 10-15, 15-40 and 40 and over.
- Subsidiary Table XI shows the same statistics, as Subsidiary Table X, for the three Censuses and by Religions separately.
- Subsidiary Table XII shows the distribution by the four aforesaid main age periods of 10,000 of each Civil Condition.
- Subsidiary Table XIII shows the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each age period for each sex.
- Subsidiary Table XIV shows the proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition for Religions and Natural Divisions.
- Subsidiary Table XV shows the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each sex for Natural Divisions.
- Subsidiary Table XVI (a) shows the proportion of wives to husbands for Religions and Natural Divisions.
- Subsidiary Table XVI (b) shows the proportion of unmarried males to unmarried females by Religions and Natural Divisions.
- Subsidiary Table XVI (c) shows the proportion of widowed males to widowed females by Religions and Natural Divisions.

3. *The Civil and Military Station to be regarded separately from the Province.*—As the Civil Condition statistics available for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are only those contained in Table VII, Part B, while all the other Tables mentioned in para 1, are for the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station, it is necessary to deal with the two tracts separately. We shall first take up the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station and proceed to review the statistics in the following paragraphs.

4. *Distribution of population by Civil Condition by Districts.*—The subjoined statement shows how one thousand persons of each sex in the several Districts are distributed by Civil Condition.

Districts	Males				Females			
	Total	U.	M.	W.	Total	U.	M.	W.
Mysore City ...	1,000	519	406	75	1,000	361	414	225
Mysore District ...	1,000	555	409	36	1,000	389	423	188
Bangalore City ...	1,000	509	423	68	1,000	359	430	211
Bangalore District ...	1,000	531	418	51	1,000	378	435	187
Kolar Gold Fields ...	1,000	523	455	22	1,000	417	485	98
Kolar District ...	1,000	536	403	61	1,000	336	459	205
Tumkur District ...	1,000	547	386	67	1,000	394	405	201
Chitaldrug District ..	1,000	571	377	52	1,000	429	398	173
Eastern Division ...	1,000	547	402	51	1,000	384	425	191
Hasan District ...	1,000	583	372	45	1,000	428	381	191
Kadur District ...	1,000	570	380	50	1,000	423	385	192
Shimoga District ..	1,000	572	364	64	1,000	404	381	215
Western Division ...	1,000	576	371	53	1,000	418	382	200
Total Province ...	1,000	554	394	52	1,000	392	414	194

From the above, it will be seen that the Eastern Division contains a smaller proportion of the unmarried of either sex and a larger proportion of the married than the Western Division. The Western Division contains more of the widowed of both sexes proportionately than the Eastern.

5. Going into the details by Districts, the two metropolitan Cities are conspicuous in the number of the widowed population of the two sexes; and in this respect they are followed by Tumkur, Shimoga and Kolar in all of which, over 6 per cent of the male population and over 26 per cent of the female population are in widowed condition. Passing over the Kolar Gold Fields as a City with a special feature, Mysore District contains the least proportion (3·6 per cent) of widowers, and Chitaldrug the least proportion 17·3 per cent of widows.

The married condition is found in every one of the Districts of the Eastern Division, except Chitaldrug (and also Tumkur in respect of male population) to the extent of more than 40 per cent of the population of either sex, and in the Districts above excepted, as also in the three Districts of the Western Division the percentage is slightly less in both sexes.

The aspect with reference to the unmarried is naturally reversed, the Districts of the Western Division exhibiting more in this condition than those of the Eastern Division with the exception of Chitaldrug which, in respect of the Civil Condition of its population, partakes of the features of the Western Division.

6. *By Religions.*—Next examining the Civil Condition of population by Religions, one thousand persons of each religion stand distributed as hereunder:—

Religions	Males				Females			
	Total	U.	M.	W.	Total	U.	M.	W.
Hindus	1,000	553	394	53	1,000	389	414	197
Mussalmans	1,000	576	387	37	1,000	428	411	161
Native Christians	1,000	590	376	34	1,000	481	387	132
Jains	1,000	563	360	77	1,000	340	399	261
Animists	1,000	576	380	44	1,000	445	421	134
All Religions	1,000	554	394	52	1,000	392	414	194

It will be seen from the above statement that the Christians possess the highest proportion of the unmarried and the least proportion of the widowed in both sexes. Next comes the Animist and then the Mussalman with less proportions of the unmarried and higher proportions of the widowed. The Jains possess a higher proportion of the bachelors than the Hindus, but amongst them, spinsters are fewest and widowers and widows most numerous proportionately.

7. *Causes of Variation.*—The question naturally arises what these variations are due to. One great cause is to be found in the varying customs of the several communities in the way of early or late marriages, and of the prohibition or toleration of remarriages of widows. Another cause may be found in the age constitution of the two sexes in the several communities; and there is a third factor, *viz.*, the proportion of the sexes in the marriageable ages. Of these, the last two are even more important than the first, tending as they do at times, to modify the traditional customs of the communities in the matter of marriages.

8. The following Statement exhibits the age constitution of the sexes among the followers of the several religions:—

Religion	Males				Proportion of bachelors to total male population	Females				Proportion of spinsters to total female population
	Distribution by age					Distribution by age				
	Total	0-25	25-30	30 and over		Total	0-15	15-20	20 and over	
Hindu	1,000	547	75	378	553	1,000	393	68	539	389
Mussalman	1,000	569	75	356	576	1,000	427	75	498	426
Christian	1,000	553	91	356	590	1,000	438	71	491	481
Jain	1,000	524	89	387	563	1,000	375	82	543	340
Animist	1,000	572	66	362	576	1,000	440	67	493	445
Total all Religions...	1,000	548	75	377	554	1,000	396	68	536	392

As females mature earlier than males, different sets of age periods have been taken for purposes of the above table; and the proportion of the unmarried in either sex has been exhibited for ready reference. The statement shows how closely the Civil Condition is connected with age constitution, the more youthful population possessing a greater proportion of the unmarried. For example, in the case of the Hindus, the Mussalmans and the Animists, the proportions of the unmarried though varying, do all approach the proportions of the respective populations under the age of 25 in respect of the male and of 15 in respect of the female. The Christians and the Jains exhibit certain exceptional features; among them the proportion of bachelors is much higher than the proportion of male population under the age of 25, but is below the proportion under 30. On the other hand, the spinsters among the Jains are fewest proportionately, being much below the strength of the female population under the age of 15; while among the Christian, the proportion of unmarried females lies between the proportions of the population of the sex "under 15" and "under 20." Viewing, however, the Civil Condition in relation to the proportion of the sexes in marriageable ages in the several communities, one is led to infer that the foregoing exceptional features among the Jains and the Christians are partly the result of *necessity*. For, analysing the proportion of the sexes between the ages 15-40, it will be seen from the subjoined statement that the Jains possess a very low ratio of female population and the Christians a still lower ratio thereof, as compared with the other religionists. It is likely that the paucity of females in these communities is a cause necessitating a large ratio of bachelors:—

					Number of females to 1,000 males between the ages 15-40.
Hindu	...	...	...	...	980
Mussalman	...	...	...	...	875
Christian	...	...	...	...	755
Jain	...	...	...	...	844
Animist	...	...	...	...	987
Total Population	...	...	...	...	972

9. Again turning to Subsidiary Table V, it is remarkable that the Jains exhibit the highest ratio of female population in the infantile ages below five. Apparently among them, female births far exceed male births, and apprehending a scarcity of boys and bound down by endogamy, the parents are naturally anxious to get their girls married as early as possible for fear of missing suitable bridegrooms; and hence the low proportion of spinsters in the community.

The Christian on the other hand, does not look upon the marriage of his females as compulsory and having greater freedom in the selection of husbands, a large proportion of spinsters is comparatively of little concern to him.

10. For an explanation of the varying proportions in the widowed population exhibited by the followers of the several religions, we must turn to the customs of each in the matter of the remarriage of their widows. In all classes, widowers are allowed to remarry and most of them do so. But the case of widows, as is well known, is otherwise. In several castes of Hindus and Jains, they are not allowed to remarry and consequently, they go on accumulating in numbers and form a pretty large proportion of the female population. Among the Mussalmans, the Christians and the Animists, though widows are permitted to remarry, many do not avail themselves of the privilege, either from choice or force of circumstances, and even in these communities, the widows form no small proportion of the population.

11. *Relationship between Age and Civil Condition.*—The next and a very important aspect of the subject under discussion is the relationship between Age and Civil Condition, and this relationship may be exhibited in two ways.

- (i) Distribution of population under each Civil Condition by Age.
- (ii) Distribution of population of each Age by Civil Condition.

Statements containing the abovedistributions have been compiled for the several Districts, Religions and for a few castes selected as being socially or numerically important in the Province.

Besides these statements, we have for Mysore as already stated two special Census Tables designated A and B, which are at once interesting and instructive to the student of Ethnology. Table A exhibits not only the precise ages, (grouped in quinquennial periods as in Imperial Table VII) at which the married persons of the two sexes in the several castes first entered into that condition, but also the number of those married for the first, second and subsequent time. As an enclosure to this Table, has been compiled a statement showing the number of polygamous men in each caste with more than one wife living. Of polyandrous women, there are none in the Province. The other Table B shows the ages at which the widowed of each sex in the several castes were bereft of their spouses. These two special Tables show precisely what castes marry early, to what extent the early marriages are attended with premature widowhood, and in what castes remarriage of widows is sanctioned or tolerated -- matters regarding which there has been much theorizing by Census writers on no further data than the statistics of present Civil Condition contained in Tables VII and XIV and worked out in the two ways above explained.

12. *Distribution of Civil Condition by age.*—It has been already explained how the male population is distributed into 55.4 per cent unmarried, 39.4 per cent married, and 5.2 per cent widowed; and the female population into 39.2 per cent unmarried, 41.4 per cent married and 19.4 per cent widowed, and how the proportions vary in the several Districts and Divisions. The age distribution of those under the different Civil Conditions may now be discussed and in doing so, it should be noted that so far as the Civil Conditions are connected with age, the actual figures necessarily share the inaccuracies of the record of age such as they may be.

13. *Distribution of Civil Conditions by age: by Districts.*—Appended Statement marked A shows the distribution by Age and Civil Condition of one thousand persons of each sex in the several Districts.

First, referring to the figures against the Province as a whole, they are as follows :—

Males—			Unmarried	Married	Widowed
0-15	...	..	401	3	...
15-20	...	..	68	11	...
20-40	...	...	77	198	11
40 & over	...	...	8	182	41
Total			554	394	52
Females—					
0-12	...	..	321	10	...
12-15	...	...	42	21	1
15-20	...	...	15	51	2
20-40	...	...	11	235	48
40 & over	...	...	3	97	143
Total			392	414	194

From the above it will be seen that among males 85 out of 551 bachelors, or about 14 per cent, are above the age of 20; while in the married condition only 14 out of 394, or a little over 3 per cent, are below that age, and a majority of these latter are those who have been only betrothed and would in English statistics, have been returned as unmarried. The widowed condition first manifests itself above the age of 20, and over 80 per cent of those in that condition are above the age of 40.

Among the female population, 29 out of 392 spinsters or a little over 7 per cent are above the age of 15; while in the married condition only 31 out of 414 or a little less than 8 per cent are below the age of 15, which in India may be taken as the proper age for their marriage. The widowed condition is exhibited much earlier than in the case of males, one out of 194 being of the ages 12-15, and two of the ages 15-20. But the majority of the widows to the extent of 73 per cent are above the age of 40.

14. The Details by Districts are best studied on the statement itself, and it will be sufficient here to draw attention to the following prominent features bearing upon early marriages and premature widowhood:—

- (1) Bangalore District contains the highest ratio of young married males under the age of 20, and Tumkur the highest ratio of young wives below the age of 15, while Hassan contains the least ratio of both.
- (2) Widowers under the age of 20 are nowhere noticeable except in Bangalore City where one out of 68 appears under the period 15-20; of young widows below the age of 20, Bangalore City possesses the highest ratio to the extent of eight in every one thousand persons, and the Districts of Mysore and Hassan contain the least ratio.

15. *Distribution of Civil Conditions by Age; By Religions.*—A appended Statement marked B shows the distribution religionwar of one thousand persons in each civil condition by age periods; and Statement C shows the distribution of thousand persons of each sex by civil condition and age.

The former illustrates the age constitution of the unmarried, married and widowed of the two sexes in each religion separately, while the latter having a common radix for all the religions, is suited for purposes of comparison.

Referring to the former, it is noteworthy that over 80 per cent of bachelors are below the age of 15 in every religion, except the Jain in which aged bachelors are more numerous proportionately, 22·7 per cent of bachelors being above the age of 20, and 3·7 per cent above the age of 40. Bachelors above the age of 40 are fewest in the Native Christian community.

Of young married males under the age of 20, the Hindu possesses the highest ratio which is but 3·4 per cent of the married male population in the religion. This percentage cannot be considered much, considering the repute that the community bears for early marriage. 61·8 per cent of married males in the Native Christian community and over 50 per cent in the other religions are between the ages of 20 and 40, and married men of over 40 are fewest in the Native Christian community. Of widowed males, it is remarkable that the Native Christian possesses the highest ratio in the periods embracing youth and manhood. 36 per cent of the widowers in the community are below the age of 40; and it is no less noteworthy that even the Mussalman community where polygamy is permitted, over 25 per cent of widowers are below the age of 40, while the proportion of such widowers is much less among other religionists.

Spinsters above the age of 20 are very few in all the communities, the highest ratio exhibited by the Native Christian community being 4 per cent, and even above the age of 15, the proportion of spinsters is not much; the highest proportion is 9·9 per cent in the Christian community, and the least is 1·7 per cent in the Jain community. Of married females, only 7·6 per cent are below the age of 15 and 12·3 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 20, so that a fifth of the married female population are below the age of 20. The percentage is much higher in the Jain community where 11·7 per cent of married females are below the age of 15, and 16·8 per cent are between 15-20; and married females below the age of 20 are proportionately fewest in the Native Christian community among whom two-thirds of married females are between the ages of 20 and 40. Lastly turning to the widowed females, over 73 per cent of them are above the age of 40. It is a regrettable feature of the Jain community that one per cent of their widows is below the age of 15, and it is remarkable that, next to the Jains, the Mussalmans possess the highest ratio of girl widows. Widows between the ages of 15 and 40, are most numerous in the Christian community. Roughly speaking, among the Christians and the Jains one in every three widows is below the age of 40, while the proportion in the other religions is one in every four. Even in respect of widowers, one, in every three Christian widowers is below the age of 40. This high ratio of the widowed population of both sexes in the reproductive period exhibited by the community, suggests that either mortality among the married is heavy or that many persons of both sexes losing their mates, do not avail themselves of the privilege of remarriage.

16. Next taking up Statement C above mentioned, there is not much more to say, except to draw attention to certain features more clearly exhibited therein than in the Statement B discussed above. They are:—

- i. Aged unmarried and juvenile married are most numerous among Jains, and this, coupled with the least ratio of spinsters in that community,

- corroborates the inference suggested in para 8 above, that the celibacy of a large portion of the population is due chiefly to the very low ratio of females in the community.

- ii. In the female sex, old spinsters above the age of 40 are very few in all the communities, the highest ratio being four in a population of 1,000 among Christians, and the Jain has not got one spinster of such advanced age in a population of 1,000 females. The proportion of three in one thousand among Hindus, with whom marriage of females is compulsory and universal, is chiefly accounted for by the females of the Natuva class and others of questionable morals who have returned themselves as unmarried.
- iii. Mussalmans, Christians and Animists are not free from the practice of early marriage, as among them there are respectively 6.3 and 8 married girls under the age of 12 in a population of one thousand females, and the Mussalman has also one widow of that tender age.
- iv. Premature widowhood is most prevalent in the Jain community, where 8 out of one thousand females are widows aged under 20; the Hindus and the Mussalmans have 3 each; and the Native Christian and the Animist 2 each of such young widows in a similar population.

17. *Distribution of Age by Civil Condition.*—Having discussed the age distribution of the unmarried, the married and the widowed population, the other aspect of the relationship between Age and Civil Condition, viz., the distribution of population at each age period by Civil Condition, may now be taken up for review.

18. (a) *Males.*—Appended Statements marked D, E and F show the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 males in each of the age periods prescribed for Imperial Table XIV in the several Districts, Religions and a few castes selected on account of their numerical importance.

Perusing Statement D relating to the population of the several Districts, it will be seen that all the males under the age of 5 are bachelors with two small exceptions in Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, where one infant boy in a population of 10,000 figures as married.

Between the ages of 5-12, 24 in 10,000 males are counted in the married ranks. Such boy husbands figure in all the Districts except Kolar Gold Fields, in all the religions except the Jains and in all the twelve selected castes.

Of the Districts, Bangalore possesses the highest ratio with 81 in a population of 10,000 followed by Chitaldrug with 46, Kolar with 32 and Tumkur with 22 in a similar population, while in Hassan only one in 10,000 between the ages 5 and 12 appears as married. Viewing by religions, it is remarkable that the Mussalman community has the highest ratio of 28 in 10,000 of young husbands between the ages of 5 and 12, while in the Hindu community only 24 in 10,000 are married. Even the Animists go in for early marriages, and the Native Christians are not altogether free from the practice. Examining the figures relating to the selected castes, the Komati leads with 52 married boys in a population of 10,000, and next comes Beda with 34 such young married, while the Brahmin, who is believed to be the pioneer of the custom, has only 27, and the Kshatriya, the second in the social scale, has but 26 married boys in a population of 10,000. The Kuruba has the same proportion of married boys as the Brahmin, the Vakkaliga has 24, the Lingayet 22, Panchala 19, Holeya 18 and Tigala 15 boy husbands in a population of 10,000 each.

Taking the period 12-15, out of 10,000 boys in the whole Province, 277 are married and three are widowed. In this period as in the previous one, the Districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar show the highest proportion of married to the extent of 7.8, 4, 2.5 and 3.9 per cent respectively, and Hassan the least proportion to the extent of 0.6 per cent of the male population aged between 12 and 15. But the widowers of this age are most numerous in Mysore City where 8 in 10,000 males are in that condition; Bangalore and Kolar have seven each; Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga three each, and Kadur one of such widowers, while Hassan, Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore City are altogether free from them. The statement by religion shows that 2.8 per cent of the Hindu, 2.2 per cent of the Mussalman and 2.3 of the Animist boys between the ages of 12 and 15 are married, while the proportion of such young married is not even one

per cent in the Jain and the Christian communities. Ten out of 10,000 Mussalman males between the ages of 12 and 15 are widowers, and three in a similar population of Hindus and Animists are in that condition. The Jains and the Christians do not possess such juvenile widowers. The figures by castes show that boys between the ages of 12 and 15, are married most among the Komatis where 6·8 of such boys figure as married. Next comes the Brahmin with 4·6 per cent, and then the Kshatriya, the Panchala, the Beda and the Ganiga each with over three per cent, and last comes the Holaya with 1·8 per cent of the married boys in the male population between the ages of 12 and 15.

Taking the aforesaid three periods together, it will be seen that of the population of male youths below the age of 15, seven in every 1,000 are married, while the remaining 993 are bachelors. Instances of such early marriage of boys are noticeable in all the Districts, Religions and Castes, and are most prominent in the Districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug among the Hindus, Mussalmans and Animists, and in the Komati and Brahman communities. On the other hand, early widowhood is not appreciable when the statistics are viewed by Districts separately, but viewing them separately by Religions for the Districts together, two Mussalmans and one Hindu in a respective population of 10,000 males, figure as widowers, and the statement by Castes exhibits youthful widowers, in the Kshatriya community to the number of two in a population of 10,000, and among Holayas, Komatis, Kurubas and Panchalas to the number of one each in a similar population.

After the age of 15, the ranks of the married and the widowed naturally increase, and those of bachelors decrease. Between the ages of 15 and 20, 13·3 per cent of the population are married, and 0·2 per cent are widowers; between 20 and 40, 69 per cent are married and 3·7 per cent are widowers; and in the last period of 40 and over, only 3·6 per cent are bachelors, while 78·7 per cent are married and the remaining 17·7 per cent are widowers. The percentages slightly vary when viewed separately by Districts, Religions and Castes. Of the Districts, Shimoga shows the highest ratio of bachelors, and Tumkur the highest ratio of widowers above the age of 40. The Jains possess the highest ratio alike of bachelors (8·2 per cent) and of widowers (25·5 per cent) in the population above the age of 40, and a similar feature is noticeable in respect of the Komatis and next to them the Brahmins.

19. (b) *Females*.—The Civil Condition of the female sex is a more interesting study. Appended Statements marked G, H and I show the civil conditions of 10,000 females of each age period in the several Districts, Religions and castes respectively. Taking the population of the Province as a whole, of female infants under the age of 5, six in every 10,000 are married; the proportion is eight in 10,000 in respect of the female population of the Eastern Division only, while the Western Division is altogether free from infant wives. Going into the details by Districts, Chitaldrug District shows 19 wives, Tumkur 16, Bangalore 15, Mysore and Shimoga 1 each in a population of 10,000 infants, and, what is worse, Tumkur has actually 1 infant widow in a similar population. The statement by religion shows the Animist as most addicted to the practice of infant marriage, 17 out of 10,000 infants being wives, while the Hindu possesses 6, and the Mussalman 2 of such young wives. And going into the details of the Hindu by caste, the Komati is conspicuous with 41 married infants in every 10,000, and the Kuruba has 13, and the Lingayet 11, while the Brahmin has but one married wife in a population of 10,000 infants. In the next period of 5-12 the population as a whole, exhibits 505 married and 9 widowed in a population of 10,000 girls.

Here Kolar District leads with nearly 9 per cent of the girls married. Over 6 per cent of the girl population of Tumkur District and over 5 per cent of the population in the Districts of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga are married, while in Hassan the percentage of such young wives is but 1·6. Girl widows are most numerous in the two Cities of Bangalore and Mysore where 43 and 23 respectively in a population of 10,000 girls are widows; and they are fewest in the Districts of Hassan and Kadur where only 2 in 10,000 girls are widowed.

Of the followers of the several Religions, the Jain has the greatest ratio (6·8 per cent) of married girls between the ages of 5 and 12, the Hindu has 5·2 per cent of the girls married, the Animist 3·5 per cent, the Mussalman 2·9 per cent and the Native

Christian 1·2 per cent, so that infant marriage is not confined to any religion in particular and is practised by all the religionists but only in varying degrees. Early widowhood also is noticeable in all the classes and most prominently among the Jains and the Mussalmans. Of the Hindus, the Brahmin takes the lead with the highest ratio (17 per cent) of married girls in this period, and he is followed by the Komati, who has adopted the Brahmanical customs in regard to the marriage of females before puberty. But of girl widows between the ages of 5 and 12, the Komati possesses the highest ratio of 52 in a population of 10,000 girls and all the other castes possess this unfortunate feature only in smaller degrees.

Taking the aforesaid two age periods together, out of 10,000 girls under 12 in the whole Province, 306 figure as married and 6 as widowed. Young wives of this age are most numerous (4·8 per cent) in Kolar District, and young widows in the two Cities of Bangalore and Mysore where, in a population of 10,000 girls, widows number 23 and 14 respectively. Nearly 10 per cent of the girl population among Brahmins, 9 per cent among Komatis, and 4 per cent among Panchalas and Digambara Jains are married, while 29 out of 10,000 Komati girls and 23 out of a like number of Jain girls are widows.

These features of early marriage and early widowhood are noticeable throughout, even the Native Christians possessing 81 married and 4 widowed girls in a population of 10,000 females under the age of 22.

Marriages of females above the age of 12, are very common in all places and communities. In castes like the Brahmin and the Komati in which all females must be married before they attain puberty, the marriages are over before the age of 15, and the small number shown as unmarried in the subsequent age periods are either mistakes of enumeration, or abstraction or wilful misrepresentations in respect of caste on the part of non-Brahmins calling themselves Brahmin. In the other castes the marriages of females are performed between the ages of 15 and 20, and very few remain unmarried after the age of 20; in the case of Natuva and other classes among whom professional prostitution prevails, a large proportion of the female population above 20, have returned themselves as unmarried. The widows increase even more rapidly than the married ranks; so much so that one in every 6 of the ages of 20-40 is a widow. The proportion is even higher in the Komati and the Jain communities, one in every five of the former and one in every four of the latter being widows. After the age of 40, every second female in almost every District, religion, and caste is a widow. The proportion is even higher (2:3) in certain castes and is least 47 per cent in the Tigala caste.

20. *Proportion of sexes in the three Civil Conditions.*—It may be interesting to discuss next the proportion of the sexes in each of the three civil conditions. Subsidiary Table XIV gives the proportion in details of Divisions, Religions and principal Age-periods. The figures relating to the population of the Province as a whole reduced to percentages are as follow :—

Religions	Spinsters to 100 Bachelors					Married Females to 100 married Males					Widows to 100 Widowers				
	All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40 and over	All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40 and over	All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40 and over
Hindus	69	100	66	17	41	104	3,403	1,112	135	52	367	3,900	2,196	462	341
Mussalmans	67	96	69	14	23	96	879	975	132	46	393	...	955	339	410
Christians	69	96	76	26	59	82	...	2,011	98	47	305	...	...	271	322
Jains	51	97	56	6	3	93	400	1,565	120	35	282	...	...	377	250
Animists	72	95	77	19	31	104	1,556	930	143	50	282	...	1,200	302	276
Total Population...	69	100	66	17	40	103	3,021	1,106	134	52	366	4,800	2,886	452	342

The spinsters are on the whole much fewer than bachelors; under the age of 10 their number is equal to that of bachelors; and between the ages of 10 and 15 there are two spinsters to 3 bachelors, and in the subsequent period of 15-40, when most of the females are found to be married, there is but one spinster to every 6 bachelors. Finally subsequent to the age of 40, the unmarried of both sexes are very few numerically, and owing to a greater fall in the number of bachelors, the proportion of the sexes remaining unmarried shows an increase, there being one spinster to every three bachelors.

21. The married females on the other hand, are slightly in excess of the married males; and in the earlier periods under the age of 15, the former by far outnumber the latter in the proportion of 30:1 under the age of 10, and 11:1 between the ages of 10 and 15. But in the next period of 15-40, when most of the males enter into the married condition, the proportion suddenly falls to 4:3, and above the age of 40 the number of married females are not even one-half of the number of the married males.

22. Lastly, in the widowed condition, there are on the whole more than three females to every male, and, as is the case in the married condition, the widows are far in excess of widowers under the age of 15.

These features which are noticeable in all the religions with slight variations, evidence nothing more than the oft repeated commonplaces, that females marry earlier than males, and that once widowed, they do not re-enter the married ranks as freely, as males do.

23. The proportion of wives to husbands is a feature which has often been misinterpreted in Census reviews. To construe any excess of wives over husbands in the married condition as the outcome of polygamous practices, and any low ratio of married females to married males as a result of monogamous habits, will be quite as fallacious as to regard a defect of females in the married condition as an indication of polyandry. To compare the married females of a certain age period with the number of married males of the same age period, is to ignore an essential feature of marriage characteristic of the Indian people, *viz.*, that the bridegroom should be older than the bride. The difference in age varies from 6 months to 20 years and even more, in extreme cases of late marriages, and the average for all classes taken together, may be put down at 10 years. In fact according to the special statistics compiled for the Province, the mean age at marriage of the male is 9 years more than that of the females. Bearing this difference in mind and comparing the married female population of a certain age period with the married male population of the period, ten years higher, the disparities now appearing in the proportion of the sexes in the married condition in Subsidiary Table XIV, as now compiled, will be reduced to natural or intelligible proportions. For instance, beginning with the age of 20, by which time almost all the females of all castes may be expected to be married, and comparing the numbers of married females of ages 0-20, 20-40, and 40 and over, with those of married males of ages 0-30, 30-50 and 50 and over respectively, the proportions come out as hereunder:—

Religion.	Number of females to 100 males.	Number of married females to 100 married males.			
		All ages.	0-20 F 0-30 M	20-40 F 30-50 M	40 and over F 50 and over M
Hindu ...	99	104	90	108	108
Mussalman ...	91	96	86	104	89
Christian ...	82	82	46	87	124
Jain ...	84	93	104	97	70
Animist ...	94	104	83	110	107
Total Population...	98	103	89	108	107

It will be of course too much to say, that the proportions in columns 3 to 6 in the foregoing Statement, represent the conditions exactly existing in the several communities; but they are certainly closer to the proportion of the sexes as a whole entered in column 2, and seem more natural than those exhibited in Subsidiary Table XIV. The variations are not very wide, relatively to the nature of the several communities, and are such as may fairly be attributed to the influence of migrations of married bread-winners, from and into the Province leaving their wives at home.

24. *Local Statistics.*—The discussions contained in the foregoing paragraphs, all relate to the statistics of the *present* age of the population in the several civil conditions. While the instances of early marriage and early widowhood thereby presented, are thus extremely limited, the inferences as to the prevalence of these conditions drawn from them, can only be presumptions more or less plausible. The true conditions are better exhibited by the special Census Tables A and B, which respectively show the actual age of the married at the time they were married, and the actual age of the widowed at the time they were widowed.

25. *Age at Marriage of Males and Females.*—Turning to Census Table A, the statistics at marriage compiled therein, are exhibited in the appended statements marked J, K and L in a compact form reduced to the radix of 10,000. First as regards males, taking the married population as a whole, 726 in every 10,000 or 7·2 per cent have been returned as having been married before the age of 15. This early marriage of boys is prevalent in all the Districts, and among the followers of all religions in varying degrees. On an average for the whole Province, 3, out of 10,000 married, have been married before they were 5 years old. The proportion of such early marriages is highest in Chitaldrug District, where there are 14 in 10,000; the Shimoga District comes next with 6 such in a similar population. Three out of 10,000 Hindu married males and 1 out of 10,000 Mussalman males, were infants aged under 5 when they were mated; and in the Hindu community, the temple servants of the Brahmin caste stand above all others with 213 such married; and next come the Panchala masons with 61, and Lingayet devotees and temple servants with 42 and 35, respectively, in every 10,000 married males. But taking the marriages of boys before the age of 15, it will be seen from the subjoined statement that they are most prevalent in the Districts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kolar, and are fewest among the residents of Bangalore City and Kadur District.

	Number in 10,000			
Mysore City	808
Mysore District	670
Bangalore City	298
Bangalore District	577
Kolar Gold Fields	711
Kolar District	963
Tumkur District	703
Chitaldrug District	1,003
Eastern Division	743
Hassan District	547
Kadur District	395
Shimoga District	1,013
Western Division	677
Province	726

The Hindus show the highest proportion of such early marriages to the extent of 7·5 per cent, and are followed by the Jains with 5·5 per cent; 4·6 per cent of the Mussalman and 4·1 per cent of the Animist and 1·7 per cent of the Christian

married, were youngsters below the age of 15 when they were mated. Of the Hindus, the Lingayet sub-division who by traditional occupation are devotees, and next to them the Brahmin sub-division who by traditional occupation are temple servants, go in most for early marriages, nearly 25 per cent of marriages among them having been celebrated when the bridegrooms were under the age of 15. Subsequent to the age of 15, marriages throughout increase up to the age of 30. In the majority of marriages, the bridegroom is between 20 and 30 years in all the communities, except Brahmins and Komatis among whom, the marriage of girls before puberty being compulsory, the majority of the bridegrooms are younger to better suit their mates. But it should be remarked that in these two castes, marriage is only a betrothal, while in the other castes consummation * soon takes place, if the bride happens to have matured as she generally is at the time.

26. Next as regards females, it is a well-known fact that they are married earlier than males. With reference to the marriage of this sex, the population may be divided into three groups—

- (1) Castes in which a nubile spinster will be subjected to social ostracism and excommunication.
- (2) Caste in which a nubile spinster may not be a disgrace or degradation to the family, but still will be subject of ugly talk. And
- (3) Castes where post-puberty marriages are the rule.

In the first of these three groups, girls are married generally between the ages of 8 and 12. There are also extreme cases on either side—infant marriages before the age of 8, and late marriages after the age of 12—, but all marriages are over before the girls attain their 15th year of age. Hence it is that we find that 95 per cent of married Brahmin females are returned as having been married between the ages of 5 and 15; and among Komatis also 87 per cent of the marriages have taken place when the girls were between 5 and 15 years old. In these castes, marriages of infants below the age of 5 are few, being but 209 and 104 respectively; and the returns also show that marriages to the number of 324 and 1,033 respectively in 10,000 have been celebrated after the age of 15. It is difficult to accept these last facts; they are probably mistakes of enumeration or abstraction or misrepresentations of caste designations.

Almost all the other Hindu castes belong to the second group and among them, females are married generally between the ages of 10 and 20. Marriages before the age of 10 are also common, but very few remain unmarried after the age of 20. The statistics show that from 9 to 16 per cent of the married in these castes became brides before their 10th year, and from 1 to 10 per cent thereof after the 20th year.

To the third group belong other religionists, and their females generally marry after the 15th year; but very few remain unmarried after the 30th year, except among the Animistic Lambanis and Iraligas, among whom more than 7 and 14 per cent respectively of the brides were above 30. Early marriages are common among these classes also.

27. The returns by the Districts are the result of the customs of the castes inhabiting them; but these customs are also subject to local influences. In the case of the first group of castes in which all girls must be married before puberty, the local peculiarity may consist only in a greater or less proportion of infant marriages. In the second and third groups of castes, the age of marriage may be a few years earlier or later in one place than in another, and a nubile spinster in the former group may not be an object of positive criticism as much in one place as in another.

There is lastly the influence of climate, food and style of living, which vary locally and affect the age of marriage by hastening or retarding puberty of girls. It is a well-known physiological fact that, other conditions being equal, a hot climate favors early puberty, while cold retards it; and that a life of indolence and

* Not sooner than three months, owing to a superstitious belief that a child should not be born within a year of the marriage.

luxury leads to early maturity, while hard work and plain living tone down the system to more natural conditions. Hence it is that the proportions of marriages, celebrated at the various age periods, vary in the several Districts. How far these variations are due to each of the influences above explained is a subject beyond the scope of this Report. The statement marked J (above referred to) showing the ages at which the married females of the several Districts were first mated, may be found to be interesting.

28. *Infant marriage.*—The statistics of infant marriages, however, call for special treatment. These marriages which are peculiar to India, will probably not receive so much attention and adverse criticism, but for the disastrous consequences which they sometimes entail, by the death of the boy husband, on the surviving infant widow whom certain castes consign to life-long misery by prohibiting their remarriage.

Several theories have been propounded as to the origin and object of pre-nubile marriages in general. It is indeed difficult to say what conditions and purposes Manu and other Smriti-writers had in view, when they drew up the Code of Dharma Sastras for the guidance of the Hindus. Unfortunately or otherwise, the Hindu law-givers were not used to prefacing their Code with a "Statement of Objects and Reasons," but were content with issuing their final edicts, confident of their being implicitly accepted and obeyed by their followers. It may, however, be stated that, whatever might have been their object in prescribing pre-nubile marriages, it was probably neither the fear of abduction nor the ambition of hypergamy, as conjectured by some writers, nor can it be the want of confidence in the self-restraint of the female folk, as suggested by some other writers. For, if these were the considerations in view, pre-nubile marriages would have been made the law for all the castes, instead of only for the Brahmin, as it now is, according to the Sastras. The law-givers were as much concerned in the welfare of at least the Kshatriya and Vaisya communities, who were classed as Dwijas along with the Brahmin and had the same vedic rituals as the latter; and it would be unreasonable to assume that they had less confidence in the self-restraint of the Brahmin female. Indeed, if any such want of confidence had been the ruling motive, the remarriages of widows would not have been so rigidly prohibited in all the three principal castes, at the immense risk of the injunction being disobeyed.

29. As stated above, the injunction of the pre-nubile marriages applies only to the Brahmin; and it is not his fault, if the other castes imitate his customs and marry their daughters even earlier than the Brahmin. In fact, even in the case of the Brahmin, the prescribed marriageable age period of the girls begins at eight only corresponding with the age of "Upanayanam" (the investiture of the sacred thread) for boys; and marriages before that age find no support in the Sastras. The most extreme form of infant marriage under the age of five is a practice based entirely on worldly motives, altogether unconnected with any religious beliefs inculcated by the Sastras, such as promptly to secure a very eligible match which may otherwise be lost, to enable aged parents or relations to witness marriage settlements which, if put off, they might not be spared to see, and to combine two or more marriage ceremonies and thus save the unavoidable expense, which their separate celebrations would entail, and so forth. It is not that the parents are blind to the disasters of early widowhood, but with strong fatalistic beliefs they run the risk; and in this they are often helped by clever astrologers who match horoscopes, so that the widowhood feared in the one may be counteracted by the long life assured in the other. To minimise early widowhood to some extent, the Government have stepped in, and have during the decade under review enacted a penal Regulation prohibiting the marriages of girls under the age of 8 altogether, and of girls under 14 with men aged 50 or more. How far the objects of the Government have been fulfilled will be seen later on. It is perhaps too early to expect any perceptible results within such a short interval of less than a decade.

30. Turning to the statistics of marriages of female infants aged under five, it is seen that such cases figure in all Districts, Religions and Castes, so that they cannot be said to be peculiar to any community in particular. The degree to which the practice is carried on, of course, varies in different parts and among the various classes of the population. The following statement shows the number of females

married before the 5th year of age in every married population of 10,000 of that sex in the several Districts and Religions :—

Districts.	Number of married females under five in 10,000 married females.	Religion.	Number of married females under five in 10,000 married females.
Mysore City	39	Hindus	57
Mysore District	33		
Bangalore City	60		
Bangalore District	19	Mussalmans	23
Kolar Gold Fields	38	Christians	2
Kolar District	5		
Tumkur District	23	Jains	81
Chitaldrug District	308	Animists	23
Eastern Division	65	All Religions	54
Hassan District	14		
Kadur District	8		
Shimoga District	40		
Western Division	22		
Province	54		

From the above, it will be seen that the practice is most prevalent in the Chitaldrug District and least prevalent in the Kolar District and most prevalent among Jains and least among Christians. The Hindus also stand above the average for the Province in the proportion of the infantile marriages, while the Mussalmans and the Animists stand on a par with each other, with half the proportion obtaining among their Hindu brethren. In Chitaldrug where more than 3 per cent of the married were mated before their fifth year, a most peculiar practice is reported as having been in vogue prior to the passing of the Regulation for the Prevention of Infant Marriage, and it is thus described by Mr. V. N. Narasimmiengar, in Mysore Census Report for 1891 :—" Child-widows from the first to the fourth year are shown amongst the 'other Hindus,' due, it is said, to a custom prevailing among certain subdivisions of the Vakkaliga class by which children of near relations are betrothed to one another within a few months of their birth and the *Tali*, emblematical of the marriage bond, is tied to the cradle of the infant girl. Casualties amongst boys so bound, are not infrequent, and are fruitful of infant widows who may, however, amongst certain communities espouse a second husband in subsequent years."

The Vakkaliga custom referred to above, or something akin to it, is to be found in the other castes also. Examining the statistics of infant marriages by caste, it will be seen that the Panchala sub-castes who are masons by traditional occupations, stand above all others with 13·5 per cent of their wives married before the fifth year of age, and next come their Jalagar brethren. The devotee section of the Lingayet community and Blacksmiths among Panchalas, also go in largely for infant marriages, even in a greater degree than the Temple servants of the Brahmin caste. The Vakkaligas with whom the cradle marriage is associated by Mr. V. N. Narasimmiengar, possess only 72 infant brides in a population of 10,000 married females.

31. *Polygamy*.—The statistics of Polygamy next claim attention. Polygamy exists in Mysore to some extent, but there is no reason to believe that wives are at all concealed from the Census enumerator. But to say that the arithmetical excess of married males over married females, represents the extent of polygamy, would be a great mistake, quite as great as it would be to put down any deficit of married females to polyandry. In the first place, a portion of the difference is attributable to the absence of the husband or wife, as the case may be, at some place beyond the country of the Census. In the second place, some portion of the excess of the married females over married males must be put down to the tendency on the part of females to describe themselves as wives when the bond is less durable, noticeable in India generally and among the lower classes in Mysore, among whom

there is a form of union in vogue by which cast-off or widowed females attach themselves to paramours, with legitimate wives, under the designation of "Kuduvalli" which is nothing better than licensed concubinage. But still, there is no denying that polygamy exists in India. It is allowed in all classes except the Christians; but under restrictions which render it rare. Among the higher castes of the Hindus, a second wife is permitted, not as a luxury, at the mere caprice of the husband, but only when the already existing wife proves barren, or is possessed with some loathsome incurable disease, or is guilty of immoral conduct. In all cases the husband takes a second wife and figures as a case of polygamy, in the Census statistics. How much polygamy is discouraged though sanctioned among the Brahmins may be judged from the fact that the first wife alone, except when cast off for immoral conduct, is entitled to join the husband in religious ceremonies and that the second or subsequent wife has no status here unless with the acquiescence and consent of the first wife.

The extent to which polygamy exists in the several communities can be gauged only from actual statistics of persons with plural wives. Such statistics have been collected this time and compiled as Enclosure to Census Table A in details of Districts and Castes. According to actual enumeration, out of 1,083,327 married males 19,366 have more wives than one, or in other words, 18 in every 1,000 married are polygamists. The subjoined statement shows the number of polygamists in the several Religions, Districts and Cities.

District-Religion	Number of married males	Number of married females	Number of males with plural wives	Number of married females to 1,000 married males	Number of polygamists to 1,000 married males
I. By Districts—					
Mysore City ...	13,924	14,004	137	1,005.7	9.8
Mysore District ...	248,109	262,244	4,795	1,056.9	19.3
Bangalore City ...	15,221	14,403	131	946.2	8.6
Bangalore District ..	150,951	156,192	2,533	1,034.7	16.7
Kolar Gold Fields ...	10,231	7,625	94	745.2	9.1
Kolar District ...	139,067	156,020	2,573	1,121.9	18.5
Tumkur District...	131,878	136,324	1,978	1,033.7	14.2
Chitaldurg District ...	95,714	97,471	1,544	1,018.3	16.1
Eastern Division...	805,095	844,283	13,785	1,048.6	17.1
Hassan District ...	105,293	108,994	2,419	1,035.1	22.9
Kadur District ...	72,168	66,321	1,744	918.7	24.1
Shimoga District ...	100,771	96,932	1,418	961.9	14.0
Western Division ...	278,232	272,247	5,581	978.4	20.0
Province ...	1,083,327	1,116,530	19,366	1,030.6	17.8
II. Religions—					
Hindus ...	1,002,246	1,038,199	17,760	1,036	17.7
Mussalmans ..	54,392	52,440	1,079	964	19.8
Christians ...	7,031	5,776	14	822	1.9
Jains ...	2,657	2,472	29	930	10.9
Animists ...	16,979	17,629	484	1,037	28.5

A comparison of the figures in columns 5 and 6, will show how far actual facts differ from inferences such as are now drawn in regard to the practice of polygamy from the proportion of the sexes in the married condition; and it will also be seen from the foregoing statement that polygamy is most prevalent in the Districts of Kadur and Hassan. The Districts of Mysore and Kolar also show higher proportions of this class, than the average for the Province. Plurality of wives is smallest in the three Cities. Turning to the details by religions and by castes, as shown in appended Statement marked M, it will be seen that polygamy prevails in the highest degree among Animists and next to them the Mussalmans, while among the Hindus the laboring and the agricultural classes such as the Vaddars, Idigas, Vakkaligas and the Kurubas residing in the rural tracts, show such examples in large numbers, while the Brahmins, Komatis, Darjis and Mudalis exhibit the least proportion of them. In the statement M above referred to, 14 Native Christians figure as polygamists with two wives each.

32. *Age at which widowed.*—Census Table B gives in details of Districts, Religions and Castes, the ages at which the widowed population of the two sexes lost their mates; and the figures thereof, have been reduced to proportions in the appended Statements marked N, O and P.

First referring to the male population of the Province, out of 10,000 widowers, one was an infant less than five years old when he lost his wife, who must have been a smaller infant than himself; 10 were between the ages of 5 and 10; 56 were between 10 and 15, and 209 between 15 and 20; so that on the whole a little more than 3 per cent of widowers were youths below the age of 20 at the time the calamity of widowhood befell them. Over 49 per cent of the widowers lost their wives between the 20th and 40th year of their age, and the remaining 48 per cent, after the 40th year.

33. *Age at which widowed by Religions. Both sexes.*—The following statement shows the proportions by Religions:—

Religions.				Distribution of 1,000 widowers by age at which they were widowed.			
				0—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
Hindus	...	...	...	7	20	492	481
Mussalmans	...	...	...	5	33	457	505
Christians	...	...	...	6	35	551	408
Jains	...	...	...	6	16	558	420
Animists	...	...	...	6	19	494	481
Total Population	...	...	...	7	21	491	481

Though the proportion of those widowed before the age of 15 is highest among the Hindus, the other religionists are not far behind them. Diving into details by castes, it will be seen that the Lingayet sub-castes who are devotees, the Panchala Jalagars (Goldsmiths' refuse collectors) and the Brahmin Temple servants have the highest proportion of such widowers. It is remarkable that the Mussalman Pathans and Moghuls also possess a very high ratio of boy widowers. Proceeding to the later periods, it is surprising that the bereavement during the reproductive period between the ages of 15 and 40 is most prevalent among the Christians. It is least among the Mussalmans, who, however, show a very high proportion (nearly equal to that of the Christians) of those widowed between the ages of 15 and 20. When it is remembered that the females of those communities generally marry after puberty and that the difference of age between husband and wife is not generally much, the latter sometimes being even the senior of the two, the high ratio of widowhood of males during the reproductive period strongly suggests that the risks to child-bearing women, are much greater in those communities than among the others.

34. *Discussions about Remarriage of both sexes.*—The widowhood of the male population is not as important a feature as that of the other sex; the widowers always remarry, unless precluded from doing so by considerations of advanced age; on the

other hand, the widows, in most castes, are denied the privilege even at the most tender age. That this prohibition of the remarriage of widows is not peculiar to India will be seen from the following extract from Westernmarck:—

“Nor is it in China considered proper for a widow to contract a second marriage, and in genteel families such an event rarely, if ever, occurs. Indeed, a lady of rank by contracting a second marriage, exposes herself to a penalty of eighty blows. Again the Arabs, according to Burckhardt, regard everything connected with the nuptials of a widow as ill-omened, and unworthy of the participation of generous and honorable men.”

“The South Slavonians, says Kranss, regard a widow's remarriage as an insult to her former consort; and a similar view prevailed in ancient Greece, according to Pausanius, and among the Romans. The early Christians also strongly disapproved of second marriages by persons of either sex, although St. Paul had peremptorily urged that the younger widows should marry. Indeed, the practice of second nuptials was branded with the name of a legal adultery, and the persons who were guilty of so scandalous an offence against Christian purity, were soon excluded from the honors and even from the alms of Church.”

But the prohibition against the remarriage of widows is perhaps nowhere so rigidly enforced as in India, where, “the bare mention of a second marriage for a woman would be considered the greatest of insults, and, if she married again, she would be hunted out of society, and no decent person would venture at any time to have the slightest intercourse with her.”

What the effect of the prohibition is on the social condition of the Hindus need not be discussed here. Much can be said on both sides—for and against the present state—and it would be inexpedient to enter into such controversial social questions in a report of Census statistics. The truly economical aspect of the problem consists in the exclusion of a large body of young widows of child-bearing ages from the reproductive ranks; but this exclusion has had no adverse effect on the advancement of the population, for as matters stand, the proportion of married males to the entire population, married to spouses selected entirely from the spinsters, is already higher than that in the European countries, and favorably compares with the numbers of males of marriageable ages to the entire population. And to admit the widows into the matrimonial market will only swell the stock of females beyond the needs of demand and might result in greater polygamies and even illegitimate connections.

35. *Proportions of widows in different age periods.*—Confining to statistics, it will be seen from appended Statement marked N, and already referred to, that, out of 10,000 widows enumerated in the Province, two were infants under the age of 5; 50 were between the ages 5 and 10 and 312 were between 10 and 15 when they lost their husbands; so that about 3·6 per cent of the widows incurred this misfortune before they were 15 years old.

Examining the figures of the latter periods, it will be seen that over 62 per cent of the widows had to leave the married ranks during the reproductive ages between 15 and 40, and 34 per cent lost their husbands after their fortieth year.

36. *Proportion of widows by Religions and Castes.*—The proportions by Religions are as follow:—

Religions	Distribution of 1,000 widows by age at which they were widowed.			
	0—10	10—15	15—40	40 and over
Hindus ...	5	32	623	340
Musalmaens ...	3	20	588	394
Christians ...	2	19	628	356
Jains ...	14	71	644	271
Animists ...	4	23	607	367
Total Population ...	5	31	622	342

Early widowhood before the age of 15, is at its highest among the Jains, where the ratio of such young widows (8·5 per cent) is more than twice that among the Hindus. Of those widowed between the years of 15 and 40, the Jains again possess the highest proportion. In the latter period, the Hindu and the Christian females stand on a par with 62·3 per cent each, and the Mussalman community exhibit the least ratio of 58·3 per cent. Looking at the details, the feature of early widowhood is noticeable in all the castes, even the Native Christians possessing 2 widowed before the age of 10, and 11 widowed between the ages of 10 and 15 in a population of one thousand widows. The proportion of those widowed early in life, is highest among the Lingayet devotees, the Panchala masons, the Brahmans, the Komatis, and the Jain Digambaras, all of whom marry their girls very early. Even the Animist Iraliga and Kuruba and the Mussalman Moghul exhibit pretty high ratios of early widowhood, of course, relatively to their reputed customs of late marriages of the female sex.

37. *Chances of widowhood in early marriages.*—It may not be uninteresting to investigate how far early widowhood follows in the wake of early marriage. Of course, the former cannot happen in the absence of the latter, but widowhood is not the necessary consequence of every marriage. Several couples, mated during infancy, have lived to a green old age; while others formed at mature ages have failed lamentably. It is this circumstance which has infused into the masses a firm faith in fatalistic doctrines, so much so that they are unable to see how they could be blamed for marrying their daughters even during infancy. But in a statistical point of view, the chances of early widowhood accruing from early marriages, are interesting to investigate. For purposes of investigation, “early” may be taken to mean the infantile period under the age of 10.

The total Female population of the Province consists of —

1,058,480	Unmarried,
1,116,530	Married,
522,888	Widowed.

The number of females who have undergone marriage is the sum of the married and the widowed or 1,639,418; of these latter, 2,755 equivalent to a proportion of 16 in ten thousand were widowed before the 10th year of their age. Analysing the ages of marriage, we find that 1,583 in ten thousand marriages take place before the brides are 10 years old, so that as against 1,583 girls married before the 10th year, 16 girls are widowed, and the chances of widowhood in these early marriages are therefore, in the proportion of 10 in one thousand marriages. In other words, 1 per cent of early marriages result in early widowhood. Appended statement marked Q shows the chances calculated in respect of the principal castes. The chances, of course, vary as they are dependent not only on the physical constitution of the several communities, but also on their means and mode of living.

38. *Remarriage of widows.*—Census Tables A and B incidentally furnish information as to the extent to which remarriage of widows prevails in the several castes. In columns 41 to 46 of Census Table A, are given the numbers married for the second, third and subsequent time, *i. e.*, the number remarried after a widowhood, and Census Table B gives the number of those remaining in the widowed condition. In these two we have the requisite data. The statistics about the males need not be gone into, as remarriage in their case is not prohibited, but on the other hand, is encouraged unless circumstances render it inexpedient in individual cases. It will be sufficient to analyse the figures relating to females. Taking the figures for the Province as a whole, it will be seen from Census Table A, that the total number of females married for the second and subsequent time, is 32,224 which may be taken as the number of widows remarried. According to Census Table B, 522,888 females remain in the widowed condition, so that 32,224 in a total of 555,112 widows or 5·8 per cent of widows have availed themselves of the privilege of remarriage. Such percentages have been calculated for the several Districts, Religions and Castes and are given in appended Statements marked R and S. It will be seen therefrom that among the Hindus, though several castes freely permit the remarriage of widows, the concession is taken advantage of but sparingly. The only castes that possess more than 10 per cent of such remarried widows are the Vaddas (13·5 per cent) and the Jogis (12 per cent) who socially are not very important. Even among Mussalmans and Animists, the remarriage of widows does not prevail to any great extent, the

highest proportion being 19 per cent among Labbes and 20 per cent among Koramas. The practice prevails only in a limited degree even among Native Christians, only 7 out of 100 widows having remarried. In short, apart from the prohibition or sanction of widow remarriage, the general inclination of, or the facility to the widowed females to re-enter the married ranks does not appear to be strong in any community. Even in England, according to Newsholme, "the proportion of widowed persons who remarry has steadily declined," the number of widows figuring as brides in one thousand marriages, having fallen from 100 in 1873-75 to 79 in 1891-95 and still further to 73 in 1896.

39. *Mean Age of Civil Conditions according to Table VII.*—Hereunder is a Statement of the mean age of the two sexes in each religion for each Civil Condition. The mean ages are calculated in the same way as for the general population :—

Religions.	Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu ...	25.4	26.7	12.0	8.2	39.8	31.2	50.2	46.0
Mussalman ...	24.5	24.5	11.7	7.7	40.3	31.0	49.3	49.4
Christian ..	23.8	22.9	12.7	9.4	37.9	31.8	45.7	45.6
Jain ..	27.5	26.3	14.9	7.4	39.8	27.9	49.4	46.4
Animist ...	24.2	23.7	11.0	7.9	40.2	31.5	49.7	49.0
All Religions ...	25.3	25.	11.9	8.2	39.9	31.2	50.2	48.0

It is one of the paradoxes of arithmetical averages that while the mean age of the male population as a whole is less than that of the female population, the males exhibit a larger mean age than the females in every one of the three civil conditions taken separately, the difference in favor of the former being 3.7 years in the case of the unmarried, 8.7 in the case of the married, and 2.2 in respect of the widowed population of the Province. These differences vary in the several religions, being greatest among the Jains in all the three civil conditions. Of the males, the Jain bachelors, the Mussalman married, and the Hindu widowers show the highest figures; while the Animistic bachelors and the Christian married and widowers show the smallest figures. Among females the mean age is greatest in the case of the unmarried and married Christians and the widowed Musalmans, and is least in the case of Jain spinsters and married women and Christian widows.

40. *Mean Age for each Civil Condition according to Tables A and B.*—The following Statement shows the mean ages at marriage and at widowhood calculated on the data of statistics compiled in Census Tables A and B respectively :—

Religions	Average age at marriage		Average age at widowhood		Average duration of married life	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hindus ...	22.9	14.0	40.0	35.0	17.1	21.0
Mussalmans ...	24.3	14.9	40.9	36.9	16.6	22.0
Christians ...	24.7	16.9	38.3	35.9	13.6	19.0
Jains ...	23.4	12.8	38.5	32.0	15.1	19.2
Animists ...	24.6	18.1	39.9	35.9	15.3	17.8
All Religions ...	23.0	14.1	40.0	35.1	17.0	21.0

It will be seen from the above, that on an average, the males marry after the 22nd and before the 25th year, and the females between the 12th and 18th year of age. The average age at widowhood ranges between 38.3 and 40.9 years in the case

of males and between 32 and 36·9 in the case of females. The Males marry and are widowed much later in life than the females. Examining the mean ages by religions, among males the Hindu is the earliest to marry which he does before the age of 23, and he is followed by the Jain, who marries only a few months later. The other three religionists marry after the 24th year, the Christians being the last to enter the married ranks at the age of 24·7. Among females, the Jains are married before the 13th year, the Hindus and the Musalmans between the ages of 14 and 15, the Christian at the age of 17, and the Animist at the age of 18.

Taking the mean ages at marriage and widowhood together, it will be seen that, though the Christians and Animists of both sexes marry much later in life than the followers of other religions, they are widowed at much earlier ages. Among the Hindus the Brahmin is distinguished for early marriages and the Komati very closely imitates him in this respect. The subjoined Statement of mean ages at marriage and widowhood of these two communities shows that they enjoy conjugal life much longer than the others who consider themselves blessed by the absence of early marriages:—

		Brahmin		Komati	
Age at Marriage	.. { Males	...	19·2	...	20·7
	.. { Females	...	10·2	...	11·2
Age at widowhood	... { Males	..	39·7	..	40·2
	... { Females	..	33·6	..	32·3
Duration of married life	... { Males	...	20·5	...	19·5
	... { Females	...	23·4	...	21·1

41. *Mean duration of Married Life.*—Mr. V. N. Narasimmiengar (at page 119 of the Census Report for 1891) takes the duration of married life as the difference between the mean age at which married and the mean age at which widowed. This duration is, it will be seen from the statement, 17 years in the case of males and 21 years in the case of females of the whole Province. It is longest among Hindu males and Mussalman females, and shortest among Christian males and Animist females. In thus calculating and comparing the mean duration of married life, it must be remembered, that the mean age at Marriage is that of the population only returned as married at the Census of 1901; while the mean age at widowhood is that of the persons who have been returned as widowed at the same Census; and in order that the difference between these two mean ages may represent the duration of married life, the mean age at marriage of the married population must be regarded as the standard age at which all marriages took place among the widowed population and that the mean duration of married life is the average duration of the married life of the latter.

42. *Variation in present Civil Condition compared.*—It now remains to compare the returns of Civil Condition of 1901 with those of the previous Census. The following Statement shows the variations in the number returned under each of the conditions since 1891:—

Percentage of variation, Increase or Decrease.

				Total all Religions	Hindu & Animist	Mussal- man	Christian	Jain	
Males	...	{	Unmarried ..	...	16	15	21	69	6
			Married ..	...	7	7	12	50	3
			Widowed ..	...	23	23	37	58	7
	Total			...	13	12	17	61	5
Females	...	{	Unmarried ...	...	21	20	26	81	2
			Married ...	...	8	8	12	55	3
			Widowed ...	...	2	2	2	38	—2
	Total			...	11	11	16	64	1

Of all the civil conditions, that of widowhood among males shows the greatest increase, and this is so in the case of all religions, except that the unmarried condition shows a larger proportion among the Christians, and the increases in married population are the least in all the communities. Among the females, on the other hand, the spinsters have increased the most and the widowed the least in all the religions except the Jain, where the married females have increased more than spinsters and the widows have gone below their strength in 1891.

43. *Variation in present Civil Condition compared by main age-periods.*—The subjoined Statement shows the variations in the Civil Conditions by main age-periods:—

Age	Male				Female			
	T	U	M	W	T	U	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—10	11·3	11·4	—66·6	—91·3	7·7	9·6	—60·3	—64·2
10—15	63·4	64·3	29·5	3·8	58·0	78·8	16·7	42·6
15—20	2·9	5·1	—9·4	3·8	—3·1	37·0	—11·1	4·1
20—30	—8·6	—7·8	—9·8	9·4	—9·0	19·2	—9·5	—15·4
30—40	7·0	2·9	6·8	19·9	11·4	—4·0	19·8	—7·7
40 & over	9·7	15·7	18·7	25·6	23·3	2·2	60·1	7·1
All Ages	13·0	16·4	7·5	23·6	11·9	21·0	8·9	2·3

It is satisfactory to note that, though among males the widowed have increased the most, the increase is but small in the earlier ages and it is much above the average only in the population aged 40 and over. The high increase in the population of aged widowers appears to be to a great extent the result of the restrictions imposed by the local Regulation in the matter of the remarriage of Hindus above the age of 50. For taking the widowers of such advanced ages, it will be seen from

No. of widowers aged 50 and over.—

1901 ... 80,508

1891 ... 61,961

1881 ... 50,536

Percentage of increase between.—

1891-1901 .. 29·9,

1881-1891 ... 22·6.

the figures in the margin that during the decade under review, their numbers have risen by 30 per cent, while the increase during the previous decade was only 23 per cent. True, the Regulation does not altogether prohibit aged widowers from marrying; it only lays down that their brides should be also somewhat advanced in age and be at least 14 years old. But, as in most communities the majority of girls are married before that

age,—and in fact the mean age at marriage of females is 14—the aged widowers have very little chances of securing wives aged more than 14, and the effect of the Regulation, therefore, is to preclude their marriage altogether.

44. *Variation in Present Civil Condition compared by three Censuses.*—The returns also present certain bright aspects. It is very satisfactory to observe that, besides the decrease in the widowed female population between the ages of 20 and 40, the married and the widowed of both sexes in the infantile ages under 10, are not so many as they were in 1891; a circumstance which might be looked upon as the wholesome effect of the Regulation prohibiting the marriages of infants, especially, when it is also seen from the subjoined statement of special statistics

that the proportions of those married and widowed during the earlier years of life have fallen much below what they were in 1891.

Age	Males				Females			
	Number married		Number widowed		Number married		Number widowed	
	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—5 ...	...	1	...	...	5	11	...	..
5—10 ...	7	8	1	2	153	184	5	7
10—15 ...	65	75	6	9	486	484	31	39
15—20 ...	239	250	21	25	264	257	64	81
20—40 ...	675	657	491	504	89	63	558	566
40 and over ...	14	9	481	460	3	1	342	307
All ages ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

45. *Variation in proportions of population under each Civil Condition by main age-periods.*—The variations in proportion of population under each civil condition are prohibited in different aspects in the subjoined three Statements marked 1, 2 and 3.

Statement 1.—Distribution by Civil Condition and main age-periods of 1,000 of each sex:—

Age	1901				1891				1881			
	Total	U	M	W	Total	U	M	W	Total	U	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Males—												
0—10 ...	270	270	...	...	274	274	...	...	229	228	1	...
10—15 ...	133	130	3	...	92	90	2	..	140	136	4	..
15—40 ...	366	146	209	11	415	166	238	11	441	184	235	22
40 and over ...	231	8	182	41	219	8	174	37	190	6	145	39
All ages ...	1,000	554	394	52	1,000	538	414	48	1,000	554	385	61
Females—												
0—10 ...	278	275	3	..	289	281	8	...	239	233	6	...
10—15 ..	118	88	29	1	83	55	27	1	127	92	33	2
15—40 ...	362	26	286	50	408	23	323	62	434	33	299	102
40 and over ...	242	3	96	143	220	4	67	149	200	3	50	147
All ages ...	1,000	392	414	194	1,000	363	425	212	1,000	361	388	251

Statement 2.—Distribution by age of 1,000 of each Civil Condition :—

Age	1901			1891			1881		
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Males—									
0—15 ...	723	7	...	676	6	1	656	12	3
15—40 ...	262	530	210	309	574	222	333	612	368
40 and over ...	5	463	790	15	420	777	11	376	629
All ages ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Females ...									
0—15 ...	926	76	5	926	82	4	902	101	10
15—40 ...	65	691	259	64	761	293	91	771	404
40 and over ...	9	233	736	10	157	703	7	128	586
All ages ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Statement 3.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each age :—

Age	1901				1891				1881			
	Total	U	M	W	Total	U	M	W	Total	U	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Males—												
0—15 ...	1,000	993	7	...	1,000	993	7	...	1,000	987	12	1
15—40 ...	1,000	398	572	30	1,000	402	573	25	1,000	417	532	51
40 and over ...	1,000	36	787	177	1,000	37	795	168	1,000	33	764	203
All ages ...	1,000	554	394	52	1,000	539	414	47	1,000	554	385	61
Females—												
0—15 ...	1,000	919	79	2	1,000	905	93	2	1,000	887	108	7
15—40 ...	1,000	71	790	139	1,000	57	791	152	1,000	76	690	234
40 and over ...	1,000	14	398	588	1,000	16	308	676	1,000	13	249	738
All ages ...	1,000	392	414	194	1,000	364	425	211	1,000	361	388	251

All the foregoing statements present the same features. Referring to the males, it is satisfactory to note that among juveniles under the age of 15, bachelors have been increasing, which signifies a postponement of the age of marriage among them. It is also satisfactory that widowers before the age of 40 are much fewer now than at the previous Censuses. Turning to the figures relating to the females, it will be seen that spinsters have been increasing in the population under the age of 15, which is also a most satisfactory feature; on the other hand, the ratio of married females which rose in the decade 1881-91 has now greatly fallen. The fall during the reproductive ages of 15 and 40 is not a cheerful prospect. The most satisfactory feature of all is that the ratio of widows have been steadily declining proportionately since 1881; there are now in a population of 1,000 females but 194 widows against 212 in 1891, and 251 in 1881; and what is even more pleasing than the above is that the widows of earlier ages of under 40, are now much fewer than what they were before.

46. *Special statistics of ages at first Marriage and at Widowhood.*—The statistics relating to marriage and widowhood also show, as explained in para 44 above, that the early marriages and early widowhood are now much fewer than in 1891; and in consequence the mean ages at marriage and widowhood have varied as hereunder :—

Religion	Age of marriage		Age of widowhood	
	Males 1901-1891	Females 1901-1891	Males 1901-1891	Females 1901-1891
Hindu	22.9 } 22.5	14.0 } 13.5	40.0 } 39.2	35.0 } 33.6
Animist	24.6 } 22.5	18.1 } 13.5	39.9 } 39.2	35.9 } 33.6
Mussalman	24.3 23.9	14.9 14.9	40.9 41.5	36.9 38.5
Christian	24.7 24.3	16.9 16.4	38.3 38.4	35.9 38.2
Jain	24.4 22.9	12.8 12.4	38.5 38.5	32.0 32.6
All Religions	23.0 21.5	14.1 13.5	40.0 39.3	35.1 33.8

From the above, it will be seen that the mean age at marriage has increased throughout; but the mean age at widowhood, though it has increased on the whole, has decreased in the case of the Mussalmans and the Christians. The latter is, perhaps, due to the havoc wrought by the plague in the three cities and certain other large towns, like Seringapatam, Channapatna and Kolar which are inhabited by large numbers of these two communities. Even in the case of Brahmins, among whom marriages of girls are compulsory and must be performed before they attain maturity, the mean ages of marriages and widowhood have risen as follows :—

		Age at first Marriage		Age at Widowhood	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1901	...	19.2	10.2	39.7	33.6
1891	...	19.0	9.3	39.5	31.0

47. The above results are no doubt matters for congratulation, but even the present mean ages are still low, especially, in respect of widowhood. With regard to the age of marriage the improvement must be slow and cannot, after all, go beyond a certain point; for, it is not possible to revolutionize the people among whom early marriages have been long sanctified, partly by force of religious convictions and partly by traditional and social usage. But the age at widowhood is a matter which depends largely on the conditions in life, in the way of means of subsistence and sanitary surroundings of the families concerned. That these conditions have not been had during the decade under review, in spite of the plague which has been killing people since 12th August 1898, is amply testified to, by the large increase in population since 1891, attended with a fall in the ratio of the widowed portion thereof.

48. *Are Mysore people over-married when compared with England.*—It has often been stated that the people of India are excessively married as compared with the people of England. It behoves us, therefore, to investigate how far this statement is applicable to the people of Mysore censused in 1901. According to the returns, 45 per cent of the males and 61 per cent of the females of all ages in Mysore, must be regarded as having been married, either because they are returned as married with spouses living, or as widowed. In England, on the other hand, the corresponding percentages are 38 and 40, calculated on the Census returns of 1891. The higher proportions prevailing in Mysore, no doubt, indicate that, taking the population as a whole, the people of this country are more married than the people in England. But it should be remembered that the civil condition of the population depends largely on its age constitution; other conditions being the same, the more youthful the population, the greater will be the proportion of the unmarried members thereof. The civil condition is further dependent on the climatic features and the customs of the inhabitants in respect of marriages. As an effect of the climate, the females of India mature earlier than their sisters in the colder regions of England; and in the natural course of events should marry earlier. As for customs, marriage of females in this country is universal and compulsory. In several castes, it should also take place before puberty, while in England marriage is altogether optional and may take place at any period of life. Hence it is that, writing on the subject in the Madras Census Report of 1881, Mr. Melver observes:—"In order to compare the conjugal condition of the Madras people with that of the European population, it is necessary to have regard to the customs of the early marriages in this country. Infant marriages are not marriages in the full sense of the word till after the woman have attained puberty. It has been accepted elsewhere that this may be put at the age of 15. It is probable that for Southern India this is too late and that 12 or 13 would be a better age to select. For these years, however, precise figures are not available and although many women in Madras are mothers at an earlier age than 15, this is not so frequent as materially to disturb a calculation for the whole population, Fifteen in Madras for our purposes here, may be taken to correspond to the age of 20 in England."

"We may take it that it is above the age of 15 in India that we may regard the mass of the husbands as corresponding to the mass of husbands in England, in their capacity as the potential fathers of families and here the above table shows that the proportions of the two countries approach one another. But among females the distinctive difference between the conjugal conditions of the two countries is nearly as marked as above these ages as below."

The foregoing remarks based on a comparison of the Madras statistics of 1881 with the English statistics of 1871, apply with equal force to the Mysore Census returns of 1901 as compared with the English statistics of 1891. The following Statement shows the distribution by civil condition of the population aged 15 and over, enumerated in Mysore, Madras and Bombay, as contrasted with a similar distribution of the English population aged 20 and over.

				Population Age 15 and over			Population of England aged 20 and over
				Mysore	Madras	Bombay	
Males	{	Unmarried	...	26	25	19	29
		Married	...	65	68	71	65
		Widowed	...	9	7	10	6
		Total	...	100	100	100	100
Females	{	Unmarried	...	5	5	4	28
		Married	...	63	64	67	59
		Widowed	...	32	31	29	13
		Total	...	100	100	100	100

The figures speak for themselves. So far as the males are concerned, the proportions for each of the civil conditions of the population of Mysore as well as of the two bordering Presidencies, so clearly approach those of the English population, that the former cannot be regarded as very much more married than the latter. Even in the case of females, the proportions of the married condition in Mysore and in England are nearly equal. It is only in the other two conditions of spinsterhood and widowhood that the figures present great disparity, there being in Mysore and the adjoining Presidencies proportionately much fewer spinsters and much more widows than in England. This disparity is only natural under certain distinguishing features of the two countries which are as follow :—

First:—Marriage of females in India is compulsory and, therefore, universal; while in England it is optional. Second :—Taking the proportion of the sexes in the marriageable, *i. e.*, reproductive ages, in the two countries, it will be seen that, while in Mysore there are but 972 females to one thousand males between the ages of 15 and 40, there are in England 1,093 females to one thousand males between what may be regarded as the corresponding ages of 20 and 45. The excess of females in this period in England, as contrasted with the deficiency in Mysore, must necessarily tend to a larger proportion of spinsters in the former than in the latter. And third :—The chances of English spinsters in the field of matrimony are further reduced by the competition of widows, while in Mysore they are in most classes precluded from re-marrying.

49. *Effective Fecundity.*—Before quitting the subject of this Chapter, we may pause to observe the proportion which the number of children, born during the decade and living at Census time, bear to the number of married females of child-bearing ages. In this way we shall be able roughly to gauge the effective fecundity of females in the country. The statistics by ages tabulated in Census Tables VII and XIV, can be manipulated so as to yield interesting results showing the relative fecundity of the women of the several religions and also of the several castes contained under each religion.

50. In order to get at the statistics, we must first determine the reproductive age-period of females. This may be taken as being from 15 to 40. Next, as regards the number of children, Table VII furnishes the population under the age of 10, which is the number of children who were born during the decade and were living at the time of the Census. These represent the effective issues of the total number of women who were reproductive throughout the entire decade, and also of those who were reproductive during only part of the decade, either by entering upon the reproductive age during the decade or ceasing to be reproductive by loss of their husbands at some time during the decade. The requisite data for ascertaining the number of these females could be readily found by taking the sum of the married women whose present age ranged from 15 to 50 and widows widowed during the decade but not past the reproductive age at the time of widowhood. The period 15 to 50 for married females was selected because those aged 15 in 1901 could have given birth to a child under one year, while those who were 49 in 1901 were only 39 in 1891 and could, therefore, have given birth to a child now aged 9 years. Similarly, in the case of widows it was necessary to find out the number of females, who were widowed in reproductive ages during the decade, and this was obtained by a special sorting of slips with reference to the information regarding the 'age at which widowed,' recorded in the column specially provided for the purpose in the Mysore Schedule. A difference of less than 10 between the present age and the age at which widowed, would show that the female was widowed during the decade. Out of these, such as were aged between 15 and 40 at time of widowhood were selected. The figures being thus got up, the ratio of the number of children to the number of females of reproductive ages roughly represents the effective fecundity of the latter, *effective* in the sense of disregarding the children who were born during the decade, but did not live to be enumerated at the present Census.

51. Having thus explained the manner in which the figures were collected, we may now pass on to a statement of the results obtained. Appended Statement marked X shows the relative fecundity per 100 females of reproductive ages in each

religion in the Province taken as a whole, in the two Natural Divisions and in the Cities and Districts taken separately; while statement marked Y shows the same for selected castes.

52. First taking up Statement X, it will be seen that the total number of children born per 100 females of all religions put together in the Province as a whole, is 149 for the entire decade, the proportions of the sexes being 74 males and 75 females; while in the Eastern Division it is 70 males and 69 females, making a total of 139 children, and in the Western Division 66 males and 69 females making a total of 135. Taking the Districts and the Cities separately, the Mysore City and the Districts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, each show more female children than male children as having been born, while in the Chitaldrug District, which shows the highest fecundity in the whole Province, boys and girls are equal. Taking the details by religions, we may confine our attention to the main religions leaving out immigrant religions classed under "others." The Christians head the list with 156 children per 100 females followed by the Animist and Musalman with 157 and 155 children, respectively. The Hindu follows with but 136, while the Jain lags behind with only 126 to her credit. In the Western Division, however, the Animist takes the first place followed first by the Musalman with 144 and next by the Christian and the Hindu with 134 and 133 children, respectively, the Jain being again the last with only 117 children. In the Eastern Division the male children exceed the female children in all religions except Hindus, among whom they are equal. In the Western Division, on the other hand, the female children exceed the male children in all religions. How far climatic conditions account for this, it is for experts to say.

53. Now turning to Statement Y, it will be seen that fecundity ranges from 228 children among Eurasians to 145 among Brahmins. Of the several castes entered in the statement, the Bestha, the Brahmin, the Kuruba, the Lingayet, the Neige, the Panchala, the Uppara, the Vakkaliga, and the Digambara are the only castes which show a preponderance of girl-births over boy-births, and the fact that Brahmins, Panchalas, Neige and Digambara figure in the list, would tend to show, that in castes which go in for early marriages more girls are the result. The preponderance of boys over girls among Eurasians, Native Christians, Lambanis and Tigala, which are all castes among whom early marriages do not prevail, lend additional weight to the surmise.

Figures for all the selected castes, for all the Districts and Divisions are available in Statement Y and would repay careful perusal.

54. *The Civil Condition in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*—In discussing the Civil Condition of the people, the statistics for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have to be treated altogether separately from those of the Mysore Province; because, for the former tract which was censused by the Madras authorities on the Imperial Schedules, some important items of statistics relating to the Civil Condition, which are available for the Province are either altogether wanting or have not been tabulated. The statistics of ages at marriage and at widowhood, collated from the Mysore Schedule, fall under the former category; while the statistics of civil condition by castes exhibited in Table XIV, the compilation of which was optional, fall under the latter. Having now dealt with the Mysore Province in the foregoing paragraphs, we now pass on to briefly consider some features of the statistics of Civil Condition relating to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

55. Appended Statement marked T shows the distribution by civil condition of every one hundred persons of each sex in each religion.

Appended Statement U shows the distribution by civil condition for one thousand of each sex in main Religions by selected age-periods. The age-periods are 0-5, 5-15, 15-20, 20-40, and 40 and over.

Appended Statement V shows the distribution of one thousand of each civil condition for each sex of the main Religions by selected age periods, the age periods being the same as in the statement first mentioned.

The appended Statement W shows the variation (actual figures) in population by civil condition since 1891 by three main age periods, viz., 0-15, 15-40, and 40 and

over. The statistics presented by these statements are all deduced from Table VII which, as already observed, is the only Table showing the civil condition in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

56. Leaving the statements to speak for themselves, it may be sufficient here to touch upon the salient features which distinguish the civil condition of the people of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from that of their neighbours of the Mysore Province. The following abstract shows the distribution of its population by civil condition as contrasted with a similar distribution of the population of the Mysore Province and of the Bangalore City to which the Station is contiguous:—

Distribution of 1,000 persons.								
	Males.				Females			
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total
Civil and Military Station ...	574	381	45	1,000	418	393	189	1,000
Mysore Province ...	554	394	52	1,000	392	414	194	1,000
Bangalore City ...	509	423	68	1,000	359	430	211	1,000

The contrast exhibited by the foregoing abstract, between the people of the Station and their neighbours residing within a short distance in the City going by the same name, is very striking. As compared with the Province as a whole, the Station people have a greater proportion of the unmarried of both sexes and smaller proportions of the married and the widowed, while exactly the reverse is the case in respect of their neighbours of the City. Such difference is only to be expected when it is remembered that the Civil and Military Station, as its name implies, contains a large military element and is further inhabited by a large body of christians to the number of 20 per cent of the entire population.

57. The subjoined abstract shows the distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 persons of each sex in each of the three principal religions represented in the Station:—

Religions	Males				Females			
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total
Hindus ...	547	403	50	1,000	397	406	197	1,000
Mussalmans ...	561	396	43	1,000	386	428	186	1,000
Christians ...	678	290	32	1,000	518	314	168	1,000
Total population ...	574	381	45	1,000	418	393	189	1,000

From the foregoing it will be seen that, while among the males, the Hindus have, as everywhere else, the greatest proportion of the married and of the widowed, and the least proportion of the bachelors; among the females, the Mussalmans possess the least proportion of spinsters and the highest proportion of the married. This is because the Brahmin element in the Station population is very

insignificant, and excepting a small number of Komatis, the other Hindu inhabitants belong to classes among whom pre-nubile marriages of females are very rare. This is also why the features of marriage and widowhood in the juvenile population under the age of 15 are less appreciable in the Station than either in the Province, or in Bangalore City, as will be seen from the subjoined Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex under the age of 15:—

	Males				Females			
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total
Civil and Military Station ...	995	5	..	1,000	950	47	3	1,000
Mysore Province ...	993	7	...	1,000	919	79	2	1,000
Bangalore City ..	9 91	9	..	1,000	921	73	6	1,000

58. Comparing the statistics of the present Census with those of 1891, the population of the Station has been reduced by 10,482 equivalent to 14·7 per cent of its population in 1891, chiefly because of the severity of the plague which has been prevailing since September 1898, and partly also, because of the reduced strength of the Military Garrison, due to the absence of troops sent out for service elsewhere in connection with the South African War. As a calculation of the proportions in respect of small numbers might be misleading in regard to the relative magnitude of variations, the actual differences in the numbers of the unmarried, married and widowed of both sexes are given hereunder:—

Sex and age	Population in 1891	Variation since 1891, increase or Decrease				Population in 1901
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	
Males—						
0-15	18,711	—1,860	+11	—12	—1,861	16,850
15-40	20,804	—713	—1,459	+178	—1,914	18,810
40 and over	10,674	+5	—1,204	—13	—1,212	9,462
All ages	50,189	—2,568	—2,652	+153	—5,067	45,112
Females—						
0-15	18,626	—1,493	—448	+22	—1,919	16,707
15-40	20,132	+264	—2,322	+128	—1,930	18,202
40 and over	11,134	+74	—661	—979	—1,566	9,568
All ages	49,892	—1,155	—3,431	—829	—5,415	44,477
Total all ages	100,081	—3,723	—6,083	—676	—10,482	89,599

Taking all ages together, the population under all conditions, except the widowed among males, has greatly gone down, and those in the married condition have lost the most. Examining the variations by age periods, the loss in every period has been proportionate to the population of the age.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition.

Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	255	... ..	.....	265	.....	.....
1—2	169	.....	.....	169	.. ...	.....
2—3	271	.....	.....	280	.....	.....
3—4	276	.. ...	.. ...	292	.....	.....
4—5	311	.....	.. ..	317	1	.....
Total 0—5	1,282	.....	.....	1,323	1	.....
5—10	1,420	1	.....	1,429	25	.....
10—15	1,300	25	.. ..	880	285	8
Total 0—15	4,002	26	.....	3,632	311	8
15—20	685	105	2	154	510	23
20—25	388	269	7	42	633	53
25—30	230	504	20	34	652	92
30—35	110	616	37	19	617	159
35—40	50	594	43	13	451	175
Total 15—40	1,463	2,088	109	262	2,863	502
40—45	33	531	58	11	356	254
45—50	17	402	58	6	242	204
50—55	15	349	72	6	169	293
55—60	7	201	69	3	97	177
Total 40—60	72	1,483	257	26	864	928
60 and over	11	338	151	8	97	499
All ages	5,548	3,935	517	3,928	4,195	1,937

[Subsidiary Table E-9.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—contd.

Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition—contd:
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	255	.....	.....	264	.....	.....
1—2	169	.....	.....	169	.....	.....
2—3	271	.....	.....	279	.....	.....
3—4	276	.....	.....	292	.....	.....
4—5	312	.....	.....	318	1	.....
Total 0—5	1,283	.....	... ..	1,322	1	... ..
5—10	1,422	1	.....	1,431	26	.....
10—15	1,303	25	.....	880	286	9
Total 0—15	4,008	26	.....	3,633	313	.....
15—20	682	105	2	151	509	23
20—25	384	268	7	40	630	53
25—30	228	508	20	33	651	92
30—35	110	615	37	19	617	159
35—40	50	595	43	13	453	175
Total 15—40	1,454	2,086	109	256	2,860	502
40—45	33	532	58	11	857	253
45—50	17	403	59	6	244	204
50—55	5	349	72	6	169	293
55—60	7	203	70	3	98	178
Total 40—60	72	1,487	259	26	868	928
60 and over	11	237	151	8	98	499
All ages	5,545	3,936	519	3,923	4,139	1,938

[Subsidiary Table E-9]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—contd.
Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition—contd.
Eastern Division.

Age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	263	.....	.....	264	.....	.....
1—2	178	.....	.....	177	.....	.....
2—3	280	.....	.....	282	.....	.....
3—4	288	.....	.....	298	.....	.....
4—5	325	.....	.....	324	1	.....
Total 0—5	1,334	.....	.....	1,345	1	....
5—10	1,434	1	.. ..	1,401	29	.. ..
10—15	1,302	32	.....	819	307	9
Total 0—15	4,070	33	.....	3,565	337	9
15—20	633	117	2	134	489	22
20—25	339	277	7	39	599	49
25—30	198	488	17	35	635	83
30—35	101	599	32	17	634	146
35—40	47	601	40	12	479	171
Total 15—40	1,318	2,082	98	237	2,836	470
40—45	31	542	55	9	384	243
45—50	16	425	59	5	276	203
50—55	14	360	69	5	190	286
55—60	6	219	78	2	116	188
Total 40—60	67	1,546	261	21	966	920
60 and over	10	361	154	7	115	517
All ages	5,465	4,022	513	3,830	4,254	1,916

[Subsidiary Table E-9]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—conold.
Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition—conold.
Western Division.

Age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	232	.....	.....	265	.....	.....
1—2	144	.....	.....	149	.....	.....
2—3	246	.....	.....	272	.....	.....
3—4	245	.....	.....	276	.....	.....
4—5	278	.....	.....	303	.....	.....
Total 0—5	1,145	.....	.....	1,265	.....	.....
5—10	1,389	.....	.....	1,512	17	.....
10—15	1,305	8	.....	1,048	229	8
Total 0—15	3,839	8	.....	3,825	246	8
15—20	814	73	1	200	563	26
20—25	505	247	8	44	719	64
25—30	307	544	28	29	696	121
30—35	135	659	48	23	570	193
35—40	60	580	53	15	381	187
Total 15—40	1,821	2,103	138	311	2,929	591
40—45	40	503	68	15	280	281
45—50	21	345	58	9	155	208
50—55	19	318	80	10	112	313
55—60	7	158	49	4	46	150
Total 40—60	87	1,324	255	38	593	952
60 and over	11	273	141	9	51	447
All ages	5,758	3,708	534	4,183	3,819	1,998

(Subsidiary Table E-9)—conold.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each Sex—Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Females to 1,000 Males.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-10	2,702	2,753	1	26	...	...	999	26,022	51,000
10-15	1,300	880	25	284	...	9	664	11,100	28,561
15-40	1,463	261	2,088	2,863	109	502	175	1,345	4,518
40 and over	83	34	1,821	962	408	1,426	403	518	3,425
All ages	5,548	3,928	3,935	4,135	517	1,937	694	1,030	3,670

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each Sex—Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Females to 1,000 Males.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-10	2,704	2,754	1	26	...	...	998	30,212	46,000
10-15	1,303	880	25	287	...	9	662	11,063	28,863
15-40	1,455	256	2,087	2,361	109	502	173	1,343	4,524
40 and over	83	33	1,823	965	410	1,427	398	519	3,416
All ages	5,545	3,923	3,936	4,139	519	1,938	694	1,031	3,663

[Subsidiary Table F-10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—concl'd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each Sex—Eastern Division.

Age.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Females to 1,000 Males.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-10	2,768	2,746	1	30	...	...	984	27,458	74,000
10-15	1,302	819	32	307	...	9	624	9,593	24,929
15-40	1,317	236	2,082	2,836	98	470	178	1,351	4,770
40 and over	77	29	1,908	1,081	415	1,437	376	562	3,436
All ages	5,464	3,830	4,023	4,254	513	1,916	695	1,049	3,706

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—concl'd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each Sex—Western Division.

0-10	...	2,534	2,778	...	17	...	1,041	59,950	18,000
10-15	...	1,305	1,048	9	230	...	763	25,772	56,400
15-40	...	1,822	312	2,103	2,928	138	163	1,323	4,061
40 and over	...	97	45	1,596	644	396	443	383	2,359
All ages	...	5,758	4,183	3,708	3,819	534	690	978	3,554

[Subsidiary Table E-10]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.—XI.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—All Religions.
Mysore State, including Civil and Military station, Bangalore.

Age	Males								
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—10	2,702	2,745	2,920	1	3	6	...	...	...
10—15	1,200	899	1,355	25	22	39	...	...	2
15—40	1,463	1,666	1,814	2,068	2,376	2,354	109	105	225
40 and over	83	79	62	1,821	1,736	1,447	408	367	386
Age not stated	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
All ages	5,548	5,390	5,541	3,935	4,138	3,846	517	472	613
Females									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—10	9,753	2,810	2,334	26	74	68	...	1	2
10—15	880	555	919	284	274	331	...	7	24
15—40	261	234	327	2,863	3,225	2,991	502	619	1,015
40 and over	34	36	27	962	676	498	1,426	1,48	1,474
Age not stated	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	3,928	3,636	3,607	4,135	4,249	3,878	1,937	2,115	2,515

[Subsidiary Table E-11].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—All Religions—contd.
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0-10	2,704	2,746		1	3		...	..		Details not available.
10-15	1,303	896		25	22		...	..
15-40	1,455	1,661		2,087	2,380	Details not available	109	106		
40 and over	83	80		1,823	1,736		410	369		
Age not stated	...	1		...	...		..	..
All ages	5,545	5,384	Not available	3,936	4,141	Not available	519	475	Not available	

Age	Females									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0-10	2,754	2,812		26	75		...	1		Details not available
10-15	880	551		287	275		9	7		
15-40	256	229		2,861	3,227	Details not available	502	622		
40 and over	33	36		965	674		1,427	1,490		
Age not stated	..	1		...	...		...	...
All ages	3,923*	3,629	Not available	4,139	4,251	Not available	1,938	2,120	Not available	

[Subsidiary Table E-11]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—All Religions.—contd.
 Eastern Division.

Age	Males							
	Unmarried				Married			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-10	2,768	2,803	Details not available	1	3	Details not available	...	...
10-15	1,302	838	Details not available	32	24	Details not available	...	...
15-40	13,177	1,566	Details not available	2,082	2,407	Details not available	98	96
40 and over	77	76	Details not available	1,908	1,816	Details not available	415	369
Age not stated	...	1	Details not available	...	1	Details not available	...	...
All ages	5,464	5,284	Not available	4,023	4,251	Not available	513	465
								Not available
Age	Females							
	Unmarried				Married			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0-10	2,746	2,810	Details not available	30	86	Details not available	..	1
10-15	819	464	Details not available	307	294	Details not available	9	6
15-40	2,36	188	Details not available	2,836	3,276	Details not available	470	603
40 and over	29	30	Details not available	1,081	710	Details not available	1,437	1,529
Age not stated	...	1	Details not available	...	1	Details not available	...	1
All ages	3,830	3,493	Not available	4,254	4,367	Not available	1,916	2,140
								Not available

[Subsidiary Table E-11]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—All Religions—concd.
Western Division.

Age	Males							
	Unmarried				Married		Widowed	
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-10	2,534	2,606	2,404	...	2	3	..	...
10-15	1,305	1,040	1,368	...	16	28	...	...
15-40	1,822	1,893	1,912	2,103	2,315	2,325	138	138
40 and over	97	90	67	1,596	1,538	1,263	396	369
Age not stated	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
All ages	5,758	5,629	5,751	3,708	3,872	3,639	534	499
								610

Age	Females							
	Unmarried				Married		Widowed	
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0-10	2,778	2,818	2,537	17	46	40	...	1
10-15	1,048	777	986	229	224	278	8	17
15-40	312	336	382	2,928	3,097	2,950	592	672
40 and over	45	53	39	644	579	414	1,399	1,385
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,183	3,984	3,944	3,818	3,946	3,682	1,999	2,070
								2,374

[Subsidiary Table E-11]—concd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Hindus.
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age.	Males.							
	Unmarried				Married		Widowed	
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-10	2,691	2,745	2,274	1	3	6	...	...
10-15	1,302	894	1,358	26	22	40	...	...
15-40	1,449	1,652	1,832	2,092	2,390	2,365	110	107
40 and over	84	79	61	1,826	1,733	1,438	419	374
Age not stated	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	5,526	5,371	5,525	3,945	4,148	3,849	529	481
								626

Age	Females							
	Unmarried				Married		Widowed	
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0-10	2,732	2,799	2,323	27	77	60	...	1
10-15	869	546	916	291	278	339	9	7
15-40	257	231	328	2,856	3,225	2,992	513	630
40 and over	35	36	28	966	673	493	1,445	1,498
Age not stated	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
All ages	3,893	3,613	3,595	4,140	4,253	3,874	1,967	2,134
								2,531

In the Census of 1881 the Hindu population includes the Jain population, and in 1891 and 1881, the Hindu population includes the Animistic population.
 [Subsidiary Table E-11 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Hindus contd.
 Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males								
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed				
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881			
	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
0-10	2,602	2,745		1	3		...	...	Details not available.
10-15	1,304	893		26	23		...	...	...
15-40	1,447	1,653	Details not available.	2,040	2,390	Details not available.	110	107	Details not available.
40 and over	84	79		1,827	1,731		419	575	
Age not stated	...	1		...	...		...	...
All ages	5,527	5,371	Not available.	3,944	4,147	Not available.	529	482	Not available.

Age	Females								
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed				
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881			
	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19
0-10	2,702	2,800		27	72		...	1	
10-15	870	545		292	279		...	7	
15-40	2,55	230	Details not available.	2,853	3,225	Details not available.	513	632	Details not available.
40 and over	35	36		938	6.1		1,446	1,496	
Age not stated	...	1		...	...		...	...
All ages	3,992	3,612	Not available.	4,140	4,252	Not available.	1,968	2,136	Not available.

In the Census of 1881 the Hindu population includes the Jain population.

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (a)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI--contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses --Hindus--contd.
Eastern Division.

Age	Males					
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
1	1901	1891	1891	1881	1901	1881
0-10	2	3	6	7	8	10
10-15	2,750	2,708	3		...	
15-40	1,312	832	25		...	
40 and over	1,315	1,561	2,420		97	Details not available
Age not stated	78	75	1,512		375	
All ages	...	1	...		1	
	5,445	5,267	4,032	4,260	523	Not available
Females						
Age	Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	1901	1891	1891	1881	1901	1881
0-10	11	12	15	16	17	19
10-15	2,724	2,795	89		...	
15-40	808	450	593		9	1
40 and over	234	188	3,276		480	7
Age not stated	30	50	706		1,456	614
All ages	...	1	1		...	Details not available
	3,796	3,470	4,259	4,371	1,945	2,159
						Not available

In the Census of 1851 the Hindu population includes the Jain population.

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (a)]--contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Hindus—concl'd.
Western Division.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0-10	2,532	2,617	2,409	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
10-15	1,308	1,042	1,370	9	16	20	...	...	...	1
15-40	1,810	1,879	1,902	2,107	2,316	2,325	140	131	230	...
40 and over	100	89	67	1,589	1,533	1,276	405	375	387	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	5,750	5,627	5,748	3,705	3,967	3,634	545	506	618	

Age	Females									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0-10	2,734	2,813	2,532	17	48	41	...	1	1	...
10-15	1,045	775	984	233	225	283	...	8	18	...
15-40	316	359	386	2,918	3,033	2,941	607	679	979	...
40 and over	48	54	40	639	577	413	1,415	1,388	1,382	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,163	3,981	3,942	3,807	3,943	3,678	2,030	2,076	2,380	

In the Census of 1881 the Hindu population includes the Jain population.

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (a)]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of each sex at the last three Censuses. —Mussalmans
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0-10	2,828	2,803	2,371	2	5	5	...	...	...	1
10-15	1,274	976	1,311	20	15	21	95	...	...	132
15-40	1,584	1,732	1,951	2,044	2,203	2,203	279	71	250	284
40 and over	65	87	73	1,808	1,858	1,646	...	...	...	...
Age not stated	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	5,751	5,598	5,706	3,874	4,081	3,877	375	321	417	

Age	Females									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0-10	3,023	2,651	2,506	14	29	22	1	1	...	8
10-15	971	653	925	222	211	217	8	4	...	736
15-40	240	188	236	2,083	3,283	3,209	358	413	1,392	1,552
40 and over	16	21	18	907	754	581	1,257	...	...	...
Age not stated	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,250	3,913	3,685	4,126	4,277	4,029	1,624	1,810	2,286	

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (b).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE—XI—*contd.*

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 1,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—Mussalmans—*contd.*
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Males									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-10	2,866	2,816		1	5		...	..
10-15	1,293	964		21	15		1	..	
15-40	1,539	1,738	Details not available	2,033	2,205	Details not available	94	72	Details not available
40 and over	65	89		1,812	1,849		275	246	
Age not stated	...	1		...	...		..	...
All ages	5,763	5,608	Not available	3,867	4,074	Not available	370	318	Not available

Females									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0-10	3,048	3,071		13	32		...	1	
10-15	979	640		226	206		8	4	
15-40	236	187	Details not available	2,952	3,272	Details not available	352	422	Details not available
40 and over	17	22		923	753		1,246	1,389	
Age not stated	...	...		...	...		...	...
All ages	4,260	3,921	Not available	4,114	4,263	Not available	1,606	1,816	Not available

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (b)]—*contd.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—Mussalmans—contd.
Eastern Division.

Males									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-10	2,992	2,918	Details not available.	2	5	Details not available	..	...	Details not available
10-15	1,200	941		26	16		1	...	
15-40	1,389	1,623		2,024	2,187		88	66	
40 and over	65	89		1,847	1,915		276	239	
Age not stated	...	1		...	...		...	...
All ages	5,736	5,572	Not available	3,899	4,123	Not available	365	305	Not available

Females									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0-10	3,064	3,103	Details not available	13	34	Details not available	1	1	Details not available
10-15	957	589		233	211		9	4	
15-40	241	167		2,909	3,287		332	395	
40 and over	18	18		1,003	793		1,220	1,388	
Age not stated	...	1		...	1		...	...
All ages	4,280	3,884	Not available	4,158	4,328	Not available	1,562	1,738	Not available

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (b)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—Mussalmans.—*concl'd.*
Western Division.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried					Married				
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0-10	2,503	2,535	2,327	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
10-15	1,300	1,029	1,310	2,061	12	14	...	...	...	...
15-40	1,971	2,054	2,110	1,709	2,254	2,278	109	87	160	...
40 and over	66	90	72	...	1,669	1,439	275	267	287	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	5,840	5,708	5,819	3,776	3,938	3,733	384	354	448	...

Age	Females									
	Unmarried					Married				
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0-10	3,000	2,956	2,648	12	24	18	...	2	...	...
10-15	1,048	792	992	204	191	177	...	3	...	...
15-40	223	250	258	3,683	3,228	3,182	412	502	784	...
40 and over	12	33	13	677	623	419	1,324	1,391	1,505	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,283	4,031	3,911	3,976	4,071	3,796	1,741	1,898	2,293	...

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (b)]—*concl'd.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Christians.
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Males									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-10	2,675	2,486	2,339	1	2	2	...	2	...
10-15	1,268	948	1,328	6	10	10	...	...	...
15-40	2,045	2,634	2,693	2,126	2,068	1,928	106	87	92
40 and over	98	105	73	1,448	1,429	1,314	227	224	221
Age not stated	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
All ages	6,086	6,177	6,433	3,581	3,510	3,254	333	313	313

Females									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0-10	2,986	2,915	2,652	11	9	6	2	1	...
10-15	1,154	966	1,265	94	96	77	2	1	2
15-40	846	910	839	2,711	2,882	2,765	429	431	536
40 and over	96	73	41	791	698	596	978	1,111	1,261
Age not stated	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,982	4,768	4,797	3,607	3,688	3,404	1,411	1,544	1,799

[Subsidiary Table E—III (c)].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of each sex at the last three Censuses—Christians—contd.
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Males.									
Age.	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-10	2,314	2,383		...	2		...	...
10-15	1,246	867		5	14		...	...
15-40	1,795	2,114		2,448	2,579	Details not available	121	113	Details not available
40 and over	86	122		1,439	1,574		216	230	
Age not stated	..	1		...	...		...	1	
All ages	5,771	5,487	Not available	3,892	4,169	Not available	337	344	Not available
Females									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0-10	3,097	2,997		13	11		1	...	
10-15	1,150	812		122	139		1	455	
15-40	530	635		2,930	3,272	Details not available	400	1,025	Details not available
40 and over	62	49		820	671		845	...	
Age not stated	...	...		...	3		...	...
All ages	4,868	4,423	Not available	3,885	4,096	Not available	1,247	1,481	Not available

[Subsidiary Table E-11(c)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Christians—contd.
Eastern Division.

Males.									
Age.	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-10	...	2,754	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	894	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
15-40	...	1,352	...	2,395	2,429	...	108	122	Details not available
40 and over	...	81	...	1,396	1,585	...	217	269	...
Age not stated	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
All ages	5,877	5,593	Not available	3,798	4,025	Not available	325	392	Not available

Females.									
Age.	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0-10	...	2,991	...	...	5	...	1	...	...
10-15	...	747	...	...	111	...	2	...	...
15-40	...	592	...	2,874	2,293	...	389	464	Details not available
40 and over	...	48	...	904	716	...	784	1,026	...
Age not stated	5	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,899	4,378	Not available	3,925	4,130	Not available	1,176	1,492	Not available

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (c)] - contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Christians.—encl.
Western Division.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0-10	1,775	1,789	1,949	...	2	3	...	...	...
10-15	983	823	1,206	...	21	7	...	...	...
15-40	2,689	2,535	2,417	2,564	2,819	2,571	150	97	165	
40 and over	96	186	79	1,531	1,555	1,296	212	170	217	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
All ages	5,543	5,333	5,741	4,095	4,400	3,877	362	267	382	

Age	Females									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0-10	2,902	2,791	2,735	5	21	..	3	..	...
10-15	1,230	962	1,415	95	200	86	...	...	...
15-40	625	728	580	3,086	3,225	2,889	428	434	667	
40 and over	23	49	18	584	574	431	1,019	1,023	1,179	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,780	4,520	4,748	3,770	4,023	3,406	1,450	1,457	1,846	

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (c)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—Jains.
 Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0—10	2,089	2,206	Details not available	10	4	Details not available	...	1	Details not available	
10—15	1,194	929		23	23		...	...
15—40	2,135	2,247		1,999	2,074		182	173		
40 and over	198	190		1,580	1,575		590	572		
Age not stated	...	..		...	..		...	6		
All ages	5,616	5,572	Not available	3,612	3,676	Not available	772	752	Not available	
Age	Females									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0—10	2,433	2,553	Details not available	52	57	Details not available	2	3	Details not available	
10—15	803	622		432	337		27	15		
15—40	156	154		2,854	2,963		799	888		
40 and over	6	51		669	586		1,767	1,931		
Age not stated	...	..		...	..		...	...
All ages	3,398	3,350	Not available	4,007	3,943	Not available	2,595	2,707	Not available	

In the Census of 1881 the figures for Jains are not available as the Jain population has been included among the Hindus.
 [Subsidiary Table E 11 (d)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI. — contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Jains—contd.
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried					Married		Widowed		
1	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
0-10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
10-15	2,099	2,219	Details not available	11	4	Details not available	...	2	Details not available	
15-40	1,198	929	...	23	23	...	179	174	...	
40 and over	2,131	2,241	...	1,979	2,031	...	596	577	...	
Age not stated	200	191	...	1,384	1,583	...	...	6	...	
All ages	5,628	5,580	Not available	3,597	3,661	Not available	775	759	Not available	
Females										
Age	Unmarried					Married		Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
0-10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
10-15	2,435	2,553	Details not available	52	57	Details not available	2	3	Details not available	
15-40	804	625	...	429	341	...	27	15	...	
40 and over	157	156	...	2,814	2,942	...	803	865	...	
Age not stated	7	21	...	667	538	...	1,773	1,834	...	
All ages	3,403	3,355	Not available	3,992	3,928	Not available	2,605	2,717	Not available	

In the Censuses of 1881 the figures for Jains are not available as the Jain population has been included among the Hindus.

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (d)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses —Jains—contd.
Eastern Division.

Males										
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0-10	2,335	2,323	Details not available	23	5	Details not available	..	...	Details not available	
10-15	1,180	844		39	27		...	...
15-40	1,759	1,992		1,684	2,072		182	157		
40 and over	215	219		1,759	1,749		624	601		
Age not stated	...	..		...	...		...	11		
All ages	54,89	5,378	Not available	3,705	3,853	Not available	806	769	Not available	
Females										
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0-10	2,563	2,550	Details not available	49	69	Details not available	3	3	Details not available	
10-15	699	424		393	857		29	15		
15-40	113	115		2,885	3,125		603	683		
40 and over	3	12		774	714		1,886	1,903		
Age not stated	...	...		...	...		...	...
All ages	3,378	3,131	Not available	4,101	4,265	Not available	2,521	2,604	Not available	

In the Census of 1881 the figures for Jains have been included among the Hindu population
[Subsidiary Table E-11 (d)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Jains—contd.
Western Division.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
1	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1901	1901	1891	1881	
0-10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
10-15	1,883	2,098	Details not available	...	3	Details not available	...	3	Details not available	
15-40	1,215	1,026	...	2,067	18	...	176	...	194	
40 and over	2,471	2,528	...	1,424	2,028	...	570	...	550	
Age not stated	186	...	...	...	1,392	...	...	...	...
All ages	5755	5,812	Not available	3,499	3,441	Not available	746	747	Not available	

Age	Females									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
1	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
0-10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
10-15	2,307	2,521	Details not available	55	43	Details not available	...	4	Details not available	
15-40	909	862	...	466	322	...	26	14	...	
40 and over	201	204	...	2,803	2,725	...	1,003	1,080	...	
Age not stated	10	32	...	560	440	...	1,660	1,753	...	
All ages	3,427	3,619	Not available	3,884	3,530	Not available	2,689	2,851	Not available	

In the Census of 1881 the figures for Jains have been included among the Hindu population.

[Subsidiary table E-11 (d)]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Others.
 Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males							
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed	
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-10	3,037	2,105	2,115	2	...	...	...	...
10-15	1,324	1,053	1,346	20	...	...	...	...
15-40	1,346	1,930	2,308	1,959	2,983	2,500	95	351
40 and over	52	...	192	1,517	1,403	1,539	348	175
Age not stated	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
All ages	5,759	5,088	5,961	3,798	4,386	4,039	443	526

Age	Females							
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed	
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0-10	3,081	2,632	1,493	33	...	...	1	...
10-15	1,084	702	895	197	...	746	3	...
15-40	275	877	746	2,999	2,982	2,985	306	351
40 and over	17	...	...	977	702	1,045	1,027	1,754
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,457	4,211	3,134	4,206	3,684	4,776	1,337	2,105
								2,090

Others in 1901 include Animists whereas in 1891 and 1881 others exclude Animists.

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (e)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Others—contd.
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Males									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—10	3,037	2,162		2	...		...	...	Details not available.
10—15	1,324	1,351		20	...		...	...	Details not available.
15—40	1,346	1,622		1,959	2,703		95	270	
40 and over	52	..		1,817	1,622		348	270	
Age not stated	...	..		...	...		...	...
All ages	5,759	5,135	Not available.	3,798	4,325	Not available.	443	540	Not available.
Females									
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—10	3,080	2,439		33	..		1	...	Details not available.
10—15	1,083	488		198	...		3	...	Details not available.
15—40	275	1,219		2,999	3,171		306	1,951	
40 and over	17	..		977	732		1,028	...	
Age not stated	...	..		...	...		...	...
All ages	4,455	4,146	Not available.	4,207	3,903	Not available.	1,338	1,951	Not available.

Others in 1901 include Animists whereas in 1891 and 1881 others exclude Animists.

[Subsidiary Table E—11 (c)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Others—contd.
Eastern Division.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0-10	3,108	1,935	Details not available.	3	...	Details not available.	...	...	Details not available.	
10-15	1,325	968	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
15-40	1,106	1,936	...	1,985	2,903	...	73	323	...	
40 and over	50	...	...	1,950	1,613	...	367	322	...	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	5,589	4,839	Not available.	3,971	4,516	Not available.	440	645	Not available.	
Females										
Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0-10	2,941	1,875	Details not available.	52	...	Details not available.	2	...	Details not available.	
10-15	1,032	625	...	250	...	...	4	...	...
15-40	255	1,250	...	2,959	3,125	...	278	...	...
40 and over	18	...	...	1,178	625	...	1,031	2,500	...	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	4,246	3,750	Not available.	4,439	3,750	Not available.	1,315	2,500	Not available.	

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (e)]—contd

Others in 1901 include Animists whereas in 1891 & 1881 others exclude Animists.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—conold.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Others—conold.
Western Division.

Age	Males									
	Unmarried					Married				
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0-10	2,964	3,334	1,579	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
10-15	1,323	3,333	1,579	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-40	1,593	...	3,158	1,932	1,667	1,579	118	...	...	...
40 and over	54	...	...	1,679	1,666	2,105	329	...	...	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
All ages	5,934	6,667	6,316	3,619	3,333	3,684	447	...	...	...

Age	Females									
	Unmarried					Married				
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0-10	3,227	4,445	714	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	1,138	...	714	141	...	714	1	...	...	...
15-40	296	1,111	...	3,040	3,333	2,500	336	...	...	1,786
40 and over	16	...	...	766	1,111	1,072	1,025	...	...	2,600
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
All ages	4,677	5,556	1,428	3,961	4,444	4,286	1,362	...	...	4,286

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (c)]—conold.

Others include Animists whereas in 1891 and 1881, others exclude Animists.

SUBSIDAIRY TABLE XII.

Distribution by Main age periods of 10,000 of each Civil Condition.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—10 ...	4,871	2	...	7,008	64	2
10—15 ...	2,344	64	6	2,241	688	44
15—40 ...	2,636	5,306	2,107	665	6,923	2,594
40 and over ...	149	4,628	7,887	86	2,325	7,360
All ages ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

0—10 ...	4,877	2	...	7,019	64	2
10—15 ...	2,350	65	5	2,242	693	44
15—40 ...	2,624	5,303	2,098	653	6,911	2,591
40 and over ...	149	4,630	7,897	86	2,332	7,363
All ages ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Eastern Division.

0—10 ...	5,066	3	...	7,168	70	2
10—15 ...	2,383	79	7	2,139	722	46
15—40 ...	2,410	5,176	1,906	617	6,667	2,45
40 and over ...	141	4,742	8,087	76	2,541	7,499
All ages ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Western Division.

0—10 ...	4,401	1	...	6,639	44	1
10—15 ...	2,266	23	3	2,506	601	40
15—40 ...	3,164	5,671	2,589	746	7,669	2,958
40 and over ...	169	4,305	7,408	109	1,686	7,001
All ages ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

[Subsidiary Table E-12]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each age period for each Sex.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—10 ...	9,996	4	...	9,904	95	1
10—15 ...	9,808	190	2	7,502	2,425	78
15—40 ..	3,997	5,705	298	720	7,894	1,386
40 and over ...	357	7,877	1,766	140	3,971	5,889
All ages ..	5,548	3,935	517	3,928	4,135	1,937

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

0—10 .	9,997	3	...	9,904	95	1
10—15 ...	9,807	191	2	7,488	2,439	73
15—40 ..	3,984	5,718	298	708	7,904	1,388
40 and over ...	357	7,874	1,769	138	3,979	5,883
All ages ..	5,545	3,936	519	3,923	4,139	1,938

Eastern Division.

0—10 .	9,996	4	...	9,891	108	1
10—15 ...	9,759	238	3	7,217	2,706	77
15—40 ...	3,767	5,954	279	667	8,006	1,327
40 and over ...	321	7,950	1,729	115	4,243	5,642
All ages ...	5,465	4,022	513	3,830	4,253	1,917

Western Division.

0—10 ...	9,999	1	...	9,939	60	1
10—15 ...	9,935	64	1	8,153	1,785	62
15—40 ...	4,484	5,176	340	814	7,643	1,543
40—and over ...	466	7,640	1,894	218	3,082	6,700
All ages ...	5,758	3,708	534	4,183	3,819	1,998

[Subsidiary Table E-13]

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition

Religions and Natural Divisions	Number of females					
	All ages			0—10		
	Un-married	Married	Widowed	Un-married	Married	Widowed
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus.						
Eastern Division ...	695	1,053	3,710	988	31,388	61,000
Western Division ...	694	985	3,571	1,043	65,471	17,000
Mysore Province ...	695	1,036	3,672	1,002	34,025	39,000
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	695	1,036	3,675	1,002	29,912	42,000
Animists.						
Eastern Division ...	721	1,060	2,831	898	14,000	...
Western Division ...	729	1,012	2,820	1,007	28,000	...
Mysore Province ...	725	1,038	2,825	950	15,556	..
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	725	1,038	2,824	958	15,556	..
Mussalman.						
Eastern Division ...	689	985	3,948	945	7,111	...
Western Division ...	629	903	3,886	1,028	39,000	...
Mysore Province ...	678	964	3,932	964	8,790	...
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	667	961	3,909	965	6,786	...
Christian.						
Eastern Division ...	742	920	3,215	924	..	...
Western Division ...	586	626	2,721	1,111	...	...
Mysore Province ...	694	822	3,046	964	...	...
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	740	911	3,829	976	8,667	...
Jain.						
Eastern Division ...	542	974	2,754	966	1,875	...
Western Division ...	477	888	2,585	981	...	...
Mysore Province ...	507	930	2,820	973	4,000	...
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	504	924	2,802	971	4,000	...
Others.						
Eastern Division ...	695	1,049	3,706	984	27,458	74,000
Western Division ...	690	979	3,554	1,041	59,950	18,000
Mysore Province ...	694	1,031	3,663	998	30,212	46,000
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	694	1,030	3,670	999	26,922	51,000

Subsidiary Table E-14.]

TABLE XIV.

for Religions and Natural Divisions.

per 1,000 males

10—15			15—40			40 and over		
Un-married	Married	Widowed	Un-married	Married	Widowed	Un-married	Married	Widowed
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
619	9,677	28,190	178	1,354	4,865	381	565	3,424
766	25,690	53,800	167	1,328	4,150	463	386	3,352
658	11,123	31,956	174	1,347	4,619	407	523	3,405
659	11,154	32,294	175	1,347	4,611	409	522	3,410
738	7,284	9,000	219	1,414	3,624	345	573	2,661
796	19,267	...	172	1,455	2,635	275	422	2,882
767	9,303	12,000	192	1,434	3,019	309	504	2,764
767	9,303	12,000	192	1,434	3,019	308	504	2,762
685	8,205	8,182	160	1,328	3,456	258	501	4,068
691	28,864	...	97	1,283	3,229	154	340	4,132
687	9,746	9,546	139	1,316	3,388	231	462	4,099
688	10,056	8,615	137	1,317	3,392	226	452	4,070
730	16,000	...	346	1,068	3,211	830	577	3,205
850	...	...	158	818	1,942	164	259	3,262
760	20,111	...	256	985	2,712	594	469	3,223
823	14,800	...	374	1,153	3,669	895	494	3,888
522	8,714	...	57	1,348	2,922	13	387	2,659
599	48,000	...	65	1,085	4,559	42	315	2,332
563	15,647	...	61	1,205	3,765	27	353	2,496
560	15,824	...	61	1,190	3,654	27	353	2,498
624	9,593	24,929	178	1,351	4,770	376	562	3,436
763	25,772	56,400	163	1,323	4,061	443	383	3,359
663	11,063	28,863	173	1,348	4,524	398	519	3,416
664	11,100	28,561	175	1,345	4,518	403	518	3,425

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XV.
Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex for Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions	Males.													
	All ages				0—10				10—15				15—40	
	Unmarried		Married		Unmarried		Married		Unmarried		Married		Unmarried	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1														
Eastern Division ...	3,910	2,878	367	1,981	1	...	932	22	...	942	1,490	70	55	1,365
Western Division ...	1,545	995	143	680	...	...	350	3	...	489	564	37	26	428
Mysore Province ...	5,455	3,873	510	2,661	1	...	1,282	25	...	1,431	2,054	107	81	1,793
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	93	62	7	41	...	...	19	...	...	32	34	2	1	28
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	5,548	3,935	517	2,702	1	..	1,301	25	..	1,463	2,088	109	82	1,821
														408

Natural Divisions	Females.													
	All ages				0—10				10—15				15—40	
	Unmarried		Married		Unmarried		Married		Unmarried		Married		Unmarried	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Eastern Division ...	2,772	3,076	1,387	1,987	22	..	583	222	7	171	2,052	340	21	782
Western Division ...	1,088	993	520	722	4	..	273	60	2	81	762	154	12	167
Mysore Province ...	3,860	4,071	1,907	2,709	26	..	866	292	9	252	2,814	494	33	949
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	68	64	30	43	...	...	15	3	...	9	49	8	1	12
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	3,926	4,135	1,937	2,752	26	...	881	285	9	261	2,863	502	34	961
														1,426

[Subsidiary Table E-15]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVI.

I. Proportion of wives to husbands for Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions.	Number of Married Females per 1,000 Married Males.					
	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Christians.	Jains.	Others including Animists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Division ...	1,049	1,053	985	920	974	1,060
Western do ...	979	985	903	626	888	1,012
Mysore Province ...	1,031	1,036	964	822	930	1,038
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1,030	1,036	961	911	924	1,037

II. Proportion of Unmarried Females to Unmarried Males for Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions.	Number of Unmarried Females to 1,000 Unmarried Males.					
	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Christians.	Jains.	Others including Animists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Division ...	695	695	689	742	542	791
Western do ...	690	694	629	586	477	729
Mysore Province ...	694	695	673	694	507	725
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	694	695	667	740	504	725

III. Proportion of Widowed Females to Widowed Males for Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions.	Number of Widowed Females per 1,000 Widowed Males.					
	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Christians.	Jains.	Others including Animists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Division ...	3,706	3,710	3,948	3,215	2,754	2,831
Western do ...	3,554	3,571	3,886	2,721	2,885	2,820
Mysore Province ...	3,663	3,672	3,932	3,046	2,820	2,825
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	3,670	3,675	3,909	3,829	2,802	2,824

[Subsidiary Table E-16].

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 of each sex by Civil Condition and Main age periods in each District or City.

Districts.		Males.					Females.					
		0-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	Total.	0-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	Total
Mysore City	U	361	75	75	8	519	296	32	13	14	6	361
	M	1	14	211	180	406	10	25	67	228	84	414
	W	...	...	21	54	75	...	1	5	54	165	225
Mysore District	U	414	70	66	5	555	330	39	12	6	2	389
	M	1	8	203	197	409	11	21	52	252	87	423
	W	...	...	8	28	36	...	...	2	40	146	183
Bangalore City	U	346	79	75	9	509	284	38	17	15	5	359
	M	3	15	224	181	423	7	19	53	227	124	430
	W	...	1	19	48	68	1	1	6	68	135	211
Bangalore District	U	427	50	50	4	531	315	36	16	9	2	378
	M	7	17	198	196	418	9	17	37	225	147	435
	W	...	...	11	40	51	...	1	2	49	135	187
Kolar Gold Fields	U	325	69	126	3	623	349	37	17	14	...	417
	M	2	14	247	192	455	1	3	13	252	216	485
	W	...	...	8	14	22	...	...	1	50	47	98
Kolar District	U	386	59	79	12	536	278	31	11	14	2	386
	M	3	12	186	202	403	14	24	51	232	137	458
	W	...	...	10	51	61	...	1	2	44	159	206
Tumkur District	U	401	62	73	11	547	332	36	12	10	4	394
	M	3	10	165	185	366	14	27	53	226	85	405
	W	...	...	9	53	67	...	1	2	44	154	201

Chitaldrug District ...	U	...	421	68	72	10	571	340	51	81	15	5	429
	M	...	5	13	194	155	377	12	25	50	223	88	398
	W	...	...	...	11	41	52	.	1	2	48	122	173
Eastern Division ...	U	...	407	63	69	8	547	319	38	13	01	3	383
	M	...	3	12	196	191	402	11	22	49	253	108	425
	W	...	...	...	10	41	51	...	1	2	45	144	192
Hassan District ...	U	...	409	78	80	6	583	336	61	23	6	2	428
	M	...	1	6	191	74	372	4	14	45	243	75	381
	W	...	...	...	11	34	45	...	1	1	46	143	191
Kadur District ..	U	...	373	83	106	8	570	334	54	22	10	3	423
	M	...	...	8	216	156	380	5	17	55	245	62	384
	W	...	...	...	14	33	50	...	1	2	57	133	193
Shinnoga District ...	U	...	366	83	108	15	572	319	44	16	17	8	404
	M	...	1	9	207	147	364	11	24	70	223	53	381
	W	...	...	..	17	47	64	...	1	4	69	141	215
Western Division ...	U	...	384	81	101	10	576	329	53	20	11	5	418
	M	...	1	7	203	160	371	7	18	56	237	64	382
	W	...	...	...	14	39	53	...	1	3	56	140	200
Province ...	U	...	401	68	77	8	554	321	42	15	11	3	392
	M	...	3	11	198	182	394	10	21	51	235	97	414
	W	...	...	...	11	41	52	...	1	2	48	143	194

[Appendix A to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]—concl.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the distribution of 100 in each Civil Condition in each Religion by three Main age periods.

	Age periods	Hindus	Musalman	Native Christians	Jains	Animists	Total
<i>Males.</i>							
Unmarried	0—20	84.5	85	82.9	77.3	86.9	84.6
	20—40	14.0	14	16.3	19.0	12.2	13.9
	40 and over	1.5	1	0.8	3.7	0.9	1.5
Married	0—20	3.4	2.4	1.4	3.3	2.9	3.4
	20—40	50.3	50.8	61.8	51.5	49.3	50.3
	40 and over	46.3	46.6	36.8	45.2	47.8	46.3
Widowed	0—20	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3
	20—40	20.3	25.1	35.3	21.1	20.9	20.7
	40 and over	79.2	74.4	63.9	78.5	78.5	79.0
<i>Females.</i>							
Unmarried	0—15	92.5	94.1	90.1	95.3	93.4	92.6
	15—20	3.8	3.9	5.9	3.1	4.6	3.8
	20—40	2.8	1.6	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.7
	40 and over	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9
Married	0—15	7.7	5.8	3.9	11.7	5.5	7.6
	15—20	12.2	13.7	10.3	16.8	10.8	12.3
	20—40	56.7	58.1	66.7	55.0	60.5	56.6
	40 and over	23.4	22.4	19.1	16.5	23.2	23.3
Widowed	0—15	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5
	15—20	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.2
	20—40	24.9	20.9	30.8	29.2	22.0	24.7
	40 and over	73.5	77.6	67.5	67.8	76.8	73.6

[Appendix B to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition].

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 of each Sex in each Religion by Age and Civil Condition.

Age Periods	Hindus			Musalmans			Native Christians			Jains			Animists			All Religions		
	U		W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Males.</i>																		
0-15	400	2	...	416	2	...	407	...	...	330	3	..	436	2	...	401	3	...
15-20	68	10	...	73	7	...	82	5	...	91	11	...	65	9	...	68	11	...
20-40	77	199	11	81	197	9	95	232	12	122	188	18	70	187	9	77	198	11
40 and over	8	183	42	6	181	28	5	139	22	20	158	59	5	182	35	8	182	41
	553	394	53	576	387	37	590	376	34	563	360	77	576	308	44	554	394	52
<i>Females.</i>																		
0-12	318	11	...	358	6	1	383	3	...	290	14	1	364	8	...	321	10	...
12-15	42	21	1	44	18	...	50	11	...	34	34	2	52	15	...	42	21	1
15-20	15	51	2	17	56	2	28	40	2	11	67	5	21	46	2	15	51	2
20-40	11	234	49	7	239	33	16	258	41	5	217	75	6	254	29	11	235	48
40 and over	3	97	145	2	92	125	4	75	89	...	67	178	2	93	103	3	97	143
	389	414	197	428	411	161	481	387	132	340	399	261	445	421	134	392	414	194

[Appendix C to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition].

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Males at each age period in each District or City.

District	Males							
	0-5	5-12	12-15	0-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	All Ages
Mysore City	U M W ...	9,991 9 ..	9,893 99 8	997 3 ..	8,381 1,544 75	2,449 6,872 679	326 7,144 2,230	5,190 4,056 754
Mysore District	U M W ...	9,997 3 ..	9,862 135 3	997 3 ..	8,914 1,071 15	2,390 7,336 274	202 8,577 1,221	5,554 4,089 357
Bangalore City	U M W ...	9,991 9 ..	9,557 443 ..	991 9 ..	8,365 1,596 39	2,349 7,043 608	389 7,609 2,002	5,093 4,232 672
Bangalore District	U M W ...	9,918 81 1	9,205 788 7	983 17 ..	7,419 2,552 29	1,941 7,650 409	171 8,158 1,671	5,308 4,183 509
Kolar Gold Fields	U M W ...	10,000	9,565 435 ..	994 6 ..	8,283 1,717 ..	3,312 6,484 204	168 9,159 673	5,232 4,549 219
Kolar District	U M W ...	9,968 32 ..	9,598 395 7	992 8 ..	8,350 1,626 24	2,884 6,761 355	458 7,629 1,913	5,365 4,029 606
Tumkur District	U M W ...	9,978 22 ..	9,746 251 3	994 6 ..	8,587 1,993 20	2,700 6,965 335	424 7,298 2,278	5,474 3,955 671

Chitaldrug District	...	U M W	...	9,999 1 ...	9,953 46 1	9,590 407 3	989 11 ...	8,323 1,637 40	2,603 7,011 386	469 7,630 1,901	5,707 3,771 522
Hasan District	...	U M W	...	10,000	9,999 1 ...	9,932 68 ..	998 2 ...	9,282 708 10	3,084 6,555 361	279 8,132 1,589	5,833 3,720 447
Kadur District	...	U M W	...	10,000	9,998 2 ...	9,927 72 1	998 2 .	9,140 842 18	3,170 6,422 408	405 7,769 1,826	5,699 3,796 505
Shimoga District	...	U M W	...	10,000	9,990 10 ...	9,850 147 3	997 3 ...	9,068 908 24	3,258 6,232 510	703 7,039 2,258	5,723 3,634 643
Total Province	...	U M W	...	10,000	9,976 24 ...	9,720 277 3	993 7 ...	8,645 1,333 22	2,699 6,927 374	337 7,874 1,769	5,545 3,937 518
Eastern Division	...	U M W	...	10,000	9,968 31 1	9,647 349 4	992 6 ...	8,415 1,560 25	2,423 7,157 350	321 7,950 1,729	5,465 4,022 513
Western Division	...	U M W	...	10,000	9,996 4 ...	9,902 97 1	998 2 ...	9,163 820 17	3,175 6,394 431	467 7,639 1,894	5,758 3,708 534
Total Province	...	U M W	...	10,000	9,976 24 ...	9,720 277 3	993 7 ...	8,645 1,333 22	2,699 6,927 374	357 7,874 1,769	5,545 3,937 518

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition]—concl.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Males
in each Religion at each Age Period.

Caste.		Males.							
		0—5	5—12	12—15	0—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over	All ages.
Hindus	U.	10,000	9,976	9,715	9,933	8,608	2,689	360	5,527
	M.	...	24	282	66	1,365	6,934	7,842	3,944
	W.	...	...	3	1	23	377	1,798	529
Musalmans	U.	10,000	9,972	9,763	9,945	9,130	2,811	302	5,763
	M.	...	28	227	53	855	6,865	8,418	3,867
	W.	...	...	10	2	15	324	1,280	370
Native Christians.	U.	10,000	9,997	9,925	9,986	9,446	2,821	302	5,895
	M.	...	3	75	14	524	6,821	8,368	3,760
	W.	...	...	...	..	30	358	1,330	345
Jains Digambara..	U.	10,000	10,000	9,916	9,981	8,769	3,403	828	5,566
	M.	...	...	84	19	1,197	6,048	6,621	3,629
	W.	...	...	..	...	34	549	2,551	805
Animists	U.	10,000	9,982	9,764	9,950	8,800	2,611	235	5,759
	M.	..	18	233	50	1,170	7,040	8,193	3,797
	W.	...	..	3	..	20	349	1,572	444
Total...	U.	10,000	9,976	9,720	9,934	8,645	2,699	357	5,545
	M.	...	24	277	65	1,333	6,927	7,874	3,937
	W.	...	...	3	1	22	374	1,769	518

(Appendix E to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition).

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Males
in each Main Caste and Age Period.

Caste.		Males.							
		0—5	5—12	12—15	0—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over	All ages.
Beda	U.	10,000	9,966	9,692	9,225	8,796	3,074	618	5,785
	M.	...	34	306	75	1,169	6,521	7,400	3,640
	W.	...	...	2	...	35	405	1,982	575
Besta	U.	10,000	9,994	9,800	9,960	8,911	2,437	303	5,464
	M.	...	6	196	40	1,074	7,194	8,225	4,086
	W.	..	...	4	...	15	369	1,472	450
Brahmin	U.	10,000	9,973	9,539	9,909	6,845	1,609	503	4,720
	M.	...	27	460	100	3,090	7,942	7,157	4,547
	W.	...	...	1	...	65	449	2,340	733
Ganiga	U.	10,000	9,998	9,700	9,947	8,375	2,170	246	5,413
	M.	...	2	300	53	1,590	7,464	8,269	4,135
	W.	...	...	...	...	35	866	1,485	452
Holaya	U.	10,000	9,981	9,512	9,957	8,930	3,073	393	5,681
	M.	...	18	184	42	1,052	6,566	8,157	3,877
	W.	...	1	4	1	18	361	1,450	442
Komati	U.	10,000	9,948	9,309	9,842	6,122	1,864	594	4,921
	M.	...	52	682	157	3,523	7,670	6,954	4,317
	W.	..	...	9	1	55	466	2,452	760
Kshatriya	U.	10,000	9,974	9,657	9,916	9,006	3,516	549	5,664
	M.	...	26	333	82	974	6,134	7,652	3,802
	W.	...	...	10	2	20	350	1,799	534
Kuruba	U.	10,000	9,973	9,757	9,935	8,668	2,382	240	5,416
	M.	..	27	239	64	1,315	7,267	8,221	4,118
	W.	...	...	4	1	17	351	1,539	466
Lingayot	U.	10,000	9,978	9,789	9,946	8,921	2,904	406	5,623
	M.	...	22	211	54	1,058	6,680	7,658	3,818
	W.	...	...	..	...	21	416	1,936	559
Panchala	U.	10,000	9,981	9,670	9,925	8,684	2,588	405	5,426
	M.	...	19	324	74	1,299	7,034	7,767	4,038
	W.	...	...	6	1	17	378	1,828	536
Tigala	U.	10,000	9,985	9,747	9,951	8,350	2,466	186	5,618
	M.	...	15	253	49	1,636	7,120	8,284	3,915
	W.	...	...	...	...	14	412	1,530	467
Vakkaliga	U.	10,000	9,976	9,717	9,932	8,638	2,721	246	5,486
	M.	..	24	281	68	1,347	6,937	7,820	3,961
	W.	...	...	2	...	15	342	1,934	553

(Appendix F to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition).

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females at each Age period in each District or City.

District.	Females.							All ages.
	0-5	5-12	0-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.	
Mysore City	10,000	9,438	9,665	5,481	1,509	462	253	3,608
	...	539	821	4,302	7,950	7,715	3,303	4,145
	...	23	14	217	541	1,823	6,444	2,247
Mysore District	9,999	9,493	9,686	6,464	1,771	207	94	3,893
	1	501	310	3,439	7,957	8,457	8,711	4,928
	..	6	4	97	272	1,336	6,195	1,879
Bangalore City	10,000	9,523	9,751	6,489	2,212	487	181	3,585
	...	434	226	3,244	7,035	7,310	4,710	4,301
	...	43	23	267	753	2,203	5,109	2,114
Bangalore District	9,985	9,533	9,730	6,657	2,936	336	53	3,780
	15	457	264	3,202	6,621	7,939	5,185	4,346
	...	10	6	141	443	1,725	4,762	1,874
Kolar Gold Fields	10,000	9,968	9,976	9,164	5,469	445	10	4,167
	...	32	24	820	4,245	7,975	8,202	4,853
	..	..	...	16	286	1,580	1,788	980
Kolar District	10,000	9,081	9,501	5,503	1,767	478	73	3,357
	...	897	487	4,374	7,901	8,000	4,611	4,586
	...	22	12	123	332	1,522	5,316	2,057
Tumkur District	9,983	9,344	9,590	5,715	1,733	375	176	3,942
	16	646	404	4,165	7,952	8,036	3,512	4,044
	1	10	6	120	315	1,589	6,312	2,014

Chittardrug District	...	U	M	W	...	9,961	9,410	9,642	6,636	2,569	530	251	4,390
						19	579	352	3,276	7,080	7,791	4,085	3,978
						...	11	6	88	351	1,679	5,664	1,782
Hasan District	..	U	M	W	...	10,000	9,833	9,895	8,111	3,288	212	83	4,277
						...	165	104	1,822	6,522	8,237	3,424	3,818
						..	2	1	67	210	1,551	6,493	1,910
Kadur District	..	U	M	W	...	10,000	9,746	9,838	7,583	2,769	318	164	4,232
						..	258	161	2,350	6,937	7,872	8,122	3,842
						...	2	1	67	294	1,810	6,714	1,936
Shimoga District	..	U	M	W	...	9,999	9,473	9,675	6,341	1,758	570	419	4,044
						1	516	318	3,499	7,791	7,212	2,638	3,809
						...	11	7	160	451	2,218	6,943	2,147
Total Province	...	U	M	W	...	9,994	9,486	9,688	6,577	2,212	358	138	3,923
						6	505	306	3,313	7,450	8,010	3,979	4,139
						...	9	6	110	338	1,632	5,883	1,938
Eastern Division	...	U	M	W	...	9,992	9,408	9,646	6,236	2,070	353	115	3,830
						8	581	347	3,649	7,588	8,099	4,243	4,253
						...	11	7	115	342	1,546	5,642	1,917
Western Division	...	U	M	W	...	10,000	9,686	9,804	7,381	2,537	368	218	4,183
						...	309	193	2,521	7,135	7,774	3,082	3,819
						...	5	3	98	328	1,858	6,700	1,998
Total Province	...	U	M	W	...	9,994	9,486	9,688	6,577	2,212	358	138	3,923
						6	505	306	3,313	7,450	8,010	3,979	4,139
						...	9	6	110	338	1,632	5,883	1,938

(Appendix G to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.)

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females in each Religion at each age period.

Religion	Females							
	0-5	5-12	0-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	All Ages
Hindus ..	9,994	9,470	9,678	6,526	2,185	364	141	3,892
	6	522	317	3,360	7,467	7,973	3,956	4,141
	...	8	5	114	348	1,663	5,903	1,967
Musalmans ..	9,998	9,681	9,813	7,115	2,234	249	76	4,281
	2	296	174	2,823	7,548	8,550	4,224	4,113
	...	23	13	62	216	1,201	5,700	1,606
Native Christians ..	10,000	9,670	9,915	8,104	4,017	505	242	4,814
	...	124	81	1,871	5,688	8,203	4,427	3,864
	...	6	4	25	295	1,292	5,331	1,323
Jains Digambara ..	10,000	9,281	9,581	4,861	1,307	164	30	3,484
	...	679	396	4,835	8,105	7,380	2,790	4,003
	...	40	23	304	588	2,456	7,180	2,513
Animists ..	9,983	9,634	9,776	7,742	3,059	234	85	4,455
	17	357	219	2,226	6,771	8,751	4,831	4,306
	...	9	5	32	170	1,015	5,094	1,339
Total ..	9,994	9,436	9,688	6,577	2,212	358	138	3,923
	6	505	306	3,313	7,450	8,010	3,979	4,139
	...	9	6	110	338	1,632	5,883	1,938

(Appendix H to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.)

APPENDIX I.
Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females in each Main Caste and Age Period.

Caste.		Females.								All ages.
		0-5	5-12	0-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.		
Beda	U	9,996	9,442	9,666	6,539	2,545	856	508	4,111	
	M	4	548	323	3,327	7,122	7,489	4,036	3,980	
	W	...	10	6	134	327	1,655	5,456	1,989	
Besta	U	9,998	9,567	9,737	6,584	2,246	458	313	4,122	
	M	2	425	258	3,020	7,480	8,205	3,808	4,139	
	W	...	8	5	96	274	1,337	5,779	1,739	
Brahmin	U	9,996	8,256	9,007	975	112	32	5	2,716	
	M	1	1,725	981	8,676	9,199	7,465	3,254	4,647	
	W	3	19	12	349	689	2,503	6,741	2,637	
Gani a	U	9,993	9,354	9,625	6,207	1,879	218	78	3,722	
	M	7	638	370	3,713	7,776	8,258	4,082	4,295	
	W	...	8	5	80	345	1,524	5,840	1,983	
Holaya	U	9,999	9,679	9,807	7,532	3,182	600	259	4,134	
	M	1	315	190	2,364	6,536	7,973	4,583	4,163	
	W	...	6	3	104	282	1,427	5,158	1,703	
Komati	U	9,959	8,226	9,034	1,711	240	92	8	3,037	
	M	41	1,662	937	8,062	9,232	7,723	3,617	4,701	
	W	...	52	29	227	528	2,185	6,375	2,262	
Kshatriya	U	10,000	9,587	9,754	6,560	2,037	337	156	3,858	
	M	...	409	243	3,240	7,477	8,010	3,434	3,992	
	W	...	4	3	200	486	1,653	6,410	2,150	
Kuruba	U	9,987	9,404	9,636	6,857	2,016	160	55	3,343	
	M	13	590	360	3,061	7,707	8,298	3,860	4,213	
	W	...	6	4	82	277	1,542	6,085	1,944	
Lingayet	U	9,989	9,556	9,720	6,740	1,813	139	75	3,814	
	M	11	438	276	3,158	7,781	7,772	3,271	3,924	
	W	...	6	4	102	406	2,089	6,654	2,262	
Panchala	U	9,995	9,362	9,606	5,783	1,340	173	58	3,762	
	M	5	632	390	4,094	8,315	8,044	3,848	4,237	
	W	...	6	4	123	345	1,783	6,094	1,981	
Tigala	U	9,992	9,710	9,831	7,263	3,106	347	98	4,223	
	M	8	284	165	2,697	6,653	8,266	5,185	4,195	
	W	...	6	4	40	241	1,387	4,717	1,592	
Vakkaliga	U	10,000	9,509	9,701	6,647	2,268	311	56	3,801	
	M	...	483	295	3,247	7,434	8,036	3,873	4,152	
	W	...	8	4	106	298	1,653	6,071	2,047	

[Appendix I to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]

Statement showing the Age at

Religion.	Males.								
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	40 and over.	All ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindus ...	3	80	667	2,448	3,667	1,996	1,011	133	10,000
Mussulmans ...	1	37	421	1,663	3,917	2,359	1,438	164	10,000
Christians ...	..	9	162	1,533	4,721	1,962	1,478	135	10,000
Jains ...	...	30	519	2,367	3,745	1,961	1,250	128	10,000
Animists ...	..	29	383	1,718	3,935	2,271	1,378	286	10,000
Grand Total ...	3	76	647	2,387	8,685	2,024	1,041	137	10,000
Mysore City ...	...	62.5	745.5	3,015.6	3,016	2,216	868.3	76.1	10,000
Mysore District ...	1.0	42.6	626.5	2,631.5	3,785	1,932	836.0	94.2	10,000
Bangalore City ...	1.3	23.0	273.3	1,952.5	4,048	2,238	1,373.8	90.0	10,000
Bangalore District ...	1.9	37.8	537.1	2,576.4	3,975	1,919	863.0	89.8	10,000
Kolar Gold Fields ...	2.0	146.6	562.0	1,938.2	4,106	2,323	855.3	67.4	10,000
Kolar District ..	3.6	140.4	818.7	1,892.8	3,263	2,096	1,397.6	368.2	10,000
Tumkur District	1.2	54.7	647.0	2,071.2	3,510	2,173	1,403.0	139.7	10,000
Chitaldrug District ...	13.7	116.5	864.1	2,260.2	3,571	2,053	1,036.4	85.2	10,000
Total, Eastern Divn.	3.2	70.7	669.1	2,358.1	3,664	2,019	1,066.9	149.8	10,000
Hassan District ...	2.2	33.5	511.6	2,182.2	3,888	2,124	1,125.3	133.7	10,000
Kadur do ...	0.4	16.9	378.1	2,632.2	3,697	2,020	967.9	87.3	10,000
Shimoga do ...	5.5	204.7	803.1	2,652.8	3,631	1,818	812.4	72.2	10,000
Total, Western Divn.	2.9	91.2	582.6	2,469.3	3,745	2,038	971.2	99.4	10,000
Total Province ..	3.1	75.9	646.9	2,386.7	3,685	2,024	1,041.6	136.9	10,000

DIX J.

First Marriage—by Religions and Districts.

Females.								
0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	40 and over.	All ages.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
57	1,571	4,902	2,616	598	173	62	26	10,000
23	1,053	4,845	2,841	841	180	199	18	10,000
2	289	3,542	4,086	1,530	367	149	35	10,000
81	1,873	5,752	1,873	316	97	8	...	10,000
23	790	2,968	2,981	1,914	589	576	159	10,000
54	1,528	4,864	2,638	631	180	77	28	10,000
39·3	1,880·2	5,451·3	2,083·7	456	91	38·5	10·0	10,000
32·5	1,773·5	5,145·1	2,278·6	461	128	105·1	76·3	10,000
60·4	1,566·3	4,806·6	2,729·3	606	200	26·4	2·8	10,000
18·8	1,558·3	5,457·0	2,375·4	447	85	51·1	7·1	10,000
38·0	836·7	4,275·4	2,731·8	1,664	234	190·2	30·2	10,000
53·3	1,422·5	3,593·7	2,954·0	1,278	539	142·7	17·2	10,000
23·3	1,523·8	5,167·9	2,478·9	567	197	39·1	3·2	10,000
308·4	1,920·7	5,171·6	2,167·7	348	50	25·3	6·8	10,000
64·8	1,635·3	4,914·3	2,448·6	627	199	80·5	30·2	10,000
13·6	838·2	4,432·8	3,843·7	707	114	39·4	11·1	10,000
8·1	852·4	4,430·1	3,709·5	800	147	41·8	11·5	10,000
39·7	1,832·0	5,201·4	2,203·8	454	119	116·2	34·1	10,000
21·6	1,195·5	4,705·8	3,227·1	640	123	67·3	19·4	10,000
54·3	1,528·6	4,863·6	2,637·6	630	181	77·3	27·6	10,000

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the Age at 1st Marriage of 10,000 Males in each Caste.

Caste.	Total.	0—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Hindus.</i>									
Agasa ...	10,000	2·2	53·1	1006·9	2,135·6	3,630·5	1,940·1	1,124·4	107·2
Bauajiga ...	10,000	1·1	112·9	685·8	2,403·7	3,409·0	1,979·3	1,189·4	218·8
Beda ...	10,000	1·8	62·6	399·7	1,661·7	3,488·9	2,984·1	1,276·7	124·5
Bestha ...	10,000	1·2	45·0	522·6	2,418·5	3,785·0	2,119·4	989·3	119·0
Brahmin Priests...	10,000	4·8	372·5	1,760·9	4,013·2	2,415·4	945·5	458·6	29·2
„ Temple servants.	10,000	213·5	71·2	2,170·8	2,775·9	2,669·0	1,387·9	569·4	142·3
Darji ...	10,000	7·8	78·5	996·9	3,230·0	3,579·3	1,401·0	647·6	58·9
Ganiga ...	10,000	2·4	74·1	779·1	2,585·1	3,485·7	1,793·8	878·7	401·1
Golla ...	10,000	2·2	53·8	492·0	1,847·5	3,370·9	2,862·5	1,729·8	141·3
Holeya ...	10,000	2·2	33·9	492·2	2,162·5	3,635·1	2,265·0	1,208·9	200·2
Idiga ...	10,000	4·0	70·1	518·2	2,170·0	3,821·8	2,188·0	1,105·5	122·4
Jogi ...	10,000	4·0	88·2	525·5	2,158·0	3,818·7	2,021·7	1,279·6	104·3
Komati ...	10,000	1·4	79·8	1,379·0	3,684·7	2,876·9	1,135·4	744·8	98·0
Kshatriya ...	10,000	6·2	55·9	594·4	2,112·7	3,763·5	2,096·1	1,269·7	101·5
Kumbara ...	10,000	5·3	76·9	811·8	2,953·7	3,563·2	1,738·9	782·5	68·2
Kuruba ..	10,000	0·6	111·5	647·2	2,442·9	3,738·8	1,823·8	1,045·7	189 ·
Lingayet Priests...	10,000	8·8	36·7	365·5	2,679·4	3,816·7	2,076·0	930·4	87·0
„ Temple servants,	10,000	35·4	185·2	590·8	2,513·2	3,571·4	2,098·8	890·7	114·6
„ Devotees	10,000	42·3	169·1	2,452·4	1,649·1	3,234·7	1,543·3	697·7	211·4
„ Cultivators.	10,000	8·0	119·4	955·9	2,544·0	3,712·7	1,812·7	773·1	74·2
„ Barbers	10,000	16·4	114·9	812·8	1,715·9	4,039·4	871·9	1,371·2	57·5
„ Traders	10,000	2·1	27·7	644·7	2,348·2	3,649·6	2,062·3	1,192·3	73·1
Madiga ...	10,000	2·3	81·7	481·0	3,846·1	1,087·9	190·9	2,175·9	2,134·2
Mahratta ...	10,000	3·7	78·9	756·4	2,336·4	3,728·1	1,982·9	1,002·5	111·1
Meda ..	10,000	..	25·8	352·6	2,261·3	3,860·7	2,106·6	1,289·8	103·2
Mudali ...	10,000	...	90·9	504·0	2,915·5	3,649·1	1,811·3	1,080·0	49·2
Nagarta ...	10,000	...	57·5	580·5	3,054·4	3,587·9	1,778·2	904·8	36·7
Nayinda ...	10,000	6·3	97·2	586·9	2,223·1	3,941·4	2,022·4	1,000·6	122·1
Neyige ...	10,000	2·5	57·6	594·2	2,619·8	3,670·2	1,955·0	1,028·3	72·4
Panchala Goldsmiths' Refuse Collectors.	10,000	...	...	1,250·0	1,500·0	4,500·0	2,250·0	500·0	...

[Appendix K to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX K—concl'd.

Statement showing the Age at 1st Marriage of 10,000 Males in each Caste—concl'd.

Caste.	Total.	0—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>									
Panchala Brass and Copper smiths.	10,000	...	154.1	726.9	2,577.1	3,480.2	2,114.5	793.0	154.2
„ Carpenters ...	10,000	5.4	53.9	471.0	2,482.5	4,105.7	2,067.2	722.6	91.7
„ Masons ...	10,000	61.4	184.1	633.9	2,106.3	5,173.8	797.5	981.0	61.4
„ Blacksmiths.	10,000	30.1	73.2	705.7	2,672.1	3,674.7	1,932.0	800.3	111.9
„ Goldsmiths ...	10,000	6.5	95.5	915.5	2,610.4	3,593.7	1,634.2	760.4	83.8
Satani ...	10,000	2.2	103.7	750.3	2,733.8	3,420.2	1,884.4	1,041.5	63.9
Tigala ...	10,000	2.3	46.5	464.6	2,182.9	3,891.1	2,304.5	972.6	135.5
Uppara ...	10,000	3.8	42.0	474.6	2,315.6	3,888.4	2,106.7	1,074.1	94.8
Vadda ...	10,000	2.2	40.2	407.9	1,826.5	3,880.6	2,512.6	1,159.2	170.8
Vakkaliga ...	10,000	2.5	56.4	613.4	2,583.5	3,832.4	1,885.3	901.5	125.0
Total ...	10,000	3.0	80	667	2,143	3,667	1,996	1,011	133
<i>Muslimans.</i>									
Labbo ...	10,000	...	5.6	292.0	1,723.7	4,171.8	2,751.3	960.1	95.5
Mogul ...	10,000	...	17.0	260.6	1,694.1	3,569.4	2,589.2	1,682.7	187.0
Pathan ...	10,000	1.3	12.1	191.1	1,713.4	3,674.7	2,648.8	1,322.4	136.2
Sheik ...	10,000	1.8	43.9	409.2	1,654.3	3,983.0	2,232.6	1,498.8	176.5
Syed ...	10,000	1.3	38.4	441.0	1,545.6	3,895.4	2,549.2	1,365.4	163.7
Total ...	10,000	1	37	421	1,663	3,917	2,359	1,438	161
Native Christians ...	10,000	...	8.5	167.1	1,427.6	4,310.1	2,514.1	1,456.6	116.0
Digumbura ...	10,000	...	13.4	449.8	2,395.3	3,655.4	1,999.1	1,309.0	186.0
<i>Animists.</i>									
Iraliga ...	10,000	...	...	306.3	2,189.4	4,378.9	2,047.7	1,015.3	62.4
Korachan ...	10,000	...	114.8	474.9	1,419.6	3,716.1	2,390.4	1,701.5	182.7
Korama ...	10,000	...	42.4	547.8	2,191.1	3,997.4	1,972.6	1,095.5	153.2
Kurula ...	10,000	...	38.6	264.5	1,680.4	3,256.2	2,534.4	1,867.8	358.1
Lambani ...	10,000	...	8.3	843.2	1,521.5	3,799.6	2,560.5	1,377.3	389.6
Total ...	10,000	...	29	383	1,718	3,935	2,271	1,378	286
Grand Total ...	10,000	3	76	647	2,387	3,685	2,024	1,041	137

[Appendix K to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]—concl'd

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Age at 1st Marriage of 10,000 Females in each Caste.

Caste.	Total.	0—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Hindus.</i>									
Agasa ...	10,000	32.9	1,365.7	5,118.2	2,574.3	625.4	168.6	77.8	7.1
Banajiga ...	10,000	39.5	1,610.2	4,973.5	2,573.9	599.4	90.6	89.9	28.0
Beda ...	10,000	41.4	1,353.3	4,180.4	2,985.5	1,168.3	161.5	82.0	7.6
Bestha ...	10,000	34.2	1,332.5	4,793.5	2,838.4	652.8	155.2	118.2	70.2
Brahmin Priests...	10,000	208.0	4,841.6	5,127.5	296.8	8.1	1.6	2.3	14.1
„ Temple servants.	10,000	613.2	4,198.1	5,141.5	47.2	...	...	...	...
Darji ...	10,000	65.3	2,123.3	6,186.2	1,347.5	200.1	57.1	12.3	8.2
Ganiga ...	10,000	56.6	1,646.0	5,315.2	2,290.6	470.1	104.9	71.9	44.7
Golla ...	10,000	37.7	1,225.4	4,940.4	2,805.6	667.7	201.8	100.9	20.5
Holeya ...	10,000	19.0	1,135.5	4,408.8	3,160.6	938.2	175.4	118.2	44.3
Idi, a ...	10,000	45.1	1,434.9	4,941.7	2,725.6	596.1	140.8	79.2	36.3
Jogi ...	10,000	70.1	1,321.0	5,107.0	2,797.1	553.5	95.9	40.6	14.8
Komati ...	10,000	104.1	3,440.7	5,421.2	963.2	40.3	12.5	6.9	11.1
Kshatriya ...	10,000	28.9	1,489.4	5,226.2	2,689.5	444.1	76.5	22.7	22.7
Kumbara ...	10,000	62.9	1,905.8	5,132.5	2,178.7	500.2	106.0	99.5	14.4
Kuruba ...	10,000	34.6	1,468.2	4,702.2	2,889.6	577.0	178.6	109.4	40.4
Langayet Priests.	10,000	55.3	1,417.0	5,484.7	2,417.5	495.9	79.4	31.8	18.4
„ Temple servants.	10,000	119.3	1,807.3	5,342.4	2,070.1	446.0	119.4	63.7	31.8
„ Devotees.	10,000	913.2	1,095.9	5,388.2	1,552.5	274.0	411.0	274.0	91.2
„ Cultivators.	10,000	38.6	1,235.8	5,385.6	2,732.3	402.5	156.2	24.3	22.7
„ Barbers.	10,000	195.5	2,290.8	4,511.3	2,814.3	531.7	117.3	15.6	23.5
„ Traders.	10,000	31.2	1,586.3	5,493.2	2,255.2	496.7	77.3	47.2	12.9
Madiga ...	10,000	29.6	1,290.0	4,444.1	3,120.6	857.2	193.6	57.0	13.6
Mahratta ...	10,000	61.7	1,723.7	5,436.9	2,215.2	462.0	54.1	30.3	16.1
Meda ...	10,000	31.6	996.1	5,367.6	2,727.2	505.9	134.4	158.1	79.1
Mudali ..	10,000	31.8	735.7	4,205.3	3,033.6	1,889.2	66.1	22.7	13.6
Nazarta ...	10,000	34.9	1,306.8	5,820.2	2,414.0	339.2	44.9	25.0	15.0
Nayinda ...	10,000	50.3	1,572.7	5,168.2	2,415.3	624.8	83.8	62.2	22.7
Neyige ...	10,000	54.8	1,297.2	5,261.8	2,832.9	423.1	75.2	37.0	18.0
Panelala Goldsmith's refuse collectors.	10,000	1,025.6	2,820.5	4,359.0	1,538.5	256.4	...	...	...

[Appendix L to Chapter IV Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX L—concl'd.

Statement showing the Age at 1st Marriage of 10,000 Females in each Caste.

Caste.	Total.	0—5	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>									
Panchala Brass and Copper-smiths.	10,000	99.2	1,607.1	4,345.2	2,242.1	1,131.0	515.9	39.7	19.8
„ Carpenters...	10,000	259.7	1,724.8	4,778.8	2,374.2	546.0	259.7	24.4	30.4
„ Masons ...	10,000	1,348.7	1,151.3	3,437.5	625.0	2,582.2	329.0	526.3	...
„ Blacksmiths	10,000	650.6	1,872.7	5,441.4	1,844.8	134.8	13.9	23.2	18.6
„ Gold-smiths	10,000	79.9	2,137.4	5,923.3	1,569.0	202.5	42.5	27.8	17.6
Satani ...	10,000	44.0	1,982.4	5,531.9	1,997.8	353.8	28.6	43.9	17.6
Tigula ...	10,000	23.2	945.5	5,292.2	2,601.5	349.3	758.5	23.1	6.7
Uppara ...	10,000	41.7	1,222.0	5,002.9	2,797.1	596.6	158.5	115.5	65.7
Vadda ..	10,000	27.1	1,003.7	4,771.2	3,159.7	776.4	164.5	79.7	12.7
Vakkaliga ...	10,000	71.8	1,645.1	4,894.2	2,607.8	489.8	237.2	33.6	20.5
Total ...	10,000	57	1,571	4,902	2,616	593	173	62	62
<i>Musalmans.</i>									
Labbe ..	10,000	46.9	808.9	5,662.4	2,508.8	773.7	129.0	58.6	11.7
Mogul ...	10,000	13.5	963.0	4,431.0	3,454.5	909.1	168.3	60.6	...
Pathan ...	10,000	10.5	661.9	4,748.0	3,143.8	1,169.9	184.3	72.4	9.2
Shi-akh ...	10,000	23.9	1,218.2	4,902.0	2,732.6	686.0	152.2	268.3	16.8
Syed ...	10,000	24.6	758.0	4,738.1	2,936.2	1,107.2	302.7	97.0	36.2
Total ...	10,000	23	1,053	4,845	2,841	811	180	199	18
Native Christians ...	10,000	2.0	329.8	3,913.5	4,004.3	1,359.2	272.6	823.0	35.6
Digambara ..	10,000	81.3	1,824.8	5,944.6	1,842.8	293.6	108.4	4.5	...
<i>Animists.</i>									
Iraliga ...	10,000	...	339.0	2,617.7	3,119.9	1,450.1	979.3	1,481.5	12.5
Korncha ...	10,000	62.8	797.1	3,666.7	3,130.4	1,362.3	487.9	357.5	135.3
Korama ...	10,000	33.3	1,276.2	4,289.2	2,640.2	1,018.5	542.6	139.4	60.6
Kuruba ...	10,000	11.1	1,307.0	2,586.2	3,053.4	2,152.4	711.9	150.2	27.8
Lamtani ..	10,000	15.8	583.5	2,454.9	3,031.6	2,410.8	534.9	714.5	254.0
Total ...	10,000	23	790	2,968	2,981	1,914	589	576	189
Grand Total ...	10,000	54	1,528	4,864	2,638	631	180	77	28

[Appendix L to Chapter IV, Section 3 Civil Condition.]—concl'd.

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the proportion of Married Males having more than one wife in each caste to every 1,000 of Married Males in the same caste.

Caste	Number of Married Males	Number of Males having more than one wife	Proportion to every 1,000 in column 3
1	2	3	4
Hindu—			
Agasa	18,463	331	17·9
Banajiga	27,005	406	15·0
Beda	44,905	703	15·6
Bestha	31,094	559	17·9
Brahman	43,445	280	6·4
Darji	2,548	21	8·2
Ganiga	8,228	139	16·8
Golla	27,177	457	6·8
Holeyā	112,821	2,125	18·8
Idiga	9,977	203	10·3
Jogi	2,495	60	24·0
Kemati	7,143	37	24·6
Kshatriya	4,828	86	7·8
Kumbara	9,368	187	19·9
Kuruba	77,039	1,505	19·5
Lingayēt	127,808	2,258	17·5
Madiga	51,143	830	16·2
Mahratta	10,893	148	13·5
Mudali	2,639	18	16·8
Nayinda	8,025	116	14·4
Neyige	20,296	320	15·7
Panchala	25,821	483	18·7
Satani	4,532	57	12·5
Tigula	12,914	253	19·5
Uppara	21,199	347	16·3
Vadda	27,112	689	25·4
Vakkaliga	254,372	5,011	19·6
Minor and Unspecified castes	8,957	128	...
Total	1,002,246	17,760	17·7
Musalman—			
Pathan	7,494	145	19·3
Sheikh	33,266	709	21·3
Syed	7,822	155	19·8
Minor and Unspecified castes	5,810	70	...
Total	54,392	1,079	19·8
Christian—			
Native Christian	5,863	14	2·3
Other castes	1,168	...	...
Total	7,031	14	1·9
Jain—			
Digambara	2,246	27	12·0
Minor Unspecified	411	2	...
Total	2,657	29	10·9
Animist—			
Iraliga	1,763	43	24·3
Koracha	1,916	49	25·5
Korama	3,067	99	32·2
Korava	25	4	160·0
Kuruba	1,815	22	12·1
Lambani	8,393	267	31·8
Total	16,979	484	28·5
Grand Total	1,083,327	19,366	7·18

[Appendix M to Chapter IV, Section 2, Civil Condition].

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing Age at which widowed—Both sexes—By Religions and Districts.

Religion	Males										Females						
	0-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40		40 and over		All ages		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	1	9	57	205	1,289	3,027	4,812	10,000	2	51	317	643	2,677	2,909	3,401	10,000	
Hindus	
Mussalmans	
Christians	
Jains	
Animists	
Grand Total	1	10	56	209	1,891	3,019	4,814	10,000	2	50	312	636	2,663	2,914	3,423	10,000	
Mysore City	
Mysore District	
Bangalore City	
Bangalore District	
Kolar Gold-Fields	
Kolar District	
Tumkur District	
Chitaldrug District	
Total Eastern Division	
Hasan District	
Kadur district	
Shimoga District	
Total Western Division	
Total Province	

[Appendix N to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Age at which Widowed—Males—By Castes.

No	Caste	Total	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 and over
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hindus—								
2	Agasa ...	10,000	...	18	46	233	2,160	2,932	4,622
3	Banajiga ...	10,000	...	17	59	208	2,045	2,811	4,373
4	Beda ...	10,000	...	13	61	186	1,871	3,183	4,688
5a	Beetha ...	10,000	...	6	58	216	2,133	2,968	4,596
b	Brahmin Priests	10,000	...	16	...	231	1,895	3,054	4,746
6	" Temple Servants	10,000	...	...	...	877	965	2,632	5,526
7	Darji ...	10,000	...	35	35	383	2,230	2,334	4,983
8	Ganga ...	10,000	...	22	45	256	1,857	2,681	5,139
9	Golla ...	10,000	...	5	47	160	1,720	2,887	5,181
10	Holeya ...	10,000	1	4	59	230	2,041	2,915	4,750
11	Idiga ...	10,000	...	17	60	264	1,907	3,214	4,638
12	Jogi ...	10,000	...	...	108	238	1,598	2,419	5,637
13	Komati ...	10,000	...	...	80	239	1,909	2,633	5,159
14	Kshatriya ...	10,000	...	...	44	236	1,888	3,127	4,705
15	Kumbha ...	10,000	...	19	84	319	1,829	2,636	5,113
16a	Kuruba ...	10,000	1	7	61	176	1,772	2,962	5,021
b	Lingayat Priests	10,000	...	15	74	222	1,894	2,969	4,826
c	" Temple Servants	10,000	...	...	124	124	1,304	3,106	5,342
d	" Devotees	10,000	...	...	500	1,250	1,250	3,750	3,250
e	" Cultivators	10,000	...	5	49	197	1,604	2,987	5,158
f	" Barbers	10,000	...	56	169	393	1,854	2,553	4,775
17	" Traders	10,000	...	13	70	216	1,785	3,106	4,810
18	Madiga ...	10,000	2	5	71	292	2,078	2,992	4,560
19	Mahratta	10,000	...	6	85	203	1,551	3,449	4,706
20	Meda	10,000	...	...	125	250	1,812	2,500	5,313
21	Mudali ...	10,000	...	36	323	573	2,652	3,724	3,692
22	Nagarta ...	10,000	...	28	415	166	1,690	1,967	5,734
23	Nayinda ...	10,000	...	20	69	206	1,874	2,944	4,887
24a	Neyige ...	10,000	...	6	57	272	2,115	2,735	4,815
b	Panchala Goldsmith's refuse collectors	10,000	...	...	...	1,111	...	3,333	5,556
	" Brass and Copper smiths ...	10,000	...	...	...	112	1,685	3,596	4,607

d	Carpenters	...	1,000	...	...	17	190	2,052	2,310	5,491
e	" Masons	...	10,000	...	...	227	227	2,614	2,727	4,205
f	" Blacksmiths	...	10,000	...	...	...	480	1,692	2,954	4,874
25	" Goldsmiths	...	10,000	...	9	71	221	2,080	2,815	4,854
26	Satani	...	10,000	...	...	25	297	1,388	2,999	5,291
27	Tigala	...	10,000	...	7	104	344	1,897	2,677	4,971
28	Uppara	...	10,000	...	13	46	328	1,801	3,026	4,786
29	Vadda	...	10,000	...	14	51	221	2,019	2,853	4,840
	Vakraliga	...	10,000	...	10	44	140	1,851	3,262	4,842
	Total	...	10,000	1	9	57	205	1,889	3,027	4,812
	Muslims—									
1	Labbe	...	10,000	...	...	...	319	2,766	2,660	4,255
2	Moghul	...	10,000	...	...	169	317	2,222	2,143	5,159
3	Pathan	...	10,000	...	42	28	1,085	1,521	2,465	4,355
4	Sheikh	...	10,000	...	6	31	213	1,871	2,847	5,032
5	Syed	...	10,000	...	12	25	149	1,925	2,609	5,280
	Total	...	10,000	...	12	33	328	1,839	2,736	5,052
	Native Christian ...	...	10,000	...	37	19	354	2,402	3,110	4,078
	Digambaras	...	10,000	...	20	40	161	1,767	3,815	4,197
	Animistics—									
1	Iraliga	...	10,000	...	...	...	202	2,470	3,077	4,251
2	Koracha	...	10,000	...	41	83	125	1,369	2,905	5,477
3	Korana	...	10,000	...	...	30	121	1,758	3,303	4,788
4	Kuruba	...	10,000	...	...	78	196	2,314	2,902	4,510
5	Lambani	...	10,000	...	...	77	220	1,967	2,846	4,890
	Total	...	10,000	...	5	61	186	1,966	2,969	4,813
	Grand Total	...	10,000	1	10	56	209	1,891	3,019	4,814

[Appendix O to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX P—contd.

Statement showing the Age at which widowed—Females—By Castes—contd.

No.	Castes.	Total.	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40 and over.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindus—</i>									
1	Agasa ...	10,000	1	31	301	769	2,768	2,908	3,202
2	Banajiga ...	10,000	2	60	370	704	2,277	2,784	3,903
3	Beda ...	10,000	1	73	394	769	3,204	2,908	2,651
4	Beatha ...	10,000	7	61	295	575	2,412	3,012	3,638
5a	Brahmin Priests ...	10,000	5	121	833	875	2,410	2,451	3,305
b	Temple Servants ...	10,000	96	96	1,063	918	2,029	2,416	3,382
6	Darji ...	10,000	...	130	425	643	2,386	2,320	4,096
7	Ganiga ...	10,000	8	69	319	671	2,557	2,723	3,453
8	Golla ...	10,000	...	52	315	727	3,113	2,991	2,302
9	Holeja ...	10,000	3	42	224	570	2,634	3,021	3,506
10	Idiga ...	10,000	...	47	326	623	2,578	3,162	2,964
11	Jogi ...	10,000	...	51	370	606	2,652	3,042	3,279
12	Komati ...	10,000	6	257	903	1,086	2,525	2,227	2,966
13	Kshatriya ...	10,000	...	54	326	660	2,401	2,762	3,797
14	Kumbara ...	10,000	2	34	244	529	2,336	3,158	3,697
15	Kuruba ...	10,000	3	48	245	543	2,720	2,940	3,501
16a	Lingayet Priests ...	10,000	3	53	379	763	2,882	2,713	3,207
b	Temple Servants ...	10,000	...	111	317	444	2,377	3,058	3,693
c	" Devotees ...	10,000	...	510	919	612	3,061	2,653	2,245
d	" Cultivators ...	10,000	1	41	349	744	3,020	2,818	3,027
e	" Barbers ...	10,000	...	68	429	720	2,985	2,639	3,259
f	" Traders ...	10,000	1	48	345	758	2,857	2,949	3,042
17	Madiga ...	10,000	4	44	312	637	2,844	2,811	3,348
18	Mahratta ...	10,000	3	102	371	671	2,601	2,848	3,404
19	Meda ...	10,000	...	21	315	462	2,752	2,794	3,656
20	Mudali ...	10,000	12	70	362	537	2,415	2,567	4,087
21	Nagartha ...	10,000	...	41	363	840	2,529	2,570	3,657
22	Nayinda ...	10,000	...	67	308	715	2,664	2,780	3,466
23	Neyige ...	10,000	1	45	321	719	2,828	2,744	3,342
24a	Panchala Goldsmith's refuse collectors	10,000	...	..	...	870	3,043	2,174	3,913
b	" Brass and Copper smiths ...	10,000	...	70	250	524	2,413	2,867	3,846

25	d	Carpenters	...	10,000	...	34	333	686	2,592	3,023	3,332
26	e	" Masons	...	10,000	...	56	1,011	1,067	3,933	1,742	2,191
27	f	" Blacksmiths	...	10,000	...	68	537	853	2,471	2,969	3,096
28		" Goldsmiths	...	10,000	...	45	378	712	2,519	2,539	3,407
29		Satani	...	10,000	4	77	440	680	2,682	2,736	3,381
		Tigala	...	10,000	2	14	375	613	2,698	2,633	3,665
		Uppara	...	10,000	2	37	205	622	2,764	2,923	3,447
		Vadda	...	10,000	5	53	182	423	2,403	3,118	3,816
		Vakkaliga	...	10,000	2	31	228	542	2,520	3,023	3,651
		Total	...	10,000	2	51	317	643	2,677	2,909	3,401
		Mussalman—									
1		Labbe	...	10,000	...	26	181	761	2,065	2,863	4,094
2		Alighal	...	10,000	...	60	281	482	2,189	2,892	4,086
3		Pathan	...	10,000	...	45	186	534	2,310	2,985	3,940
4		Sheik	...	10,000	3	26	193	452	2,338	3,042	3,916
5		Syed	...	10,000	..	35	199	502	2,223	2,946	4,095
		Total	...	10,000	2	30	200	501	2,323	3,006	3,938
		Native Christians	...	10,000	...	17	185	503	2,467	3,264	3,564
		Digambaras	...	10,000	...	137	712	971	2,935	2,533	2,712
		Animists—									
1		Iraliga	...	10,000	...	57	470	1,040	2,935	3,091	2,407
2		Koracha	...	10,000	14	14	184	361	2,232	3,277	3,998
3		Korams	...	10,000	...	48	251	376	2,391	3,279	3,655
4		Kuruba	...	10,000	78	26	311	725	3,744	2,435	2,681
5		Lambani	...	10,000	...	17	117	306	2,301	2,930	4,299
		Total	...	10,000	12	28	221	478	2,590	3,004	3,667
		Grand Total	...	10,000	2	50	312	636	2,663	2,914	3,423

[Appendix P to Chapter IV Section 3, Civil Condition]—concl'd.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the chances of

Caste.				No. married before the age of 10 in every 10,000 married	No. widowed before the age of 10 in every 10,000 of married and widowed together	Proportion of column 3 in column 2 per mille
				2	3	4
<i>Hindus—</i>						
Agasa	...	..	...	1,399	16	11.4
Banajiga	..	..	...	1,650	21	12.7
Beda	...	...	...	1,395	24	17.3
Bestha	...	...	..	1,367	20	14.6
Brahmin Priests	..	...	...	4,549	46	10.1
Do Temple servants	...	...	..	4,811	96	19.9
Darji	...	...	...	2,189	36	10.4
Ganiga	...	...	...	1,703	24	14.1
Golla	...	...	...	1,263	18	14.3
Holnya	..	...	...	1,154	13	11.3
Idiga	...	...	...	1,480	15	10.0
Jogi	...	...	...	1,391	14	10.1
Komati	...	...	...	3,545	85	24.0
Kshatriya	...	...	...	1,518	19	12.5
Kumbara	...	...	..	1,969	11	5.6
Kuruba	..	...	...	1,503	16	10.6
Lingayat Priests	...	...	...	1,472	21	14.3
Do Temple servants	...	...	..	1,927	37	19.2
Do Devotees	...	...	..	2,009	158	78.6
Do Cultivators	...	...	...	1,274	15	11.8
Do Barbers	...	...	...	2,486	22	8.8
Do Traders	...	...	...	1,617	19	11.8
Madiga	...	...	...	1,320	13	9.8
Mahratta	...	...	...	1,785	35	19.6
Moda	...	...	...	1,028	6	5.8
Mudali	...	...	...	768	23	29.9
Nagarata	...	...	...	1,342	16	11.9
Nayinda	..	...	...	1,623	40	24.6
Neyige	...	...	...	1,352	14	10.3
Panchala Goldsmith's refuse collectors	...	...	...	3,846	...	...
Do Brass and coppersmiths	...	...	...	1,706	25	14.7
Do Carpenters	...	...	...	1,985	10	5.0

(Appendix Q to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.)

early Widowed in early Marriages.

Caste.				No. married before the age of 10 in every 10,000 married	No. widowed before the age of 10 in every 10,000 of married and widowed together	Proportion of column 3 in column 2 per mille
1				2	3	4
Panchala Masons	...	...	...	2,500	13	5·2
Do Blacksmiths	...	...	...	2,523	22	8·7
Do Goldsmiths	...	...	...	2,218	15	6·8
Satani	..	...	...	2,026	29	14·3
Tigala	...	...	...	969	4	4·1
Uplara	...	...	...	1,264	12	9·5
Va'da	...	...	...	1,036	15	14·5
Vakkaliga	...	...	...	1,717	12	7·0
Total				1,627	17	10·4
<i>Muslimans—</i>						
Labbe	...	...	...	856	9	10·5
Mogul	...	...	...	976	15	15·4
Pathan	...	..	...	672	12	17·9
Sheik	...	...	...	1,242	8	6·4
Syed	...	...	...	783	10	12·8
Total				1,077	9	8·4
Native Christian—				332	4	12·0
Digambara—				1,906	53	27·8
<i>Animists—</i>						
Iraliga	...	...	...	339	17	50·1
Koracha	...	...	...	860	7	8·1
Korama	...	...	...	1,310	12	9·2
Kuruba	...	...	...	1,318	31	23·5
Lambani	...	...	...	599	4	6·7
Total				812	9	11·1
Grand Total				1,582	16	10·1

APPENDIX R.
Statement showing the Re-Marriage of Widows by Natural Divisions and Districts.

Districts	Per 1,000 Males.			Per 1,000 Females.		
	Total Widowers.	No. of Widowers not re-married.	No. of Widowers re-married.	Total Widows.	No. of Widows not re-married.	No. of Widows re-married.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City ...	1,000	585	415	1,000	977	23
Mysore District ...	1,000	393	607	1,000	932	68
Bangalore City ...	1,000	539	461	1,000	979	21
Bangalore District ...	1,000	499	501	1,000	922	78
Kolar Gold Fields ...	1,000	458	542	1,000	924	76
Kolar District ...	1,000	573	427	1,000	957	43
Tumkur District ...	1,000	572	428	1,000	960	40
Chitaldrug District ...	1,000	553	447	1,000	966	34
Total Eastern Division ...	1,000	507	493	1,000	945	55
Hassan District ...	1,000	442	558	1,000	921	79
Kadur District ...	1,000	513	487	1,000	931	69
Shimoga District ...	1,000	602	398	1,000	947	53
Total Western Division ...	1,000	521	479	1,000	933	67
Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	1,000	511	489	1,000	942	58

(Appendix R to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.)

APPENDIX S.

Re-marriage of Widows by Caste.

Caste.	Females.		
	Total widowed.	Re-married.	Not re-married.
1	2	3	4
Hindu—			
Agasa	100	7.5	92.5
Banajiga	100	2.9	97.1
Beda	100	4.8	95.2
Bestha	100	7.7	92.3
Brahmin—			
i Priests	100	0.1	99.9
ii Temple Servants	100	...	100.0
Darji	100	3.2	96.8
Ganiga	100	1.7	98.3
Golla	100	2.4	97.6
Holaya	100	9.6	90.4
Idiga	100	8.8	91.2
Jogi	100	11.9	88.1
Komati	100	0.3	99.7
Kshatriya	100	1.0	99.0
Kumbara	100	7.6	92.4
Kuruba	100	8.9	91.1
Lingayet—			
(a) Priests	100	1.1	98.9
(b) Temple Servants	100	3.1	96.9
(c) Devotees	100	3.0	97.0
(d) Cultivators	100	2.0	98.0
(e) Barbers	100	1.5	98.5
(f) Traders	100	0.9	99.1
Madiga	100	7.3	92.7
Mahratta	100	4.1	95.9
Meda	100	4.1	95.9
Mudali	100	4.8	95.2
Nagaria	100	1.0	99.0
Nayinda	100	6.8	93.2
Neige	100	3.2	96.8
Panchala—			
Goldsmith's refuse collectors	100	...	100.0
(2) Brass and Copper Smiths	100	6.3	93.7
(3) Carpenters	100	7.0	93.0
(4) Masons	100	2.2	97.8
(5) Blacksmiths	100	4.0	96.0
(6) Goldsmiths	100	2.9	97.1
Satani	100	1.6	98.4
Tigala	100	6.8	93.2
Uppara	100	5.4	94.5
Vadda	100	13.5	86.5
Vakkaliga	100	7.0	93.0
Mussalman—			
Labbe	100	19.3	80.7
Mogul	100	16.1	83.9
Pathan	100	10.4	89.6
Sheik	100	9.5	90.5
Syed	100	9.1	90.9
Christian—			
Native Christian	100	6.9	93.1
Jain—			
Digambara	100	0.2	99.8
Animists—			
Iraliga	100	14.8	85.2
Koracha	100	9.4	90.6
Korama	100	19.9	80.1
Kuruba	100	6.0	94.0
Lambani	100	18.9	81.1

APPENDIX S—concl.
Re-marriage of widows by Religions and Castes.

Religion.	Males.				Females.		
	1	2	3	4	Total widows.	No. of widows not re-married.	No. of widows re-married.
Hindu	...	1,000	515	485	1,000	945	55
Musalman	...	1,000	428	572	1,000	900	100
Christian	...	1,000	598	402	1,000	919	81
Jain	...	1,000	596	404	1,000	997	3
Animist	...	1,000	473	527	1,000	842	158
Others	...	1,000	667	333	1,000	1,000	...
Total all Religions	...	1,000	511	489	1,000	942	58

(Appendix S to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition)—concl.

APPENDIX T.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 100 of each sex in each Religion in the C. and M. Station of Bangalore.

Religion.	Persons.						Males.			Females.			
	U.			M.			W.	U.	M.	W.	U.	M.	W.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Hindus	...	47	41	12	55	40	5	40	40	20			
Mussalman	...	48	41	11	56	40	4	39	43	18			
Christian	...	60	30	10	68	29	3	52	31	17			
Jain	...	38	57	5	44	51	5	22	72	4			
Others	...	60	37	3	58	40	2	65	32	3			
All Religions	...	49	39	12	57	38	5	41	39	20			

(Appendix T to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition).

APPENDIX U.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at each Age-period in each Main Religion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Males

Age-Period	All Religions						Hindus						Musallmans						Christians					
	T			U			M			W			T			U			T			U		
	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
0-5	1,000	997	3	...	...	...	996	4	...	1,000	996	4	1,000	996	4	1,000	996	4	1,000	996	4	1,000	996	4
5-15	1,000	994	5	1	...	...	993	7	...	1,000	993	7	1,000	994	5	1,000	994	5	1,000	994	5	1,000	996	4
0-15	1,000	995	5	...	...	...	994	6	...	1,000	994	6	1,000	995	4	1,000	995	4	1,000	997	3	1,000	997	3
15-20	1,000	928	70	2	...	...	910	89	1	1,000	910	89	1,000	925	72	1,000	925	72	1,000	983	17	1,000	983	17
20-40	1,000	340	623	37	...	...	278	678	44	1,000	278	678	1,000	345	623	1,000	345	623	1,000	531	446	1,000	531	446
40 and Over	1,000	37	808	155	...	...	32	805	163	1,000	32	805	1,000	28	824	1,000	28	824	1,000	67	796	1,000	67	796
Total	1,000	574	381	45	...	...	547	403	50	1,000	547	403	1,000	561	396	1,000	561	396	1,000	678	290	1,000	678	290

Females.

0-5	1,000	997	3	...	...	...	998	2	...	1,000	994	6	1,000	994	6	1,000	998	2	1,000	998	2	1,000	998	2
5-15	1,000	924	72	4	...	...	910	85	5	1,000	913	83	1,000	913	83	1,000	978	20	1,000	978	20	1,000	978	20
0-15	1,000	950	47	3	...	...	942	55	3	1,000	943	55	1,000	943	55	1,000	984	14	1,000	984	14	1,000	984	14
15-20	1,000	333	632	35	...	...	256	706	38	1,000	200	758	1,000	200	758	1,000	651	329	1,000	651	329	1,000	651	329
20-40	1,000	78	767	155	...	...	56	777	167	1,000	27	843	1,000	27	843	1,000	704	648	1,000	704	648	1,000	704	648
40 and Over	1,000	26	344	630	...	...	18	345	637	1,000	6	330	1,000	6	330	1,000	24	354	1,000	24	354	1,000	24	354
Total	1,000	418	393	189	...	...	397	406	197	1,000	386	428	1,000	386	428	1,000	518	314	1,000	518	314	1,000	518	314

[Appendix U to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition]

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the distribution by 5 Age-periods of 1,000 of each sex in each Civil Condition in each Religion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age-Period	Males											
	All Religions				Hindus				Musalmans			
	U	M	W		U	M	W		U	M	W	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	
0-5	220	1	...		233	1	...		212	1	...	
5-15	427	4	1		452	4	...		397	3	4	
0-15	647	5	1		685	5	...		609	4	4	
15-20	147	17	4		138	18	2		173	19	8	
20-40	193	533	271		164	546	288		207	530	251	
40 & over	13	445	724		13	431	710		11	447	737	
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	

Statement showing the distribution by 5 Age-periods of 1,000 of each sex in each Civil Condition in each Religion - Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period	Females											
	All Religions				Hindus				Musalmans			
	U	M	W		U	M	W		U	M	W	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	
0-5	320	1	...		338	1	0		366	2	...	
5-15	538	44	5		550	50	6		559	46	5	
0-15	853	45	5		888	51	6		925	48	5	
15-20	75	151	17		57	154	17		50	171	22	
20-40	59	616	259		45	609	270		22	619	220	
40 & over	13	188	719		10	186	707		3	162	753	
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	

(Appendix V to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition)

Statement showing the variations in population by Civil Condition since 1891 in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

[Appendix W to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition]

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing relative Fecundity, i.e., the number of Children born during the decade per 100 females of reproductive ages in each Religion.

Religion	Province			Eastern Division			Western Division			Mysore City			Mysore District			Bangalore City			Bangalore District		
	Persons			Males			Males			Males			Males			Males			Males		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu ...	136	68	68	139	69	69	133	65	68	119	58	61	135	66	69	112	56	56	145	76	69
Mussalman ..	155	79	76	159	82	77	144	71	73	121	59	62	136	68	68	140	78	62	177	94	83
Christian ..	158	80	78	167	87	80	134	64	70	175	91	84	145	78	67	138	67	71	174	87	87
Jain ...	126	63	63	156	69	67	117	58	59	60	23	37	130	63	67	68	36	32	132	75	57
Animist ...	157	80	77	154	80	74	159	79	80	111	22	89	131	74	57	95	44	51	154	85	69
Others ...	192	125	67	200	130	70	150	100	50	180	120	60	...	...	...	400	200	230	400	200	200
Total all Religions...	149	74	75	139	70	69	135	66	69	121	59	62	125	66	69	117	59	58	147	78	69

[Appendix X to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition]

APPENDIX X—concl.

Statement showing relative Fecundity, i.e., the number of Children born during the decade per 100 females of reproductive ages in each Religion—concluded.

Religion	Kolar Gold Fields			Kolar District			Tumkur District			Chitaldrug District			Hassan District			Kadur District			Shimoga District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Hindu ...	123	67	56	126	64	62	143	70	73	150	75	75	137	67	70	133	65	68	130	64	66
Mussalman ...	241	133	53	173	90	83	166	82	84	160	78	82	147	73	74	149	73	76	141	69	72
Christian ...	163	90	73	209	99	110	206	113	93	102	56	46	145	67	78	123	60	63	132	62	70
Jain ...	...	...	...	130	64	66	139	70	69	183	97	86	129	65	64	84	41	43	133	67	68
Animist ...	150	100	50	139	72	67	153	77	76	194	96	98	185	94	91	147	75	74	160	78	82
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	150	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all Religions	135	76	59	130	64	66	144	70	74	152	76	76	137	67	70	134	65	69	132	65	67

Statement showing relative fecundity of Females by Castes

Caste	Province			Eastern Division			Western Division		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu—Agasn ...	170	85	85	176	88	88	162	81	81
Banajiga ...	160	80	80	160	81	79	163	79	84
Beda ...	184	94	90	185	96	89	178	86	92
Bestha ..	164	79	85	163	79	84	169	80	89
Brahmin ...	145	72	73	149	75	74	137	67	70
Darji ...	171	88	83	176	88	88	163	83	75
Ganiga ..	171	88	83	173	89	84	146	73	73
Golla ..	183	94	89	184	95	89	176	86	90
Holaya ...	169	85	84	171	88	83	165	80	85
Idiga ...	171	86	85	187	95	92	154	75	78
Jogi ...	188	98	90	196	101	95	163	87	76
Komati ...	163	82	81	166	84	82	149	74	75
Kshatriya ...	161	80	81	163	82	81	161	77	84
Kumbara ...	173	90	83	170	86	84	185	107	78
Kuruba ...	160	78	82	160	79	81	159	75	84
Lingayot ...	163	80	83	169	84	85	155	75	80
Madiga ..	206	106	100	205	107	98	205	100	105
Mahratta ...	161	82	79	167	87	80	154	75	79
Mudali ..	160	86	74	154	79	75	211	143	68
Nayir da ...	166	85	81	166	83	83	169	96	73
Neyige ...	166	82	84	171	86	85	157	75	82
Panchala ...	163	80	83	166	83	83	159	75	84
Satani ...	172	87	85	173	91	82	156	70	86
Tigala ...	199	103	96	201	104	97	147	76	71
Uppara ..	176	86	90	183	90	93	161	75	83
Yadda ...	183	93	90	186	95	91	171	84	87
Vakkaliga ...	161	80	81	162	81	81	158	77	81
Musalman—Pathan ...	190	99	91	192	100	92	182	93	89
Sheik ...	200	101	99	213	109	104	173	85	83
Syed ...	192	98	94	201	103	98	162	82	80
Christians—Eurasian..	228	120	108	234	123	111	191	96	95
Native Christian	201	103	98	217	113	104	162	77	85
Jain—Digambara ...	177	86	91	169	81	88	186	90	96
Animist—Korama ...	162	81	81	174	92	82	143	62	81
Lambani ...	212	107	105	223	113	110	206	104	102

DIX Y
per 100 Females of Reproductive—Ages.

Mysore City			Mysore District			Bangalore City			Bangalore District		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
158	86	72	161	75	86	151	76	78	196	107	89
134	59	75	142	72	70	140	66	74	181	96	88
131	65	66	179	104	75	154	81	73	215	118	97
155	84	71	159	76	88	151	71	80	191	101	87
131	63	68	137	65	72	122	61	61	175	96	79
167	80	87	158	82	76	168	90	78	178	88	90
145	67	78	176	91	85	110	50	60	193	105	88
142	67	75	149	77	72	144	69	75	186	104	82
159	76	83	169	83	86	167	86	81	188	97	91
158	75	83	174	84	90	89	83	56	228	130	98
...	...	..	171	92	79	175	50	125	214	114	100
124	58	66	155	73	82	119	69	50	191	99	92
133	65	69	146	68	78	183	96	92	207	112	95
116	48	69	172	87	85	162	121	38	176	93	83
142	67	71	137	76	81	111	53	58	147	79	68
103	50	53	154	75	79	116	85	61	197	108	89
216	108	108	196	102	96	165	82	83	208	111	97
189	62	77	148	75	73	151	74	77	183	103	80
191	89	92	174	70	104	136	66	70	171	90	81
185	90	95	167	80	87	132	77	55	171	89	82
137	70	67	157	74	83	151	77	71	196	103	93
152	69	83	160	77	83	138	68	70	195	105	90
156	68	88	171	88	83	143	60	83	193	111	82
136	67	69	143	69	74	174	88	86	222	118	104
169	90	79	178	87	91	174	80	94	217	120	97
131	67	64	165	84	81	141	66	75	194	102	92
138	69	69	159	78	81	120	57	63	176	91	85
121	60	61	153	77	76	170	98	72	227	121	106
142	70	72	156	80	76	173	95	78	214	115	99
192	95	97	161	78	83	194	109	85	205	108	97
254	117	137	250	100	150	148	79	69	365	171	194
217	111	106	182	97	85	172	81	91	222	116	106
89	33	56	157	78	79	83	48	35	194	111	83
130	30	100	170	98	72	106	44	62	201	111	90
...	...	..	134	84	50	...	...	.	198	106	92

Statement showing relative fecundity of Females by Castes

Caste	Kolar Gold Fields			Kolar District			Tumkur District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hindu—Agasa ..	267	167	100	158	82	76	183	89	94
Banajiga ...	258	160	98	153	79	74	174	79	95
Beda ...	254	172	82	148	84	64	198	99	99
Bestha ..	300	200	100	152	80	72	162	78	84
Brahmin ...	767	567	200	151	75	76	149	77	72
Darji ...	333	100	233	211	113	98	202	96	106
Ganiga ...	160	40	120	165	83	82	160	80	80
Golla ...	140	91	49	159	82	77	196	100	96
Holeya ...	205	99	106	142	86	56	185	91	94
Idiga ...	..	..	..	185	91	94	185	98	87
Jogi ...	..	..	..	180	92	88	179	94	85
Komati ...	100	43	57	161	81	80	174	91	83
Kshatriya ...	313	180	133	168	88	80	168	88	80
Kumbara ...	233	66	167	160	76	84	165	81	84
Kuruba ...	140	100	40	153	76	77	179	88	91
Lingayet ...	88	23	65	147	76	71	183	92	91
Madiga ...	180	92	88	171	96	75	228	114	114
Mahratta ...	113	38	75	174	85	89	191	98	93
Mudali ...	198	139	59	134	66	68	176	110	66
Nayinda ...	200	80	120	157	80	77	166	82	84
Noyigi ...	500	100	400	156	76	80	185	94	91
Panchala ...	180	100	80	147	75	72	177	89	88
Satani ...	100	100	..	129	65	64	170	88	82
Tigala ...	184	119	65	179	90	89	195	98	97
Uppara ..	125	88	37	165	82	83	187	92	95
Vadda ...	181	101	80	174	88	86	201	97	104
Vakkaliga ...	153	81	72	158	84	74	151	69	82
Mussalman—Pathan...	294	213	81	198	102	96	207	109	98
Sheikh ...	276	211	65	194	98	96	779	375	404
Syed ...	251	177	74	237	121	116	197	97	100
Christians—Eurasian...	246	137	109	183	78	105	83	67	16
Native Christian	232	128	104	252	119	133	253	142	111
Jain—Digambara ...	..	..	..	149	75	74	182	92	90
Animist—Korama ...	300	200	100	169	81	88	162	79	83
Lambani ...	..	..	..	235	126	109	216	108	106

DIX Y—conold.

per 100 Females of reproductive Ages—concluded.

Chitaldrug District			Hassan District			Kadur District			Shimoga District		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
193	99	94	169	83	86	160	77	83	158	81	77
179	92	87	160	73	87	165	80	85	161	82	79
199	98	101	171	82	89	173	81	92	181	88	93
197	94	103	181	86	95	153	73	80	166	79	87
182	88	94	136	65	71	139	68	71	135	68	67
150	73	77	210	106	104	139	73	66	163	90	73
148	78	70	146	74	72	166	81	85	126	61	65
192	97	95	191	88	103	175	88	87	152	82	70
207	110	97	165	80	85	149	73	76	210	104	106
196	98	98	167	84	83	156	81	75	143	68	75
239	111	128	173	86	87	150	73	77	164	91	73
181	91	90	102	47	55	227	122	105	167	80	87
147	84	83	161	73	88	170	81	89	158	78	80
173	91	82	196	116	80	167	84	83	188	117	71
180	88	92	163	78	85	159	76	83	154	70	84
182	89	93	170	83	87	162	78	84	141	67	74
219	111	108	206	98	108	168	82	86	217	107	110
163	91	72	164	81	83	155	75	80	151	73	78
177	104	73	126	52	74	294	227	67	126	67	59
201	106	95	169	94	75	153	75	78	176	107	60
189	96	93	155	77	78	159	72	87	149	77	82
172	85	87	175	80	95	165	79	86	140	68	72
152	76	76	148	65	63	162	76	86	179	83	96
221	108	113	174	76	98	134	79	55	118	54	64
208	98	109	169	82	87	174	82	92	142	71	71
198	104	94	178	88	90	157	71	86	174	88	86
179	89	90	163	79	84	157	77	80	150	74	76
206	104	102	183	90	93	222	130	92	165	80	85
193	94	99	177	90	87	170	80	90	172	84	88
189	95	94	164	81	83	173	97	76	156	75	81
175	100	75	194	94	100	161	83	78	400	200	200
136	73	63	181	86	95	148	74	74	155	72	83
156	72	84	167	83	84	160	75	85	218	108	112
152	73	79	122	48	74	162	74	88	143	62	81
252	123	129	245	124	121	184	97	87	110	55	55

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

1. *Scope of the Chapter.*—The scope of this Chapter, headed Education, is much more limited than the heading would imply. The statistics to be dealt with do not relate to any advanced stage in the education of the people. They are intended to show only the extent of literacy, that is to say, the number *literate* among the people. In the Tables of the Census of 1901, the attribute *literate* signifies a very moderate standard of education, *viz.*, “Ability to Read and Write.” No standard was prescribed, and, indeed, persons hypercritically inclined might put extreme meanings on the words “Read” and “Write”; but enumerators in Mysore were trusted to understand these words in their ordinary meaning and were only warned that something more was necessary, than ability to read and write merely one’s own name, to constitute a person literate. Perhaps, uniformity of understanding among all the enumerators would have been assured by prescribing, that no person should be considered literate who could not read or copy out of a piece of printed matter previously supplied to them for the purpose of testing the literacy of the people. This, however, was not done and is a counsel of perfection, which may be taken into consideration at the next Census.

2. *Where the figures are to be found.*—The statistics collected have been tabulated in the following Tables, *viz.* :—

Table VIII—Education.

Table VIII-A.—Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation and Illiteracy by Civil and Industrial Condition.

Table IX—Education by Castes.

Table X-A.—Literacy in Parent-Tongue.

Table XI-A.—Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants.

Table XII-C.—Literacy and Occupation of the Infirm.

A consideration of the statistics contained in the last mentioned Table, may be postponed to the Chapter on Infirmities, which is to come hereafter. Of the rest, only Tables VIII and IX, being prescribed for the Imperial Census, stand compiled for the entire State but Table IX which is optional, has not been compiled for the Civil and Military Station, and have been adopted in the Census Reports of other Presidencies. The other Tables, VIII-A, X-A and XI-A are special Tables compiled for the Mysore Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the help of the special slip devised for Mysore. The proportionate statistics deduced from these Tables are exhibited in appended Subsidiary Tables to this Chapter, *viz.* :—

Subsidiary Table I—Education by Age and Sex.

Subsidiary Table II—Education by Age, Sex and Religion.

Subsidiary Table III—Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions and Districts.

Subsidiary Table IV—English Education by Age and Sex, by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table V—Education by Castes, Tribes and Races, *i.e.*, in every 1,000 of each Caste, Tribe or Race.

This has been prepared in two ways thus :—In one way, the proportion of literates in every 1,000 of each caste is worked out and exhibited. In the other way, the distribution by caste of every 1,000 literates of the entire provincial population is worked out and exhibited.

Subsidiary Table VI—Progress of Education since 1881 by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VI—(a) Progress of Education since 1881 by Religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VII—Progress of English Education since 1881 by Natural Divisions and Districts.

Subsidiary Table VII—(a) Progress of English Education since 1881 by Religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VIII—Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation.

Subsidiary Table IX - Literacy in Mother-Tongue.

3. *Civil and Military Station treated separately.*—Of the statistics of Education, Table VIII is the only one compiled for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, by the Census Superintendent of Madras, who had the charge of Census operations of that place; and the other Tables compiled for the Mysore Province are not available for the the Civil and Military Station. And even in Table VIII, the languages selected for Tabulation are not the same in both cases. Under such circumstances, the statistics of the Civil and Military Station have to be treated separately from those of the Province, and will be discussed at the end of this Chapter.

4. *Proportion of Literates in Mysore, compared with Madras and Bombay.*—Low as the standard of Literacy was, as explained above, the proportion of people returned as literate is extremely small. Out of a population of 5,449,800 censused, only 262,092 or 4·8 per cent have been returned as literate, or in other words 95·2 per cent of the population are unlettered. If the two sexes be viewed separately, it will be seen that the males by themselves possess 244,886 literates, equivalent to 8·8 per cent of their population; while the females possess only 17,206 literates or 0·6 per cent of their numbers. The proportions are much lower than Madras and Bombay as compared below :—

Literates per cent of either Sex.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females
Mysore	4·8	8·8	0·6
Madras	6·3	11·9	0·9
Bombay	6·4	11·5	0·9

5. *Geographical Distribution of Literates.*—Viewed by Districts, every one hundred of the literate in the entire Province stand distributed among Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions as shown below :—

Mysore City ...	5	Hassan District	9
Mysore District	14	Kadur District	8
Bangalore City	5	Shimoga District	11
Bangalore District	12		
Kolar Gold Fields	2	Western Division	28
Kolar District	12		
Tumkur District	13	Total number of Literates in the Province	100
Chitaldrug District	9		
Eastern Division ...	72		

It will be observed from the above, that of the three Cities, Mysore and Bangalore contain more literates than Kolar Gold Fields, because they are stronger in population. Of the Districts, Mysore which is the largest contains also the largest portion of the literates; but Bangalore which stands second in point of its total population goes down to the fourth place, exchanging rank with Tumkur. Of the Districts of the Western Division, Hassan is exceeded by Shimoga though the latter contains a smaller population numerically. The other Districts retain the positions which they hold in point of their population.

6. *Proportion of Literates in each City, District and Natural Division.*—Perhaps, a better way of looking at it would be, by examining the proportions of the literates to the entire population of that District. The proportions as exhibited in the following Statement present great variations:—

Number of Literates per thousand of Population

Per thousand of Population in—	Number of Literates.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Mysore City	201	341	58
Mysore District	31	48	4.5
Bangalore City	205	340	59
Bangalore District	43	81	4.7
Kolar Gold Fields	122	168	56
Kolar District	47	83	5
Tumkur District	49	91	6.1
Chitaldrug District	46	86	4.1
Eastern Division	48	87	6.8
Hassan District	41	77	4.7
Kadur District	59	105	6.3
Shimoga District	53	96	4.9
Western Division	65	91	5.3
Province	48	88	6.4

In the foregoing Statement, the two Metropolitan Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, which naturally attract educated people from all quarters and contain several schools for the benefit of both sexes, stand out most prominently and are followed by the City of Kolar Gold Fields, which is a great industrial centre and contains a large European, Eurasian and Native Christian population. Of the Districts, the coffee District of Kadur contains the largest proportion of literates in both sexes. It is followed by Shimoga District in respect of the male literates, and by Tumkur District in respect of the female literates. But the Capital District of Mysore lags far behind the others, its male population standing last in the scale, while the female population ranks but one step higher, being over only that of Chitaldrug District. As between the two Divisions, it will be seen that the females of the Western Division are somewhat behind their sisters of the Eastern Division, though the males are decidedly in advance of their brethren of the Eastern Division.

7. *Literacy among Immigrants.*—As has already been observed, the number of immigrants into the Province, (as immigrants are judged from their birth-place) has been 218,526, of whom 27,437 or 12.5 per cent are literate. It will be interesting here to observe how these are distributed over the country and how they compare with the literates of the indigenous population. The subjoined Statement deduced from Census Table XI-A shows the distribution of every hundred immigrant literates:—

Mysore City ...	4.7	Hassan District	5.3
Mysore District	6.2	Kadur District	11.0
Bangalore City	9.5	Shimoga District	12.0
Bangalore District	5.5		
Kolar Gold Fields	14.0	Western Division	28.3
Kolar District	15.8		
Tumkur District	6.0	Province ...	100
Chitaldrug District	10.0		
Eastern Division	71.7		

The Gold Fields of Kolar District, the garden tracts of Shimoga and the coffee plantations of Kadur have drawn very large portions of the literate immigrants. The Chitaldrug District and Bangalore City come next with slightly smaller shares, while the other Districts contain comparatively small fractions ranging from 5·3 to 6·2 per cent.

8. *Comparison of Literacy among Immigrants with Literacy among Mysore-born.*—Comparing next the *proportion* of literates in the Immigrant population with that in the indigenous population of the several Districts, the results stand as hereunder :—

District or City.	Percentage of Literates.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Mysore-born.	Immigrants.	Mysore-born.	Immigrants.
Mysore City	33·2	46·2	5·2	15·6
Mysore District	5·6	26·8	0·3	2·7
Bangalore City	32·9	39·9	5·4	9·0
Bangalore District	7·9	17·5	0·4	3·0
Kolar Gold Fields	16·1	16·9	7·6	5·0
Kolar District	8·4	13·1	0·4	0·9
Tumkur District	8·9	12·2	0·6	0·7
Chitaldrug District	8·2	12·6	0·3	0·7
<i>Eastern Division</i>	8·3	16·8	0·5	2·3
Hassan District	7·5	15·4	0·4	3·3
Kadur District	10·4	11·1	0·6	1·5
Shimoga District	9·1	15·3	0·4	1·2
<i>Western Division</i>	8·8	13·4	0·4	1·6
Province	8·4	15·7	0·5	2·1

The foregoing Statement presents two important features. One is that the Immigrants possess a far higher proportion of literates than the indigenous population, and thus, combining, as they do, this with remunerative occupations, they form a valuable accession to the country. The other is that the capital Districts of Mysore and Bangalore, which possess the least proportion of literates in the indigenous population, do contain the highest proportion of literate immigrants, so that it is to the latter that they owe their relatively high position noticed in para 6 above.

9. *Literacy by Religions.*—Examining the returns by Religions, the proportion of literates in 1,000 persons of the several persuasions stands as follows :—

			Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	...	...	45	85	5
Mussalman	...	...	93	157	23
Christian	...	...	268	335	187
Jain	...	...	241	424	23
Animist	...	...	3	5	1
Total, All Religions			48	89	6

The Christians possess the highest proportion of literates; though, if the male population alone be taken into consideration, they are behind the Jains. This is due not merely to the cause that the community includes Eurasians and Europeans, but also to the Native Christians possessing a high proportion with 264 literate males and 113 literate females in a population of 1,000 of each sex; thus evidencing the fact that Christian Missions are as great an educating as a proselytising agency. The high proportion of literacy exhibited by the Mussalman and the Jain males, is due to the circumstance of their being engaged to a great extent in commercial and industrial pursuits, and consequently having necessarily to acquire elementary education for purposes of keeping accounts. The bulk of the Hindus, on the other hand, are agriculturists and artisans to whom a knowledge of the three 'R's' is not so absolutely necessary.

10. *Literacy among Castes.*—This reason will appear all the more clearly, upon examining the statistics by details of castes as tabulated in Census Table IX. These details show that among the male population, the Brahmin ranks foremost in point of literacy, and he is followed by the principal trading classes, *viz.*, the Komati, the Nagartha and the Pille, all of which exhibit literacy in higher proportions than the other castes and religionists. Next come the Mussalman Maple, and the Jain Digambara, and then the Labbe, the Mudali, the Ladar and the Native Christian, followed by other castes at various distances, the Madiga and the Vadda coming last of all. Turning to the female sex, the Natuva ranks foremost, as she often patronises letters as an ornament to the fine arts of music and dancing, closely followed by the Native Christian, among whom female education has made the greatest progress as a general accomplishment. The females of the other castes lag far behind; and among them the Pille, the Brahmin and the Mudali take the lead and are followed by the Moghul, the Syed and the Labbe, of the Mussalman community, and the Digambara Jain.

It must be explained that the Lingayet does not appear here to advantage, because, all the multifarious sub-divisions of that community comprising those whose traditional occupations are priesthood, worship, trade, cultivation, shaving, etc., happen to be clubbed together in the Tables relating to Literacy instead of being separately dealt with, as they have been in the Occupation Tables subsequently compiled. Had these sub-divisions been separated, the higher priestly and trading classes would have appeared certainly on a par with, if not even higher, than the other classes in similar social and industrial conditions.

11. *Literacy in Parent Tongue.*—One of the great educational problems of India is the study and cultivation of the vernaculars as a means of quickly and widely diffusing knowledge and intelligence among the vast masses of the people. The great attention paid to the study of English and the inferior position assigned to the vernaculars, as but optional languages of study in schools, have greatly tended to corner the vernacular languages, in general, in the field of study and literature. Another potent factor tending to the neglect of some vernaculars, which constitute the mother-tongue of the people in favor of English or of some other vernacular of choice, is migration to and settlement in foreign parts. This neglect of the

vernaculars is carried to such an extent that, it is a very common thing in Southern India including Mysore, to find persons speaking one vernacular language intermingled with words taken from another vernacular or, more often, from English, and also to find persons talking with their parents, brothers and sisters in one language, say Tamil for example, but, owing to want of education in that language, corresponding with them in some other vernacular such as Kanarese and frequently in English. With a view to measure the extent to which this evil has spread in the country, Census Table X-A has been specially compiled showing the number of literates among persons owning each of selected principal languages as their mother-tongue, and the number among them, literate in that mother-tongue. In the instructions to the Mysore enumerators the word "Mother-tongue" was defined to be "Language which each person mentions as his mother's language," that is, that which he ordinarily uses in conversation with his mother or other near relations. Taking up Table X-A and one of the languages entered in Column 1, Kanarese for example, it will be seen that of the 4,039,575 people (Column 2) speaking Kanarese as their mother-tongue (see also Column 2 of Table X), 162,496 are literate (Column 5); the remaining being altogether illiterate (Column 14). Of these 162,496 literates, 160,499 (Column 8) are literate in Kanarese itself, and the remaining 1,997 (Column 11) persons are literate in other languages, but illiterate in Kanarese, and so on for the other languages. In the same way taking the Province as a whole, of the 5,449,800 constituting the entire population, 262,092 or 4.9 per cent are literate in some language or other. Of these latter, 209,859 persons or 80 per cent are literate in their mother-tongue. The remainder 52,233 or 20 per cent are literate in some other language but illiterate in their mother-tongue. This last mentioned proportion represents the extent to which the mother-tongue is neglected in favor of other languages of literacy.

12. The combined statistics presented in Census Table X-A may be studied in three ways; *first*—we may see what languages constitute the mother-tongues of the literates; *second*—the extent of literacy prevailing among the people owning the several languages as their mother-tongue; and *third*—the extent to which each of the languages is cultivated by persons owning the same language as mother-tongue.

First—Every 100 of each sex in the 262,092 persons literate in the Province, stand distributed as shown below among the different languages spoken by them as their mother-tongue:—

Mother-tongue.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Kanarese	62	63	40
Telugu	14	15	12
Hindustani	9	8	18
Tamil	9	8	16
Maratti	3	3	4
English	1	1	7
Other Languages	2	2	3
Total	100	100	100

In the above, the languages have been arranged in the order of the numerical strength of the population owning them as mother-tongue.

Second—The extent of literacy prevailing among the communities owning the several languages as their mother-tongue is exhibited in the following Statement, where the figures represent the number of literates in every 1,000 of each sex speak-

ing each language as mother-tongue. It will be observed that, the relative positions of the communities owning the several languages as their mother-tongue, are here different from, being almost the reverse of, that exhibited in the last preceding study :—

Mother-tongue.				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
English	...	...	...	8.1	8.4	7.7
Tamil	...	...	...	1.2	2.1	0.3
Maratti	...	...	...	1.0	1.9	1.7
Hindustani	..	...	...	0.9	1.5	2.6
Telugu	...	...	..	0.5	0.9	0.5
Kanarese	...	...	...	0.4	0.8	0.3
Total				4.8	8.8	0.6

The above figures show that the English speaking people (as is otherwise well known) are the most literate; and that of the Native population, the Tamils, the Maharashtras, and the Hindustanians stand above the average for the Province, while the Telugu and the Kanarese speaking population show literacy below the average.

Third—As regards the extent to which literates owning the several languages as their mother-tongue are literate therein, the proportions per thousand literates of each sex are exhibited in the following Statement :—

Mother-tongue.	Literate in mother-tongue.			Literate in languages other than mother-tongue.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Kanarese	988	988	977	12	12	23
Telugu	402	407	326	598	593	674
Tamil	478	482	452	522	518	548
Hindustani	707	689	826	293	311	174
Maratti	210	212	183	790	788	817
English	985	985	985	15	15	15
Sanskrit and Other languages		...	...	...
Total	801	805	741	199	195	259

It will be seen that 99 per cent of Kanarese speaking literates are literate in Kanarese, which is also the State vernacular. 99 per cent of the literates speaking English can read and write that language, the small residue of 1 per cent illiterate in that language, though literate in other languages, representing a small number of persons (48), who are either Christian converts or of English descent, without education in English. Next come the Hindustanians among whom 71 per cent of literates can read and write the language spoken by them. The Tamils, the Telugus and the Maharashtras show very poor literacy in their mother-tongues to the extent of 48, 40 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the literates speaking the respective languages. This is due chiefly to the influence of migration and long settlement in a foreign country. The children of these people who have migrated into and settled in the country in varying degrees of permanency, have no facilities to learn their mother-tongues, because the languages do not find a place in the school curriculum of the Province; and the languages spoken by them have in some cases by reason of long neglect, as subjects of study, degenerated into jargons unsuited for literary purposes.

It will be observed from the foregoing that the languages constituting the mother-tongues of the people, stand in the following order in regard to neglect, the most neglected being named first :—Maratti, Telugu, Tamil, Hindustani, English, and Kanarese.

13. *Literacy by four Age-periods and main Religions.*—In Table VIII, the literates have been tabulated by four age periods 0-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over ;

working out the proportion of literates in a thousand of population of the several Religions and at each of the age-periods as given in Census Table VII, the figures stand as hereunder :—

Age period.	Total population.			Hindu.			Mussalman.			Christian.			Jain.		
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
0—10 ...	8	14	2.5	7	13	2	16	24	7.5	64	67	61	89	65	12
10—15 ...	47	79	10	44	76	7.5	84.5	130	30.5	225	237	210	218	369	43.5
15—20 ...	82	139	15.5	76	130	11	163	260	48.5	413	437	384	351	556	48
20 and over ...	63	123	6.0	59	116	4	130	223	26	371	477	230	311	559	21
All ages ...	48	89	6.0	44.5	84	4.5	93	157	23	268	335	186.5	241	424	23.5

It will be seen that the period 15-20 possesses the greatest proportion of literate population in every religious community and in both sexes, except in the case of Jain females, among whom those between 10 and 15 show a slightly higher proportion. And with the exception of the Christian and the Jain males, those over 20 do not possess as many literates as their juniors of the preceding age period, probably because most of them had passed the school-going age before schools were so common as they are now. The disparity in this respect is very marked in respect of the female population, because public schools for girls are of comparatively recent origin. In the same way the smaller proportions of literates in the age-period 10-15, in all the religions and sexes than in the age-period 15-20, show that education during the last decade, has not kept pace with the growth of the population among any of the religious communities.

14. *Languages of Literacy.*—Next, as regards the languages cultivated by the literates, that is to say, the languages which they can read and write, Table VIII shows the statistics of the literate people by the Religions and four Age-periods to which they belong, and Table IX by the castes to which they belong. These two Tables exhibit the number of persons, male and female, who are literate in the English language and in each of the principal vernacular languages common in the country. In understanding the figures in these Tables, it should be borne in mind that a person literate in more than one language, is counted in every one of those languages. For example, a person literate in English, Kanarese and Tamil, has been counted once under English, once under Kanarese, and once again under Tamil. In this way, the total of the numbers of persons shown under the several languages of literacy exceeds the actual number literate; the excess representing plurality in the languages of literacy. In the Tables explanatory to VIII and IX, such excess is fully accounted for, and exhibited under the several combinations of languages found in the schedules. As to the languages of literacy, taking a hundred literates in each sex of the four principal religions and examining how many thereof are literate in the several languages, the results stand as hereunder :—

Religion.	Kanarese		Telugu.		Tamil		Hindustani.		Maratti.		Sanskrit.		English.		Other-languages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hindu ...	89	87	8	7	4	8	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	2	...	...
Mussalman ...	26	6	1	...	11	...	63	79	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	15
*Christian ...	35	12	3	2	37	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	48	54	4	1
Jain ...	80	95	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	15	2
All Religions ...	82	65	7	5	5	9	5	13	...	...	1	...	7	10	1	3
*Eurasian ...	4	3	...	...	15	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	97	99	...	...
*European ...	5	3	...	1	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	88	97	14	4
*Native Christian ...	51	59	5	5	50	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	3	2

* Note.—The details by races are given in respect of the Christians as, otherwise, the figures for the community as a whole will be deceptive.

Examining the figures in the foregoing Statement, it will be seen that Kannada, i. e., Kanarese, the language of the country, is the language of most of the literates among Hindus, and the Jains of both sexes. In the case of Mussalmans, it occupies a secondary position, much behind Hindustani which is their vernacular; among the Native Christians, it counts but 51 per cent of their male literates and 59 per cent of the female literates. Telugu, though the second language in point of the numerical strength of its population speaking it, is cultivated as a language of literacy by small fractions of the Brahmin, the Komati, the Banajiga, the Vakkaliga and the Panchala population; the actual numbers being as follows:—

Brahmin	...	...	...	...	4,788
Komati				..	4,689
Banajiga				...	2,372
Vakkaliga				..	1,438
Panchala				..	1,291
Total					14,478
Others					5,381
Total					19,859

Tamil, as a language of literacy, finds even less favor, the largest numbers of literates therein being 2,376 Brahmins, 2,888 Mudalis and 1,381 Holeyas. But, among Christians, it ranks even slightly higher than Kanarese; and it further claims 11 per cent of Mussalman literates, evidently of the Labbe caste, who own it as their mother-tongue. Hindustani has been practically confined to the Mussalmans, and also counts 1 per cent of the Christian literates. Maratti and Sanskrit are languages learnt only by small fractions of the Hindus, chiefly the Brahmins and Jains. Lastly turning to English, the statement shows that next to Eurasians and Europeans whose mother-tongue it is, stand the Native Christians, among whom 28 per cent of the male literates and 16 per cent of the female literates know the language. Of the other religionists, the Hindus show the highest proportion with 6 per cent of their male literates and 2 per cent of their female literates possessing a knowledge of that language; the proportion is less among Mussalman literates and least among Jains. Diving into details by caste, it will be readily seen that the Brahmin, the Mudali and the Pille are the only castes which have resorted to the study of English to any degree, their number exceeding the Native Christians, and that none of the other castes, except perhaps the Kshatriya possesses literacy in English to any appreciable extent.

15. *Combinations of languages of Literacy.*—Analysing the combinations of languages of literacy as tabulated in the explanatory statements appended to Tables VIII and IX, it will be seen that of male literates 89 per cent know one language, 9 per cent two languages, and the remaining 2 per cent more than two languages; while of the literates of the female sex, 92 per cent are able to read and write one language, 7 per cent two languages, and 1 per cent more than two languages. It will be seen further that of single languages, Kanarese is the most favored, being the vernacular of the bulk of the population. Of combinations of two languages, Kanarese and English stand foremost, the other prominent combinations being those of Kanarese and Telugu, Sanskrit and Hindustani. In triple languages, Kanarese and English play a prominent part in combinations with Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Sanskrit.

Every 100 literates in each sex of each religion will stand distributed as hereunder according to the number of languages known to them:—

Religion.	Males.			Females.		
	One Language.	Two Languages.	Three Languages and more	One Language.	Two Languages.	Three Languages and more
Hindu	90	9	1	93	6	1
Mussalman	84	14	2	97	3	...
Christian	75	19	6	83	14	3
Jain	96	3	1	100	...	...
All Religions	89	9	2	92	7	1

The foregoing Statement shows that the Christians proportionately know more languages than the other communities ; with them the combinations include English and one of the vernaculars. The Jains, on the other hand, are content with literacy in one language, principally, Kanarese. The Mussalmans are more linguistic than the Hindus as a whole ; viewed by details of castes, the Brahmin takes the lead and is far in advance of any other community. The most favoured combination in the literacy of the Mussalmans is that of Hindustani and Kanarese.

16. *Distribution of Languages of Literacy by Cities, Districts and Divisions.*—Taking all religions and both sexes together, the languages of literacy in the Province taken as a whole may be considered in two aspects. *First*, in the proportion in which each language is cultivated in each territorial unit of the Province, and *second*, the proportions in which the literates in each language are distributed over the several territorial units of the Province.

The former aspect is presented in the following Statement in which every one thousand of the literates in each City, District or Natural Division of the country are distributed over the several languages extant in the country :—

City, District or Natural Division.	Languages literate in							
	Kanarese.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Hindustani.	Maratti.	Sanskrit.	English.	Others.
Mysore City	751	58	93	146	19	41	209	21
Mysore District	894	16	47	54	5	19	39	12
Bangalore City	664	116	163	89	46	6	322	18
Bangalore District	842	63	32	85	9	13	51	12
Kolar Gold Fields	23	49	526	57	3	...	367	97
Kolar District	585	311	77	64	6	20	46	14
Tumkur District	876	78	17	50	4	8	40	7
Chitaldrug District	914	48	16	47	11	9	40	7
<i>Eastern Division</i>	783	100	65	69	10	15	84	14
Hassan District	901	15	34	48	5	17	47	16
Kadur District	864	13	47	63	7	19	65	26
Shimoga District	922	10	22	44	11	29	83	13
<i>Western Division</i>	898	12	33	51	8	22	47	18
Province	815	76	56	64	10	17	74	15

The Table above only confirms what has already been generally noticed that Kanarese, the language of the country which claims 81 per cent of the literates in the whole Province, is the language most cultivated everywhere, and, comparing one tract with another, it is most cultivated in Shimoga, least so in the Kolar District, and very little in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Telugu comes next with 7 per cent of the literates in the whole Province, nearly a third of the literates in the Kolar District, 11 per cent of the literates in the Bangalore City, and much smaller proportions elsewhere.

Tamil is the chief language in the Kolar Gold Fields and is the language of literacy of 16 per cent of the literates in the Bangalore City ; elsewhere the proportions are smaller.

14 per cent of the literates in any locality is the highest proportion of literates which Hindustani claims. This is in Mysore City.

One-fifth of the literates in the Mysore City, a little less than a third of the literates in the Bangalore City and much more than one-third of the literates in the Kolar Gold Fields, are literate in English. Elsewhere the proportions for English are much smaller.

The other languages are territorially unimportant.

17. In the second of the aspects above mentioned, the following Statement exhibits every one thousand persons literate in each language of literacy distributed over the several territorial units :—

City, District or Natural Division.	Languages literate in							
	Kanarese.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Hindustani.	Maratti.	Sanskrit.	English.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore City ...	48	40	87	120	104	125	148	73
Mysore District ...	157	31	121	122	70	159	75	117
Bangalore City ...	44	83	156	76	262	20	237	64
Bangalore District ...	122	98	68	158	108	91	81	91
Kolar Gold Fields ...	1	11	167	16	6	...	88	114
Kolar District ..	89	506	170	123	78	140	78	118
Tumkur District ...	136	130	39	101	51	60	69	58
Chitaldurg District ...	98	56	26	64	101	45	48	41
<i>Eastern Division</i> ..	<i>695</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>783</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>676</i>
Hassan District ...	99	17	58	67	44	89	57	96
Kadur District ...	86	14	68	80	56	91	71	139
Shimoga District ...	120	14	41	73	117	180	48	89
<i>Western Division</i> ...	<i>305</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>324</i>
Mysore State ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

It will be observed from the above that 45 per cent of the literates in English are concentrated in the three Cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields ; that of the Districts, the Bangalore District contains the largest, viz., 8 per cent, the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts the least, viz., 4 per cent, and that the other Districts are intermediate.

Of the Telugu literates, the vast majority are in the Eastern Division, of which the Kolar District alone absorbs 50 per cent of the total number. Tamil, on the other hand, is somewhat more evenly distributed; the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar containing nearly 75 per cent of the total number, the remaining 25 per cent being distributed over the other Districts. This is so, also in the case of Hindustani literates, 60 per cent of whom are in the principal Districts, Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar. Of the literates in Maratti, the Bangalore District including City contains so many as 37 per cent; Mysore including City comes next containing 17 per cent and Shimoga 11 per cent, the remainder being distributed over the other Districts. And lastly, the distribution of literates in Sanskrit follows very much the distribution of the Brahmin caste.

18. *Civil Condition of the literates by Sexes and Religions.*—Table VIII-A is a special compilation for Mysore, exhibiting the Civil and the Industrial conditions of the literates. Taking a hundred literates and distributing them by civil condition, it will be seen that of the male literates, 34 are unmarried, 58 are married and 8 are widowers; while of the female literates, 35 are unmarried, 53 are married and 12 are widows. And comparing the literates of each Civil Condition with the total population in the same civil condition as shown in Table VII, it will be seen that of the male population, the literate count 5 per cent of the unmarried, 13 per cent of the married and 12 per cent of the widowed; while of the female population, the literates number 0·5 per cent of the unmarried, 0·8 per cent of the married, and 0·3 of the widowed. The subjoined Statements show the details by Religions :—

DISTRIBUTION OF 100 LITERATES.

Religion.	Males.				Females.			
	T.	U.	M.	W.	T.	U.	M.	W.
Hindu ...	100	33	58	9	100	33	55	12
Mussalman ...	100	35	59	6	100	32	54	14
Christian ...	100	45	50	5	100	46	45	9
Jain ...	100	42	48	10	100	34	52	14
Animist and others ...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
All religions ...	100	34	58	8	100	35	53	12

PROPORTION OF LITERATES TO POPULATION.

Religion.	Males.				Females.			
	T.	U.	M.	W.	T.	U.	M.	W.
Hindu ...	8	5	12	11	0·4	0·4	0·6	0·3
Mussalman...	15	9	24	21	2	1	2	2
Christian ..	33	26	43	44	18	17	21	12
Jain ...	42	32	57	46	2	2	3	1
Animist and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Religions ...	8	5	13	12	0·6	0·5	0·8	0·3

From the above Statements, it will be seen that the married population possess more literates than those in the other two conditions; among the males, the widowers exhibit greater literacy than the bachelors, while the reverse is the case in respect of the female population.

19. *Industrial Condition of the Literates.*—It may be interesting next to compare the industrial condition of the literates with that of the illiterates. The industrial condition of the people, as will be hereafter explained in the Chapter on Occupations, consists in their being either actual workers, *i.e.*, wage earners themselves, or in being dependent upon the means of livelihood of those who are actual workers. Of the 262,092 total literates, 176,321 or 68 per cent are returned as actual workers and 85,771 or 32 per cent are returned as dependents. The corresponding proportions among the Illiterates are 32 per cent and 68 per cent; respectively. Viewed by sexes the figures compare as shown below :—

	Literate.			Illiterate.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Actual workers ...	68	71	14	32	51	14
Dependents ...	32	29	86	68	49	86
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed from the foregoing that the proportion of actual workers in each sex is greater among the literates than among the illiterates.

This is all the more so, when we consider and compare the Civil Conditions of the Literates and Illiterates. Taking males only and neglecting the females among whom the literates are proportionately extremely small, one hundred literates and one hundred illiterates in each Religion are shown in the following Statement distributed proportionately among the three Civil Conditions :—

Religion.		Unmarried.			Married			Widowed.		
		Total	A. W.	Dep.	Total	A. W.	Dep.	Total	A. W.	Dep.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	{ Literate ...	34	12	22	59	52	7	7	6	1
	{ Illiterate ...	57	14	43	38	34	4	5	4	1
Mussalman	{ Literate ...	36	17	19	59	55	4	5	4	1
	{ Illiterate ...	61	16	45	35	31	4	4	3	1
Christian	{ Literate ...	45	26	19	50	48	2	5	4	1
	{ Illiterate ...	64	26	38	33	27	6	3	2	1
Jain	{ Literate ...	43	22	21	49	43	6	8	7	
	{ Illiterate ...	66	28	38	27	24	3	7	6	
Animist	{ Literate ...	45	25	20	51	49	2	4	3	1
	{ Illiterate ...	57	16	41	38	35	3	5	4	1

Thus, the proportions of actual workers among the married and the widowed in all the Religions are greater among the literates than among the illiterates, except the Animists. This is so even in the unmarried condition among the Mussalmans, Christians and Animists. *viewed in any aspect literacy aff*

20. *Occupations of Literates.*—Next, as regards the occupations of the literates, that is to say, the extent to which literacy has pervaded the various occupations pursued as a means of livelihood, it will be observed that Census Table VIII-A shows the number of literate actual workers, male and female, in each occupation group. The proportionate distribution as actual workers and dependents of the two sexes, are exhibited in Subsidiary Table VIII in which, to save space, the occupations are given by Orders. The figures must be left to speak for themselves.

Here, we may take up the statistics relating to the male and female literates separately and deal with them in a different way.

First, as regards the male literates, it seems but proper to take the actual workers and dependents together, because the latter, though they may not be strictly wage earners like the former, yet they may be regarded as co-operating with them and thus contributing to the economical condition of the people. As regards the female literates, on the other hand, it is desirable to consider only the actual workers, or wage earners and neglect the occupations tabulated against the Dependents, because these latter (the wife of a Government Clerk or of a Military Officer for example), though literate, cannot be said to co-operate in the occupations of the actual workers upon whom they are dependent. As regards male literates, of whom there are 244,886 actual workers and dependents together, the following Statement shows the distribution of every one-hundred of them in each Religion among the several occupations by sub-orders :—

Serial No.	Sub-orders.	Percentage.				
		All Reli- gions.	Hindu.	Mussal- man.	Chris- tian.	Jain.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1-a Mysore State Service ...	10.3	9.8	13.4	20.9	7.7
2	3 Village service ...	3.1	3.4	...	...	3.0
3	4-a Mysore State Army ...	...	...	2.4	1.9	...
4	10 Landholders and tenants ...	40.5	43.4	25.2	7.9	22.4
5	11 Agricultural labourers ...	1.2	1.3	...	...	...
6	12 Growth of special products ...	...	...	1.8	6.1	...
7	14 Personal and domestic service ...	1.9	1.6	3.6	8.6	2.4
8	18 Provision of vegetable food ...	2.1	2.1	1.7	...	3.0
9	19 Provision of drink, condiments & stimulants.	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.2
10	28 Books and prints ...	...	...	...	1.1	...
11	40 Preparation and supply of cotton, textile fabrics.	2.2	2.3	2.0	...	...
12	42 Do do of dress ...	2.1	1.7	4.5	...	17.5
13	43 Do Gold, silver and precious stones...	3.5	3.3	2.0	18.5	...
14	44 Do Brass, copper and bell-metal ...	...	...	...	...	8.1
15	48 Do Earthen and stoneware ...	...	...	...	...	2.2
16	49 Do Wood and bamboos ...	...	...	...	1.0	...
17	53 Do Leather, horn and bones ...	...	...	2.4	...	...
18	54 Do Money and securities ...	...	...	...	...	9.9
19	55 Do General merchandise ...	1.2	1.1	2.3	...	5.2
20	56 Do Dealings unspecified ...	5.8	5.9	4.8	2.6	9.2
21	57 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents..	...	...	1.6	1.3	...
22	58 Do Railway ...	...	...	...	1.7	...
23	62 Do Storage and weighing ...	...	...	...	1.2	...
24	63 Do Religion ...	4.0	4.2	1.4	6.4	5.6
25	64 Do Education ...	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	...
26	66 Do Law ...	...	...	1.1	...	...
27	67 Do Medicine ...	...	...	1.5	1.8	...
28	75 Do General labor ...	3.6	3.2	7.1	4.1	2.9
29	78 Do Property and alms ...	1.9	1.9	2.8	...	...
0	79 Do Living at the State expense ...	...	...	2.2	1.0	...
31	The sub-orders whose proportions are less than 1 per cent.	13.6	11.9	12.1	10.3	6.7
	Total Sub-Orders ...	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed from the above Statement that taking all Religions together, Land and Public service absorb 50 per cent of the total male literates, the other occupations containing small proportions, in no case exceeding 5 per cent. Taking the Hindu literates only, land and public service absorb 53 per cent, the other occupations containing small proportions, in no case exceeding 5.

As regards Mussalmans Land, and Public Service absorb only 38 per cent of the total literates, the Public Service alone taking a larger proportion of them than of the Hindus. General labor absorbs 7 per cent of the Mussalman literates against 3 of the Hindu, 4 of the Christian and 2 of the Jain literates.

Taking up the Christians next, it will be observed that literacy has extended to a very small extent among the land owning classes, which contain only 7 per cent of the Christian literates. There is a little larger proportion of them, *viz.*, 8 per cent in Personal and Domestic Service. The largest proportion, however, *viz.*, 20 per cent, are in the Public Service; the next largest falling under Gold, Silver and Precious stones, are practically all in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Lastly of the Jain literates, 22 per cent are under Land, 17 per cent under Dress, chiefly trading in piece goods, 17 per cent under brass, copper and bell-metal and other miscellaneous dealings, and smaller proportions under other heads.

21. Next, examining the occupations of the literate female actual workers of whom there are 2,396, it will be seen that there are 14 occupations which engage more than 30 literates each. They are as shown below. Here, as the figures are small, the actual numbers are given in preference to proportions :—

Sub-orders.	All Religions	Hindu.	Mussal-man.	Chris-tian.	Jain.	Others.
10 Land holders and tenants ...	511	425	56	23	5	2
77 Disreputable ...	257	254	3	...	...	...
71 Music, acting and dancing ...	179	179	...	...	...	...
1-a Mysore State Service ...	166	58	15	90	3	...
14 Personal and domestic service ...	157	79	3	75	...	...
75 General labour ..	153	107	15	26	...	5
78 Property and alms ...	133	110	17	3	1	2
67 Medicine ...	122	17	9	96	...	...
64 Education ...	97	40	37	20	...	...
63 Religion ...	82	54	2	26	...	...
56 Dealings unspecified ..	61	42	5	14	...	...
18 Provision of vegetable food ...	52	49	2	1	...	...
42 Dress ...	41	26	12	3	...	...
43 Gold, silver and precious stones ...	38	38	...	...	...	...
Other occupations less than 30 ..	347	264	29	44	1	9
Total ...	2,396	1,742	205	421	10	18

It will be observed from the foregoing figures that Education and Medicine, the honorable professions best suited for the literate females, are not as numerically strong as they might be.

22. *Comparison of Literates with those returned in 1891: Difficulty due to want of a common ground.*—It now remains to compare the statistics of literacy according to the present Census with those of the previous Census, and see what progress has been made by the people in the matter of Education since 1891. But here, we have to go upon uncertain ground, for, owing to a change in the system of enumeration of literates, the essential condition for comparison, *viz.*, “similarity of things compared,” is wanting. In the previous Census of 1891, those who were literate, were divided into two classes, *viz.*, “the learning” and “the literate.” Under this system of classification, those who had attained a high degree of proficiency but who were still pursuing their studies, would be classed under learning, while those with a very moderate or even low degree of proficiency but had left school, would appear as literate. In preference to this anomalous classification, the rule adopted at the present Census has been, as already explained, that those who had learnt enough to be able to read and write, be they still learning or otherwise, should be all returned as *Literate*, and persons unable to read and write should be classed as *Illiterate*, though they may be going to school for learning. Thus, the grounds covered by the terms literate and illiterate respectively, at the two Censuses, are very different. On the side of literacy, the figures for the previous Census exclude those who had not ceased to learn, while, as regards illiteracy, the figures for 1901 include such of the learning as have not learnt enough to be able to read and write.

To create, however, a common ground for purposes of comparison, the Census Commissioner has proposed to take age as a test and to assume that all persons aged more than 15, who were shown as learning in 1891, were literate to the extent of having learnt to read and write. If this suggestion were acted upon, the comparison would be limited to persons aged 15 and upwards. This exclusion of persons below

15 years of age is of doubtful propriety, because, we all know how early children are here put to education of some sort, so that they are able to satisfy the Census standard of literacy at a very early age, indeed. In point of fact, 17 per cent of the literate population according to the Census of 1901 are under 15, and these persons, as we know by experience, are often more literate in English than even their seniors, several of whom had passed the school-going age long before the study of English became so very common as it is now.

23. *Variation, actual figures and proportions worked out by taking together the learning and the literate of 1891.*—Another course open is to take all the "Learning" of the previous Census as "Literate" in the sense that they knew how to read and write. In this view, there were in 1891, 253,610 literates, 241,492 males and 12,118 females; and the number has now increased to 262,092 or by 3·3 per cent. This increase cannot be considered satisfactory as it has not kept pace with the growth of population which has advanced by 12·4 per cent. Dividing, however, the literates into two parts with reference to the age limit of 15, suggested by the Census Commissioner, it will be seen that while the number of literates below 15 has gone down from 62,418 to 44,177 or by over 29 per cent, those over 15 have increased from 191,152 to 217,915 or by 14 per cent. The fall in the number of literates aged below 15 may be safely taken to be delusive, as due to the difference in the systems of enumeration. For, in the Census of 1891, children of 4 and 5 years, who were simply going to some pial school, were shown as learning, though they had not actually learnt anything. But at the present Census, the term "Literate" carries with it a more substantial qualification than simply going to school; so that many school-going children who would have figured as "Learning" in the Census of 1891, have been excluded from the category of Literate this time, because they had not yet learnt to read and write.

The increase in the number of literates over 15 years of age, which as stated above has been to the extent of 14 per cent of the literate population of that age in 1891, may be looked upon as the gauge of the progress of education since 1891.

24. Examining the proportion of literates to the total population, it will be seen that, while in 1891 there were 52 persons either learning or literate in every thousand of the entire population, the number literate according to the Census of 1901 is only 48 in one-thousand persons. The details by districts and sexes are as follow :—

District.	Males.		Females.	
	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.
Mysore (including City)	73	85	6	5
Bangalore (including City)	104	135	9	9
Kolar (including Kolar Gold Fields)	93	102	7	4
Tumkur	91	111	6	5
Chitaldrug	86	86	4	1
<i>Eastern Division</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>
Hassan	77	81	4	2
Kadur	105	100	6	7
Shimoga	96	91	4	2
<i>Western Division</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>
Total Province	88	99	6	5

The foregoing Statement shows, that while the extent of literacy among females has advanced, that among males has receded. The latter cannot be attributed to illiteracy among immigrants, because, as has already been explained (in para 8 above), the immigrants show proportionately more literacy than the indigenous population. The decrease in proportion is entirely due to the fall in the number of literates under the age of 15, which has been already discussed above and which is brought out more clearly in the sub-joined Statement showing the proportion of literates to one thousand of population of each sex in each of the four principal Religions distributed by two age periods of 0—15 and 15 and over.

Religion.	Males.						Females.					
	0—15		15 and over.		Total.		0—15.		15 and over.		Total.	
	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.
Hindu ...	33	59	115	112	82	93	3	4	5	3	4	3
Mussalman ..	57	125	228	222	157	185	14	24	29	27	22	25
Christian ..	121	114	471	384	335	323	104	117	250	186	186	158
Jain ...	164	229	547	390	423	339	22	22	24	15	23	17
Total ...	35	64	125	119	88	99	4	6	7	4	7	5

From the above Statement it will be seen that the Christians have the highest progress in literacy in both sexes, and so far as the male population is concerned, the Jains are not behind the Christians. The Hindus and the Mussalmans have shown the least progress, the former, because of being weighted heavily by a large mass of agriculturists and artisan classes besides a large Animist population; and the latter, because of their admittedly general backwardness in education.

25. *Progress of Literacy in English.*—Appended Subsidiary Table VII is intended to show the progress of literacy in English in each District since 1891. Taking the Province as a whole, the actual number of persons of either sex returned as literate in English at each of the two Censuses is as shown in the following Statement:—

					1901.	1891.	Variation.
Males	..	...	...	...	17,481	7,535	+9,946
Females	...	...	...	...	1,827	745	+1,082
Both sexes					19,308	8,280	+11,028

The excess of the figures for 1901 over those for 1891, does not, indeed show the actual increase in English literacy, because, as has already been explained, the former include all persons who can read and write English whether they are still "learning" or have left school, while the latter exclude those who were then still "learning" though many of them had doubtless learnt enough to be able to read and write. If it is permissible to take the number of pupils attending English schools higher than Primary shown in the Education Departmental Report for 1890-91 and add them to the Census figures above given, viz., 5,839 boys and 399 girls, it would follow that, of male literates, there are 4,107 more; of female literates, there are 683 more, and both sexes, put together, there are 4,790 more literate in English in 1901 than in 1891. The 17,481 male literates in English in 1901, represent 7 per cent of the male literates in all languages taken together, who themselves are only 8·8 per cent of the entire male population. This is a microscopic minority, which cannot fail to distress the patriot and the philanthropist. The 1,827 female literates in 1901 form a still smaller proportion in the total female population,

though, by being 10 per cent of female literates in all languages taken together, the English knowing female literates are in a higher proportion than the English knowing male literates. We all know that Colleges and Schools are, year by year, turning out an increasing number of boys educated in English, and that under the stimulus to female education afforded by the Maharani's Girls' College at Mysore and the managers of Devaraja Bahadur's Charity Fund and other Government and aided Schools for girls, an increasing number of females are being educated, year by year, not only in the vernaculars, but also in English with a success which has enabled two Brahmin females to pass recently the Madras University B. A. Degree Examination in the English and Kanarese Branches. Statistics of these are of course not available in Census Tables and are as yet too small to be appreciable in proportional forms.

26. *Literacy in Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, contrasted with Bangalore and Mysore Cities.*—Finally, turning to the returns of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, it will be seen from Table VIII that 31 per cent of the males, 9 per cent of the females and 20 per cent of the population of both sexes taken together, are able to read and write, and that English and Tamil are the most prevailing languages of literacy. The subjoined Statements marked A, B and C exhibit the literacy of the population of the Station by Religions, Age and Languages, as contrasted with the literacy of the two metropolitan Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in the Province.

Literacy in Civil and Military Station contrasted with that of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

	Particulars.	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
		Civil and Military Station.	Bangalore City.	Mysore City.	Civil and Military Station.	Bangalore City.	Mysore City.	Civil and Military Station.	Bangalore City.	Mysore City.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Percentage of literates in the population of each sex in each Religion.	Hindu ...	14	20	20	25	34	35	2	5	5
	Mussalman...	19	17	17	30	28	28	6	4	6
	Christian ..	41	41	36	51	49	45	32	33	28
	Total population.	20	21	20	31	34	34	9	6	6
B. Percentage of literates in the population of each sex of each age period.	0—10	3	3	4	4	4	6	3	2	3
	10—15	20	13	21	27	18	31	13	7	11
	15—20	27	29	29	40	42	46	14	10	11
	20 and over	28	28	26	44	49	46	11	7	6
	Total population.	20	20	20	31	34	34	9	6	6
C. Percentage of literates in the several languages to total literate of each sex.	Kannada ...	4	66	75	5	67	78	1	61	61
	Telegu ...	10	11	6	11	11	6	3	10	3
	Tamil ...	34	16	9	36	16	9	25	20	12
	English ...	45	32	21	40	34	22	60	23	14

27. *Literacy by Religions—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—Examining the figures in Statement A above, it will be seen that there is not much difference between the three Cities in the percentage of literates to the total population of all Religions, both sexes taken together. But, viewing the sexes separately, of the male population, only 31 per cent are literate in the Civil and Military Station against 34 per cent in the other two Cities; while of the females, 9 per cent of the Station population are literate against 6 per cent in the Cities. Of the followers of the three principal Religions, the Hindus of the Civil and Military Station, among whom the Brahmin element is very insignificant, have fewer literates in both sexes, while the Mussalman and Christian males possess more literates than their respective co-religionists in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The Mussalman females of the Station have the same proportion of literates as those in the Mysore City, viz., 6 per cent; and of Christian females, the percentage of literacy is slightly less in the Civil and Military Station than in the City of Bangalore being 32 per cent against 33 per cent.

28. *Literacy by Age—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—The Statement marked B above, which gives the proportion of literates to population by age periods, shows that the females of the Civil and Military Station have, in every one of the periods, more literates than those in the two Cities of the Province. But of males, the juveniles under the age of 10 have 4 per cent of literates in the Civil and Military Station and the City of Bangalore against 6 per cent in Mysore. Of those between the ages of 10 and 15, 27 per cent are literate in Civil and Military Station against 18 per cent in Bangalore City and 31 per cent in Mysore City and the percentage of literacy in the population above the age of 15, is least in the Civil and Military Station.

29. *Languages of Literacy—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—Finally, examining the figures in Statement C above, it will be seen that Kanarese, which is the language most known to the literates to the number of 66 per cent and 75 per cent in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore respectively, is known but to 4 per cent of the literates of the Civil and Military Station; while, on the other hand, Tamil, which as a language of literacy has been returned only by 16 per cent of the literates of Bangalore City and 9 per cent of those of Mysore City, is known to 34 per cent of the literates of the Civil and Military Station.

This is because, Kanarese which is the vernacular of the bulk of the population of the Province is the parent-tongue of only 5 per cent of the population of Civil and Military Station, where 44 per cent of the residents are Tamilians. Telugu as a language of literacy among males, prevails in the Civil and Military Station to the same extent (11 per cent) as in Bangalore City, and among females to the same extent (3 per cent) as in Mysore City. Lastly, as regards the literacy in English, it is most prevalent in the Civil and Military Station, where 45 per cent of literates can read and write that language against 32 per cent in Bangalore City and 21 per cent in Mysore City.

30. *Comparison of statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—Comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, the following Statement shows the variations in the number of literates of the two sexes:—

	Males.				Females.			
	1901.	1891.	Differ- ence.	Percent- age of variation.	1901.	1891.	Differ- ence.	Percent- age of variation
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Literate—</i>								
0—15	1,867	4,900	— 3,033	—62	961	2,504	— 1,543	— 62
15 and over	12,325	15,116	— 2,791	—18	3,102	3,263	— 161	— 5
Total	14,192	20,016	— 5,824	—29	4,063	5,767	— 1,704	— 30
<i>Illiterate—</i>								
0—15	14,983	13,729	1,254	9	15,746	16,021	— 275	— 2
15 and over	15,947	16,444	— 497	3	24,668	28,104	— 3,436	— 12
Total	30,930	30,173	757	2½	40,414	44,125	— 3,711	— 8
<i>Total Population—</i>								
0—15	16,850	18,629	— 1,779	—10	16,707	18,525	— 1,818	— 10
15 and over	28,272	31,560	— 3,288	—10	27,770	31,367	— 3,597	— 11
Total	45,122	50,189	— 5,067	—10	44,477	49,892	— 5,415	— 11

It will be seen from the statement, that among males, while the illiterate have increased by 2½ per cent, the literates have decreased by 29 per cent of what they were in 1891; and in the case of females, both the illiterates and the literates have decreased; but the latter have decreased in a greater proportion than the former.

Examining the variations in the literates by age periods, the juveniles under the age of 15 have decreased by 62 per cent in either sex; and of literates aged 15 and over, the males have lost 18 per cent and the females 5 per cent. The decrease in the literate population may be attributed to the Plague, the horror of which has led to a large exodus of the people, who had formerly settled in the Station, in various occupations; and the heavy fall in the literate population of juvenile ages coupled with the rise in the illiterate under the age of 15, strongly suggests that education of boys has not kept pace with the growth of population in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore just as we have found it to be in the case of the rest of the State.

31. *Progress of Literacy in English in the Civil and Military Station.*—The statistics of literacy in English, as found in the Census Tables of 1901 and 1891 in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, compare as shown below:—

					1901.	1891.	Variation.
Males	...	...	...	...	5,675	7,228	+447
Females	...	...	...	..	2,456	2,033	+423
Both Sexes					8,131	7,261	+870

The variations above shown are subject to the same remarks *mutatis mutandis* as those made in para 25 above for the rest of the State. The male literates in English constitute nearly 40 per cent of the male literates in all languages, and the female literates in English constitute 60 per cent of the female literates in all languages, making a total of 45 per cent for both sexes taken together.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Education by Age and Sex—contd.
Total Mysore State Excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period	Number in 1,000										Number in 1,000 Literate in														
	Literate					Illiterate					Kanada					Telugu					Tamil				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
0-10	...	2	4	1	272	267	278	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	6	10	1	119	122	116	5	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	...	6	11	1	68	68	67	5	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	...	34	64	3	493	454	533	27	52	2	3	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	48	89	6	952	911	994	39	73	4	4	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Age Period	Number in 1000 Literate in																															
	Hindustani						Maratti						Sanskrit						English						Other Languages				Females to 1,000 Males			
	P		M		F	P		M	F	P		M	F	P		M	F	P		M	F	P		M	F	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		
0-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	2	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total	3	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	6	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	70	1,069	105	...	...

(Subsidiary Table F.I. - contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Education by Age and Sex—contd.
Eastern Division.

Age Period	Number in 1000										Number in 1000 Literate in														
	Literate					Illiterate					Kanada					Telugu					Tamil				
	P		M		F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F					
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36					
0-10					
10-15					
15-20					
20 and over					
Total	47	88	7	953	912	993	37	70	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...

Age Period	Number in 1000 Literate in										Females to 1,000 Males																			
	Hindustani					Maratti					Sanskrit					English					Other Languages					Literate Illiterate in English				
	P		M		F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Literate	Illiterate	in English							
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39							
0-10	178	1,006	273							
10-15	111	907	132							
15-20	100	981	124							
20 and over	60	1,186	103							
Total	3	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	7	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	76	1,080	114						

(Subsidiary Table F-1. -contd.)

(Subsidiary Table F-1.—contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Education by Age and Sex—concl'd.
Western Division.

Age Period	Number in 1000						Number in 1000 Literate in								
	Literate			Illiterate			Kanada			Telugu			Tamil		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-10	...	3	1	264	250	279	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	10	1	124	121	127	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	...	11	1	78	78	78	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	...	68	3	484	459	511	32	61	2	1	1	...	1	3	...
Total	50	92	6	950	908	995	44	84	4	1	1	..	1	3	...

Age Period		Number in 1000 Literate in																Females to 1000 Males			
		Hindustani			Maratti			Sanskrit			English			Other Languages							
		P		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	1,059	565
0-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	1,000	65
10-15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	84	948	47
15-20	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	36	1,057	58	
20 and over	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	1	1	55	1,041	64	

[Subsidiary Table F.1.—concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Hindus
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period.	Number in 1,000.										Number in 1,000 Literate in.																			
	Literate.					Illiterate.					Kanada.					Telugu.					Tamil.					Hindustani.				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19												
0-10 ...	2	4	1	270	266	275	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15 ...	5	10	1	119	122	116	5	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20 ...	6	10	1	68	68	67	5	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 & over.	32	61	2	497	458	537	28	53	2	3	6	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	45	85	5	954	914	995	40	74	4	4	8	..	2	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Age Period.	Number in 1,000 Literate in.										Number in 1,000 Males.														
	Marathi.					Sanskrit.					English.					Other Languages.					Females to 1,000 Males.				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.							
0-10				
10-15				
15-20				
20 & over				
Total	1	...	1	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																54	1,074	21							

(Subsidiary Table F-2)

(Subsidiary Table F-2)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Hindus—contd.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period.	Number in 1,000.										Number in 1,000 Literate in.																	
	Literate.						Illiterate.				Kanada.				Telugu.				Tamil.				Hindustani.					
	P		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19										
0-10	2	3	0	271	266	275	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
10-15	6	10	1	119	123	116	5	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
15-20	6	10	1	68	68	67	5	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
20 & over	31	60	2	497	459	537	28	53	2	3	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total...	45	83	4	955	916	995	40	75	4	4	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

Age Period.	Number in 1,000 Literate in.															Females to 1,000, Males.										
	Maratti.					Sanskrit.					English.					Other languages.										
	P		M	F		P		M	F		P		M	F		P		M	F		Literate.		Illiterate.	Literate in English.		
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
0-10	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10-15	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15-20	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20 & over	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	...	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

(Subsidiary Table F-2.—contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE—II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Hindus—contd.
Eastern Division.

Age Period.	Number in 1,000.										Number in 1,000 Literate in.																				
	Literate.					Illiterate.					Kanada.					Telugu.					Tamil.					Hindustani.					
	P		M		F	P		M		F	P		M		F	P		M		F	P		M		F	P		M		F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19													
1																															
0-10 ...	2	4	..	273	272	275	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15 ...	5	10	1	118	123	112	5	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20 ...	6	10	1	64	65	63	5	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 & over	31	58	3	501	458	545	26	50	2	4	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	44	82	5	956	918	995	38	71	4	5	9	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Age Period.	Number in 1,000 Literate in.										Females to 1,000, males.																			
	Maratti.					Sanskrit.					English.					Other Languages.					Literate. Illiterate. in English.									
	P		M		F	P		M		F	P		M		F	P		M		F	Literate.		Illiterate.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Literate.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0-10 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	1,010	68	37					
10-15 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	88	905	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	971	35	17					
15-20 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	44	1,187	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1,081	24	24					
20 & over	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	6	0	0	0	58	1,081	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1,081	24	24						

(Subsidiary Table F-2—contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl'd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Hindus
Western Division.

Age Period.	Number in 1,000.										Number in 1,000 Literate in.																			
	Literate.					Illiterate.					Kandā.					Telugu.					Tamil.					Hindustani.				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19												
0-10	2	3	...	263	250	276	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	5	10	1	125	122	128	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	6	11	1	78	78	78	6	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 & over	34	64	2	487	462	514	33	63	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	47	88	4	953	912	996	46	86	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Age period.	Number in 1,000 Literate in.										Females to 1,000 Males.														
	Maratti.					Sanskrit.					English.					Other languages.					Literate in English.				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.				
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34										
0-10	160	1,061	103				
10-15	80	1,009	25				
15-20	65	956	18				
20 & over	27	1,066	9				
Total...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	42	1,043	...	...	...	...	42	1,043	13

(Subsidiary Table F-2.—concl'd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Musalmans.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period	Number in 1,000												Number in 1,000 Literate in																							
	Literate						Illiterate						Kannada						Telugu						Tamil											
	P			M			F			P			M			F			P			M			F			P			M			F		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
0-10 ...	5	7	3	288	276	301	1	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
10-15 ...	11	17	4	114	112	116	2	4	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
15-20 ...	13	22	4	66	60	72	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
20 & over.	71	122	14	432	384	485	15	27	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total ...	100	168	25	900	832	974	21	39	1	1	2	0	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

Number in 1,000 Literate in																																													
Age Period	Hindustani						Marathi						Sanskrit						English						Other Languages						Females to 1,000 males														
	P			M			F			P			M			F			P			M			F			P			M			F			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54							
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54							
0-10 ...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	1	1	326	985	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15 ...	7	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	2	3	1	213	936	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20 ...	8	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	3	4	1	166	1,083	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 & over	38	64	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	16	27	4	107	1,142	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	56	91	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	22	35	7	134	1,058	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Musalmans.
• Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period	Number in 1,000												Number in 1,000 Literate in											
	Literate						Illiterate						Kannada				Telugu				Tamil			
	P			M			P			M			P		M		P		M		P		M	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0-10 ...	5	7	2	291	280	304	1	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15 ...	10	17	4	116	114	117	3	5	0	0	0	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-20 ...	13	21	4	65	60	71	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 & over ...	65	112	13	435	389	455	16	29	1	1	2	0	8	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	14	0	0
Total ...	93	157	23	907	843	977	23	42	1	1	3	0	10	18	0	0	3	0	0	10	18	0	0	0

Age Period	Number in 1,000 Literate in												Number in 1,000 Literate in											
	Hindustani				Marathi				Sanskrit				English				Other Languages				Females to 1,000 males			
	P		M		P		M		P		M		P		M		P		M		Literate		Illiterate	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0-10 ...	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	...	0	1	0	301	984	0	1	1	0	0	984	0
10-15 ...	7	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	1	1	197	932	17	1	1	1	17	932	17
15-20 ...	9	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	2	1	157	1,083	28	1	1	1	28	1,083	28
20 & over ...	41	69	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	7	12	2	105	1,129	15	2	2	2	15	1,129	15
Total ...	60	99	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	9	16	4	131	1,051	17	4	4	4	17	1,051	17

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion - Musalmans - contd.
Eastern Division.

Age Period	Number in 1,000						Number in 1,000 Literate in									
	Literate			Illiterate			Kannada			Telugu			Tamil			
	P		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
0-10	5	8	2	298	291	305	1	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	
10-15	11	18	4	116	114	116	2	5	0	0	0	...	1	1	0	
15-20	13	22	4	61	55	69	3	6	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	
20 & over	63	108	13	133	384	187	14	26	1	1	2	0	6	12	0	
Total	92	156	23	907	844	977	20	39	1	1	3	0	8	15	0	

Age Period	Number in 1,000 Literate in																					
	Hindustani						Maratti			Sanskrit			English			Other Languages			Females to 1,000 males			
	P		M		F		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English				
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
0-10 ...	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	1	0	273	908	0
10-15 ..	8	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	1	1	1	197	942	22
15-20 ..	9	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	2	0	146	1,164	32
20 & over...	42	71	11	0	0	...	0	...	...	3	6	0	7	11	2	113	1,170	17		
Total ...	63	104	19	0	0	...	0	0	...	4	7	0	9	15	3	136	1,068	19				

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Musalmans—contd.
Western Division.

Age Period	Number in 1,000						Number in 1,000 Literate in								
	Literate			Illiterate			Kannada			Telugu			Tamil		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
0-10 ...	4	4	2	270	246	299	0	1	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
10-15 ...	9	15	3	119	116	122	3	5	0	0	0	...	1	1	0
15-20 ...	11	17	4	76	73	78	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
20 & over...	72	124	12	439	405	479	22	39	2	1	1	0	11	21	0
Total ...	96	160	21	904	840	978	28	50	2	1	1	0	14	25	0

Age Period		Number in 1,000 Literate in																				
		Hindustani						Marathi			Sanskrit			English			Other Languages			Females to 1,000 males		
		P		M		F		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
0-10	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	443	1,043	0
10-15	...	6	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	197	904	0
15-20	...	6	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	198	912	0
20 & over...	...	38	64	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	..	8	14	2	...	81	1,015	...	...	0
Total	...	52	85	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	...	10	16	4	...	117	999	...	...	0

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.,

Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—Christians—contd.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period	Number in 1,000 ⁰										Number in 1,000 Literate in														
	Literate					Illiterate					Kannada.					Telugu.					Tamil.				
	P		M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0-10	22	21	23	256	247	267	5	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6
10-15	39	43	34	87	84	90	9	9	5	0	1	0	11	14	7	11	14	0	0	11	14	7	10	29	
15-20	39	43	35	48	42	54	8	10	6	1	1	0	13	17	10	13	17	0	0	13	17	10	29	29	
20 and over	218	284	146	250	236	351	41	60	20	5	7	3	69	104	29	69	104	3	3	69	104	29	29	29	
Total ...	318	391	238	681	609	762	63	85	40	6	9	3	99	141	52	99	141	3	3	99	141	52	52	52	

Age Period	Number in 1,000 Literate in																												
	Hindustani				Maratti				Sanskrit				English				Other Languages				Females to 1,000 Males								
	P		M		F	P		M		F	P		M		F	P		M		F	Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
0-10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	12	0	0	0	0	1013	977	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022
10-15	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25	23	0	0	0	0	724	970	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810
15-20	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	25	27	23	1	1	0	0	725	1,157	770	770	770	770	770	770	770	770	770	770	770	770
20 and over	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	141	171	107	8	11	4	4	465	1,745	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566
Total ...	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	201	234	164	9	12	4	4	551	1,131	637	637	637	637	637	637	637	637	637	637	637	637

[Subsidiary Table F-2, —contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.--contd.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion Christians.--contd.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period	Number in 1,000												Number in 1,000 Literate in																							
	Literate						Illiterate						Kannada						Telugu						Tamil											
	P			M			F			P			M			F			P			M			F			P			M			F		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
1																																				
0-10	18	18	19	267	247	292	8	8	9	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				
10-15	28	30	27	98	95	100	12	13	12	1	1	0	9	10	7	9	10	10	9	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15				
15-20	33	35	30	46	46	48	12	14	9	1	2	0	12	15	8	12	12	9	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15				
20 and over	189	252	111	320	277	373	61	85	31	7	10	5	64	95	27	64	10	5	64	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95				
Total ...	268	335	187	731	645	813	93	120	61	9	13	5	90	125	47	90	13	5	90	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125				

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Age Period	Number in 1,000 Literate in												Number in 1,000 Literate in											
	Hindustani				Marathi				Sanskrit				English				Other Languages				Females to 1,000 Males			
	P		M		P		M		P		M		P		M		P		M		Literate		Illiterate	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0-10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	100	127	67	8	13	3	362	1,108	437	362	1,108	437	362	1,108	437
Total ...	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	135	162	101	8	14	3	458	1007	516	458	1007	516	458	1007	516

[Subsidiary Table P.2]--contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—(Christians—contd.)
Eastern Division.

Age Period.	Number in 1,000										Number in 1,000 Literate in														
	Literate					Illiterate					Kannada					Telugu					Tamil				
	P		M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	21	22	30	240	233	299	9	9	8	11	12	13	6	14	16	7	7	6	11	13	15	15	16	16	
0-10	33	37	23	99	100	97	12	14	10	0	1	0	0	11	0	6	13	9	11	0	7	13	6	6	
10-15	34	42	32	34	30	39	11	14	6	2	2	1	0	15	1	1	19	10	15	1	19	10	9	9	
15-20	201	269	126	284	216	359	47	63	30	9	12	6	74	112	31	74	112	31	74	112	31	74	112	31	
20 and over	293	370	206	707	629	794	79	100	54	12	16	7	106	151	55	106	151	55	106	151	55	106	151	55	
Total ...	293	370	206	707	629	794	79	100	54	12	16	7	106	151	55	106	151	55	106	151	55	106	151	55	

Number in 1,000 Literate in																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Age Period	Hindustani						Maratti						Sanskrit						English						Other Languages						Females to 1,000 Males																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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0-10	0	0</

[Subsidiary Table F-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Christians—concl'd.
Western Division.

Age Period.	Number in 1,000						Number in 1,000 Literate in					
	Literate			Illiterate			Kannada			Telugu		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-10	12	8	17	212	169	274	8	6	11	0	..	..
10-15	17	14	22	95	85	110	13	10	18	0	1	..
15-20	21	20	22	76	79	73	14	14	16	0	0	..
20 and over	158	218	70	409	407	412	93	133	33	3	4	2
Total ...	208	260	131	792	740	869	128	163	78	3	5	2
										52	69	25

Age Period	Number in 1,000						Number in 1,000 Literate in					
	Hindustani			Marathi			Sanskrit			English		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
0-10	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	6
15-20	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
20 and over	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	..	63	88	11
Total ...	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	..	76	99	43
										4	4	3
										1,413	1,100	1,467
										1,101	835	800
										712	626	419
										220	687	239
										342	798	296

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Jains.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age Period	Number in 1,000										Number in 1,000 Literate in														
	Literate					Illiterate					Kannada					Telugu					Tamil				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16										
0-10	9	14	3	219	197	216	9	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	97	15	5	97	77	120	23	38	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	33	58	4	61	46	79	23	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	172	307	11	381	256	531	141	250	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	241	424	23	758	576	976	196	341	22	1	1	...	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

Age Period	Number in 1,000 Literate in																													
	Hindustani						Maratti						Sanskrit						English				Other Languages				Females to 1,000 Males			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Illiterate					
0-10					
10-15					
15-20					
20 and over					
Total	1	1	...	3	5	...	8	13	...	4	8	...	36	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1,421	...	...			

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Jains—contd.
Eastern Division.

Age Period	Number in 1,000										Number in 1,000 Literate in														
	Literate					Illiterate					Kannada					Telugu					Tamil				
	P		M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
0-10	11	18	4	236	218	257	11	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	34	57	7	84	63	105	31	53	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	40	70	5	45	26	65	35	60	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	217	392	19	333	154	537	196	353	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	302	537	35	698	463	964	273	483	34	1	2	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Age Period	Number in 1,000 Literate in										Number in 1,000 Literate in																			
	Hindustani					Maratti					Sanskrit					English					Other Languages					Females to 1,000 Males				
	P		M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English						
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41					
0-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	2	...	1	2	...	10	18	...	7	13	...	19	35	...	58	1,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table F.2.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl'd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Jains—concl'd.
Western Division.

Age Period	Number in 1,000						Number in 1,000 Literate in											
	Literate			Illiterate			Kannada						Telugu			Tamil		
	P		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16		
0-10	6	10	2	203	178	234	6	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	21	34	4	109	88	136	15	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	26	46	2	77	65	92	13	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 and over	130	230	4	427	348	526	88	155	3	...	1	...	2	3	...	...
Total	183	320	12	816	679	988	122	211	11	...	1	...	2	4	...	...

Age Period	Number in 1,000 Literate in												Females to 1,000 Males									
	Hindustani				Marathi				Sanskrit				English				Other Languages					
	P		M		P		M		P		M		P		M		P		M		F	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	English
0-10	154	1,052	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	99	1,232	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	34	1,145	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	13	1,207	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	6	...	5	10	...	2	4	...	54	96	1	30	1,164	...	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table F-2.]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

• Education by Age and Sex by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions or Districts	Literate per 10,000									
	All ages		0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore City ..	1,720	289	68	32	148	57	207	48	1,257	152
Mysore District ..	289	17	13	2	34	3	30	3	212	9
Bangalore City ..	1,764	284	44	24	111	34	206	37	1,403	189
Bangalore District ..	407	23	15	2	48	4	52	5	292	12
Kolar Gold Fields ..	990	226	19	11	56	24	81	39	834	152
Kolar District ..	445	26	20	3	49	4	48	5	328	14
Tumkur District ..	458	30	35	4	78	6	81	5	264	13
Chitaldrug District ..	430	20	11	2	53	4	53	2	322	12
Total Eastern Division ..	442	34	20	3	53	6	55	6	314	19
Hassan District ..	388	23	14	3	45	5	47	4	282	11
Kadur District ..	554	33	19	4	63	7	63	6	409	16
Shimoga District ..	501	23	18	3	54	4	58	4	371	12
Total Western Division ..	470	26	17	3	52	5	55	5	346	13
Total Mysore Province ..	449	32	19	4	53	6	55	5	322	17
Civil & Military Station, Bangalore...	1,584	454	51	30	157	68	185	64	1,191	282
Total Mysore State including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore...	467	38	19	4	55	7	57	6	336	21

[Subsidiary Table F-3]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Education by Age and Sex by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions or Districts		Literate per 10,000.									
		All ages		0-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore City ...	...	379	41	7	4	46	8	85	10	241	19
Mysore District	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...
Bangalore City	...	593	65	14	4	54	4	93	12	432	45
Bangalore District	...	19	3	...	...	2	...	4	1	13	2
Kolar Gold Fields	...	309	37	...	8	20	17	22	21	259	91
Kolar District	...	21	1	1	...	2	...	5	...	13	1
Tumkur District	...	19	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	11	...
Chitaldrug District	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	13	...
Total Eastern Division	...	36	4	1	...	4	...	6	1	25	3
Hasan District	...	17	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	13	1
Kadur District	...	35	2	1	...	3	...	5	...	26	2
Shimoga District	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	13	...
Total Western Division	...	21	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	16	1
Total Mysore Province	...	32	3	1	...	3	...	5	1	23	2
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	...	633	274	22	22	77	42	86	34	448	176
Total Mysore State including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.	...	42	8	1	1	4	1	7	1	30	5

(Subsidiary Table F-4.)

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Per milage of Literacy					
	Literate			Kanada		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—</i>						
Vakkaliga ...	103	108	39	98	102	37
Lingayet ...	187	194	80	186	193	79
Holeyā ...	10	10	9	5	5	3
Kurnba ...	16	16	7	15	16	7
Madiga ...	1	1	2	1	1	1
Beda ...	9	9	7	8	8	7
Brahmin ...	271	266	350	253	249	324
Bestha ...	6	6	4	6	6	4
Golla ...	7	7	3	6	6	2
Vadda ...		1	2	1	1	1
Banajiga ...	40	40	41	30	30	29
Panchala ...	44	46	16	38	40	14
Uppara ...	3	3	1	3	3	1
Neige ...	28	30	7	24	25	7
Agasa ...	2	2	0	2	2	1
Tigala ...	3	3	1	2	2	0
Mahratta ...	11	11	8	10	10	6
Idiga ...	3	4	2	3	3	1
Kumbara ...	4	4	1	3	4	1
Ganiga ...	7	7	2	6	6	2
Nayinda ..	3	3	2	2	2	1
Komati ...	39	40	15	24	25	11
Kshatriya ...	12	11	15	11	10	13
Satani ...	12	13	5	10	11	4
Jogi ...	1	1	0	0	1	0
Darji ...	6	6	3	5	5	2
Mudali ..	10	10	17	3	3	3
Nagarla ..	8	9	2	8	8	2
Rachewar ...	3	3	2	3	3	2
Meda ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dombar ...	0	0	...	0	0	...

(Subsidiary Table F—5)

TABLE V.
Tribes or Races.
Province—Vertical.

on Provincial Total of Literacy

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Per milage of Literacy					
	Maratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>						
Vakkaliga ...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Ingayet ..	0	0	...	1	1	...
Holeya ...	0	0	0	...	...	...
Kuruba ...	..	...	...	0	0	...
Madiga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beda ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Brahmin ..	6	5	7	15	16	4
Bostha ...	...	...	...	0	0	..
Golla ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Vadda ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bamjiga ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panchala ...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Uppara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyige ...	1	1	...	0	0	...
Agasa ...	...	...	...	0	0	...
Tigala ...	0	0	..	0	0	...
Mahratta ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idiga ...	0	0	...	...	..	...
Kumbara ...	0	..	0	...	...	...
Ganiga ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Nayinda ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Komuti ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Kshatriya ...	0	1	0	0	0	0
Satani ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Jogi ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Darji ..	1	1	1	0	0	...
Mudali ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Nagarta ..	0	0	...	...	...	...
Rachewar ...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Meda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dombur ...	...	...	...	...	..	...

(Subsidiary Table F-5, contd.)

TABLE V—contd.
 Tribes or Races—contd.
 Province—Vertical—contd.

on Provincial Total of Literacy						Per milage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy		
English			Other Languages			P	M	F
P	M	F	P	M	F			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2	2	1	0	0	0	242	246	239
2	2	0	0	...	0	120	114	125
1	1	...	0	0	...	111	115	107
0	0	..	...	...	...	72	73	71
0	0	...	..	...	...	53	56	51
0	0	...	0	0	...	47	48	45
38	40	13	1	1	0	23	12	38
0	0	...	...	...	...	29	30	29
0	0	0	0	0	...	27	28	26
0	0	.	...	...	...	26	27	25
2	2	0	0	0	...	24	23	24
0	0	0	0	0	...	22	21	23
0	0	...	...	..	...	20	21	20
1	1	...	0	0	...	17	17	18
0	0	...	...	...	...	18	18	17
0	0	...	0	0	...	13	13	12
1	1	0	0	0	...	10	10	9
0	0	..	0	0	...	9	10	8
0	0	...	...	...	...	8	9	8
0	0	0	...	...	...	7	7	7
0	0	...	0	0	...	7	7	7
1	1	1	0	0	...	4	3	6
1	1	1	0	0	1	4	4	4
0	0	...	...	...	...	4	3	4
...	..	...	...	..	...	3	3	2
0	0	...	...	..	...	2	2	2
3	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	...	1	1	1
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per milage of Literacy					
	Literacy			Kanada		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus—concd.						
Dasari ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natva ...	1	1	12	1	1	9
Mochi ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pille ...	2	2	3	1	1	1
Budabudike ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladar ..	1	1	0	1	1	0
Malern .	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bhatraju .	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unspecified ...	...	0	0	0	0	...
Minor castes ...	2	2	1	0	0	1
Total ..	857	871	660	769	753	577
Muslimans—						
Shelkh ..	54	51	96	14	14	6
Syed ..	17	16	39	4	4	2
Pathan ..	12	12	20	3	3	1
Mogul ..	3	3	8	1	1	2
Labbe ...	6	6	4	1	1	0
Pinjari ...	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified ..	1	1	1	0	1	...
Pindari .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maple ...	1	1	0	0	0	...
Minor castes ..	0	0	...	...	...	...
Total ..	95	90	168	23	21	11
Christians—						
Native Christians ..	21	17	86	12	9	51
Eurasians ...	7	4	48	0	0	1
Europeans ...	6	4	27	0	0	1
Total ...	34	25	161	12	9	53
Jains—						
Digambaras ..	10	11	6	9	9	6
Minor castes ...	3	2	2	1	1	2
Total ...	13	13	8	10	10	8
Others ...	1	1	3	1	1	2
Grand Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	815	827	651

(Subsidiary Table, F-5)

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

Province--Vertical—contd.

on Provincial Total of Literacy

Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	0	0	0	0	..	...	...	...
1	0	2	0	0	0	...	...	...
...
0	0	0	2	2	2	..	...	...
0	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
..
0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	75	50	35	33	53	2	1	1
1	1	0	3	4	1	36	34	76
0	0	0	1	1	0	13	11	32
0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	17
0	0	...	0	0	1	2	2	3
0	0	...	5	5	1	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	0	0	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	..
...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	...
1	1	0	9	10	3	62	57	133
1	1	5	10	9	36	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	5	11	10	41	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	..
0	0	..	0	0	...	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
75	77	55	55	53	97	61	58	134

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race		Per milage of Literacy					
		Maratti			Sanskrit		
		Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
		17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindus—consolid</i>							
Dasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natuva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi ...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Pille ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Budaloudike ...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Ladar ...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Maleru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatraju ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Total ...	...	9	9	9	17	18	5
<i>Muslims—</i>							
Sheikh ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Syed ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Pathan ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Mogul ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Labbe ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Pinjari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pindari ...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Maple ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor castes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Christians—</i>							
Native Christians ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eurasians ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Jains—</i>							
Digambara ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor castes ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Total ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Grand Total ...	...	9	9	9	17	18	5

(Subsidiary Table F-5)—contd

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
Province—Vertical—concl'd.

on Provincial Total of Literacy						Per milleage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy		
English			Other Languages			P	M	F
P	M	F	P	M	F			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
0	0	..	0	0	...	0	0	0
...	..	...	...	...	..	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
0	0	...	..	...	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	..	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
53	55	17	2	2	1	930	928	931
2	2	1	6	5	14	29	29	29
1	1	0	2	2	6	7	7	7
0	1	0	1	1	3	7	7	7
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	...	0	0	0	1	1	1
..	..	...	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
3	4	1	10	9	26	47	47	47
5	5	14	0	0	2	4	5	4
7	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	3	26	1	1	1	0	0	0
17	12	38	1	1	3	4	5	4
0	0	..	1	1	...	2	2	2
0	0	...	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	...	2	2	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	16
73	71	106	15	14	30	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Per milage of Literacy on					
	Literate			Kanada		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—</i>						
Vakkaliga ...	100	110	39	98	103	36
Lingayet ...	158	164	81	157	163	80
Holeya ...	13	13	10	5	6	3
Kuruba ...	15	16	6	15	15	6
Madiga ...	1	1	2	1	1	1
Beda ...	10	11	8	9	10	7
Brahmin ...	261	255	338	240	234	309
Bestha ...	6	7	3	6	6	3
Golla ...	9	9	3	8	8	3
Vadda ...	1	1	2	1	1	1
Banajiga ...	49	49	45	36	36	30
Panchula ...	43	45	15	35	37	13
Uppara ...	3	3	1	3	3	1
Neyige ...	32	33	8	26	28	7
Agasa ...	2	2	0	1	1	0
Tigala ...	4	4	1	3	3	1
Mahratta ...	12	12	8	10	10	6
Idiga ...	3	3	1	3	3	1
Kumbara ...	4	5	1	3	4	1
Ganiga ...	9	9	3	6	7	2
Nayinda ...	4	4	2	3	3	1
Konatti ...	45	47	16	25	25	11
Kshatriya ...	12	12	15	11	10	13
Satani ...	14	14	6	11	12	5
Jogi ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Darji ...	4	4	2	3	3	2
Mudali ...	13	12	18	4	4	3
Nagarta ...	11	12	3	11	11	2
Rachewar ...	4	4	2	4	4	2
Meda ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dambar ...	0	0	...	0	0	...

[Subsidiary Table F-5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

sion—Vertical.

Provincial Total of Literacy.

Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
0	0	0	7	7	7	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	...
1	1	1	0	0	...	0	0	...
24	24	22	11	10	26	1	1	1
1	1	...	0	0	...	...	..	...
1	1	1	0	0	0	...	..	..
0	0	1	0	0	0	...	...	...
12	12	13	4	4	4	0	0	...
7	7	2	2	2	1	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
4	5	1	0	0	...	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	..	0	0	...
0	0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
1	1	0	0	0	...	...	..	...
2	2	1	0	1	0	...	...	...
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
24	25	5	1	1	0	...	...	...
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
4	4	1	0	0	0	...	...	...
0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	..	0	0	...
1	1	1	11	10	15	0	0	0
1	1	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Per milage of Literacy on					
	Maratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindus—</i>						
Vakkaliga ...	0	0	..	0	0	0
Lingayet ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Holaya ...	0	0	0	...	...	...
Kuruba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beda ...	0	0	..	0	0	...
Brahmin ..	6	6	7	13	14	4
Bestha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golla ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Vadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauajiga ...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Panchala ...	0	0	...	0	0	..
Uppara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyige ...	1	1	..	0	0	...
Agasa ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tigala ...	0	0	...	0	0	..
Mahratta ...	2	2	1	1	1	1
Idiga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbara ...	0	...	0	...	...	...
Ganiga ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Nayinda ...	...	...	...	...	2	..
Komati ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Kshatriya ...	0	0	1	1	1	0
Satani ...	...	...	...	0	0	...
Jogi ...	...	..	...	0	0	...
Darji ...	1	1	0	0	0	...
Mudali ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Nagartha ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rachewar ...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Meda ...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Dombar ...	...	...	..	...	...	...

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion—Vertical—contd.

Provincial Total of Literacy								
English			Other Languages			Per milage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2	2	1	0	0	...	250	254	247
2	2	0	...	...	...	97	93	101
1	1	...	0	0	...	104	108	101
0	0	...	...	...	...	73	74	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	63	58
0	0	...	0	0	..	55	57	53
12	14	15	1	1	0	20	10	29
0	0	...	...	...	...	33	33	33
6	0	0	...	..	...	33	35	32
0	0	...	...	...	...	28	29	26
3	3	0	0	0	..	28	27	29
1	1	0	0	0	...	20	19	21
0	0	...	...	...	...	20	20	19
1	1	...	0	0	...	15	15	16
0	0	...	...	...	...	17	17	16
"	0	...	0	0	...	16	17	16
1	1	0	0	0	..	8	8	8
0	0	...	0	0	...	7	7	7
6	0	..	...	...	...	8	9	8
0	0	0	...	..	..	9	9	9
0	0	...	0	0	...	8	9	8
1	1	1	0	0	...	3	3	6
2	2	1	0	0	1	4	4	4
0	0	...	...	...	...	4	3	4
...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3	2
0	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
3,	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	...	...	..	...	2	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1

F 5

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Per millage of Literacy on					
	Literate			Kamada		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus—concd.						
Dasari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natuva	2	1	14	1	1	11
Mochi	0	0	..	0	0	..
Pille	2	2	2	1	1	0
Budabudike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iadar	1	1	0	1	1	0
Maleru ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhatraju	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	..
Minor Castes	2	2	1	0	0	0
Total	855	869	657	741	755	561
Musalman—						
Sheik	53	51	90	12	13	5
Syed	19	17	10	4	4	2
Pathan	13	13	21	3	3	1
Mogul	3	3	8	1	1	2
Lahbe	6	6	4	1	1	0
Pinjari	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	2	2	2	1	1	..
Pindhari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maple	0	0	..	0	0	..
Minor Castes	0	0	..	..	..	..
Total	97	93	165	22	23	10
Christians—						
Native Christians	21	16	81	10	7	43
Eurasians	9	5	57	0	0	1
Europeans	6	5	30	0	0	1
Total	36	26	168	10	7	45
Jains—						
Digambaras	9	9	6	8	9	6
Minor Castes	2	2	2	1	1	2
Total	11	11	8	9	10	8
Others	1	1	2	1	0	1
Grand Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	783	795	625

[Subsidiary Table F-5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion—Vertical.—contd.

Provincial Total of Literacy								
Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	0	0	0	0	..	...	..	...
1	0	4	0	0	0	...	...	...
..
0	0	0	2	2	2	...	...	...
0	0	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
..	...	..	0	0	...	..	...	..
..
0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	100	60	12	11	59	2	2	1
1	1	0	3	3	1	38	35	74
0	0	...	1	1	0	14	13	30
1	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	18
0	0	..	0	0	1	2	2	6
0	0	...	5	5	1	1	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	0	0	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
..	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	..
..	...	...	...	...	..	0	0	..
2	1	0	9	9	3	66	62	135
1	1	5	12	10	40	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	5	13	11	45	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	..	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
100	102	65	64	61	107	68	64	136

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per milage of Literacy on					
	Maratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindus—coneld.</i>						
Pasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natuva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pille ...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Budabudike ...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Ladar ...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Maleru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatruju ...	...	...	...	0	0	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Total ...	10	10	9	15	16	5
<i>Mussalmans</i>						
Sheik ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Syed ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Pathan ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Mogul ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Labbe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pindari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maple ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
<i>Christians</i>						
Native Christians ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eurasians ...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Europeans ...	...	...	...	0	...	0
Total ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Jains</i>						
Digambaras ...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Minor Castes ...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Total ...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Others ...	0	0	0	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	10	10	9	15	16	5

[Subsidiary Table F-5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.
 Tribes or Races—contd.
 sion—Vertical—concl'd.

Provincial Total of Literacy

English			Other Languages			Per millage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
61	63	19	2	2	1	935	935	936
3	3	1	6	5	13	29	29	29
1	1	0	2	2	6	7	7	7
0	1	0	1	1	3	7	7	7
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	...	0	0	0	1	1	1
...	...	...	0	0	...	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	...	0	0	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	..	...	...	0	0	0
4	5	1	10	9	24	48	48	48
5	4	14	0	0	1	4	4	4
9	5	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	4	30	1	1	1	0	0	0
20	13	100	1	1	2	4	4	4
0	0	...	0	0	...	1	1	1
0	0	...	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	...	1	1	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	11
84	81	120	14	13	27	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Per millage of Literacy					
	Literate			Kṛṣṇa		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus—						
Vakkaliga ...	97	101	42	97	100	41
Lingayet ...	262	272	75	261	272	74
Holeyā ...	4	4	5	3	3	4
Kuruba ...	17	17	9	16	17	9
Madiga ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Beda ...	5	5	6	5	5	6
Brahmin ...	299	294	393	290	284	380
Bostha ...	5	5	8	5	5	8
Golla ...	2	2	2	2	2	2
Vadda ...	1	1	3	1	1	1
Banajiga ...	16	15	28	14	14	24
Panchala ...	47	49	16	47	48	15
Uppara ...	4	4	1	4	4	1
Neyige ...	19	19	5	18	19	5
Agasa ...	3	3	1	3	3	1
Tigula ...	1	1	0	0	0	...
Mahratta ...	9	9	9	8	8	7
Idiga ...	4	4	3	4	4	3
Kumbura ...	3	3	2	3	3	2
Ganiga ...	3	3		3	3	1
Nayinda ...	1	1	0	1	1	0
Komati ...	23	23	10	22	23	10
Kshatiya ...	10	10	14	10	10	13
Satani ...	8	8	2	8	8	2
Jogi ...	0	1	...	0	0	...
Darji ...	10	10	5	9	10	5
Mudali ...	4	3	12	1	1	4
Nagarla ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Rachewar ...	2	2	3	2	2	3
Meda ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Dombar ...	0	0	...	0	0	...

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes
Western Divi-

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per milage of Illiteracy					
	Maratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindus—</i>						
Vakkaliga	0	0	..	0	0	..
lingayet	0	1	...	0	0	...
Holeya .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruba .....	...	...	...	0	0	...
Madiga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	5	4	8	21	22	4
Bestha .....	...	...	...	0	0	...
Golla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vadda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banajiga	0	0	0	0	0	...
Panchala	0	0	0	0	0	...
Uppara .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyige .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agasu .....	...	...	...	0	0	...
Tigala .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratta	1	1	2	0	0	...
Idiga	0	0	...	...	...	...
Kumbara .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganiga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nayinda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Komut ^P	0	0	...	0	0	...
Kshatriya	1	1	...	1	1	1
Satani	0	0	...	...	...	...
Jogi	0	0	...	...	...	...
Darji	0	0	0	0	0	...
Mudali	0	0	...	0	0	...
Nagarta	0	0	...	...	...	...
Rachewar	0	0	...	...	...	...
Meda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dambar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V_c—contd.
 Tribes or Races—contd.
 sion-Vertical—contd.

on Provincial Total of Literacy						Per milage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy		
English			Other Languages			P	M	F
P	M	F	P	M	F			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	1	..	0	0	1	221	224	217
1	1	...	0	.	1	183	173	192
0	0	...	...	...	...	129	135	123
0	0	...	...	..	...	70	70	70
0	0	...	...	...	..	34	35	33
0	0	...		0	...	24	24	24
28	29	6	1	1	1	30	18	42
0	0	...	...	...	...	19	20	19
0	0	...	0	0	...	10	10	9
0	0	..	..	...	...	21	22	20
1	1	0	...	...	..	12	12	12
0	0	...	1	1	..	26	26	26
0	0	...	...	...	...	23	24	21
0	0	...	0		...	22	22	21
0	0		...	...	...	20	20	19
0	0	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
0	0	...	0	0	...	15	16	14
0	0	...	0	0	...	16	18	14
...	...	...	..	..	...	8	9	7
...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	4
1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	4
1	1	1	0	0	...	5	5	5
0	0	...	...	...	..	4	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	..	2	3	2
0	0	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
0	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	..	...	...	...	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per milage of Literacy					
	Literate			Kannda		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—conold.</i>						
Dasari ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natuva ..	0	0	3	0	0	2
Mochi ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pille ...	1	1	4	1	1	2
Budabudike ...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Ladar ...	1	1	0	1	1	0
Maleru ...	1	1	3	1	1	3
Bhatraju ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Unspecified ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Minor Castes ...	1	1	4	1	0	3
Total ...	864	875	670	842	854	632
<i>Musalman—</i>						
Sheikh ...	55	52	115	18	18	12
Syed ...	13	12	37	4	4	5
Pathan ...	9	8	20	3	3	1
Mogul ...	2	2	5	1	1	0
Labbe ...	7	7	2	0	0	...
Pinjari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Pindari ...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Maple ...	3	3	0	0	0	...
Minor Castes ..	0	0	...	...	...	..
Total ...	89	84	179	26	26	18
<i>Christians—</i>						
Native Christians ...	22	18	102	17	13	76
Kurians ...	2	1	17	0	0	3
Europeans ..	3	3	16	0	0	2
Total ...	27	22	135	17	13	81
<i>Jains—</i>						
Digambara ...	14	14	9	11	11	8
Minor Castes ...	4	4	1	1	1	1
Total ...	18	18	10	12	12	9
Others ...	2	1	6	1	1	5
Grand Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	898	906	745

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

Population—Vertical—contd.

on Provincial Total of Literacy

Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	1	0	0	..	...	...	...
...
0	0	...	1	1	3	..	...	...
...
...	...	...	0	0	...	..	...	...
...
...
...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
11	11	17	13	12	35	1	1	1
1	1	0	5	5	2	32	29	83
0	0	0	1	1	0	9	8	26
0	0	...	0	0	..	6	5	14
0	0	...	0	0	...	1	1	3
0	0	...	6	6	1	1	2	0
...
..
...	..	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
0	0	...	1	2	0	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
1	1	0	13	14	3	49	45	126
0	0	2	6	5	21	0	0	0
..	...	...	1	0	3	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	2	7	5	26	0	0	1
0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	0	0	...	...	...	..
0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	12	19	33	31	64	50	46	128

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

Caste, Tribe or Race		Per milage of Literacy					
		Maratti			Sanskrit		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
		17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindus—concd.							
Dasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natuva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi ...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Pille ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budabudike ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maleru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatraju ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Total ...	...	7	7	10	22	23	5
Muslimans—							
Sheik ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Syed ...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
Pathan ...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0
Mogul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labbe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinduri ...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Maple ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Christians—							
Native Christians ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Eurasians ...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Jains—							
Digambaras ...	...	0	0	...	1	0	0
Minor Castes ...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Total ...	...	0	0	...	1	0	0
Others ...	...	0	0	1	0	0	...
Grand Total ...	...	7	7	11	23	23	5

[Subsidiary Table F—5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion—Vertical—concl.

on Provincial Total of Literacy

English			Other Languages			Per milage of Illiteracy on Provincial of Total Illiteracy		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	..	..	...	...	..	0	0	0
...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	..	0	0	0
..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
0	..	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
35	36	8	2	2	3	916	913	919
1	1	...	6	5	21	31	31	31
0	0	..	2	2	5	5	6	5
0	0	..	1	1	5	5	6	5
0	0	...	0	0	2	1	1	1
0	0	...	0	0	1	1	1	1
...	..	...	...	..	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
0	0	...	1	1	...	0	0	0
...	..	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
1	1	...	10	9	34	43	45	43
5	5	14	0	0	3	6	6	5
2	1	16	0	0	..	0	0	0
3	3	14	0	0	...	0	0	0
10	9	41	0	0	3	6	6	5
0	0	...	2	2	..	4	4	4
..	...	..	3	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	...	5	5	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	...	31	32	29
64	46	53	17	16	40	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes
Mysore

Per Millenge of

Caste, Tribe or Race			Literate		Kannada		
	Persons		Males	Females	P	M	F
			3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—</i>							
Vakkaliga ...	21		41	1	20	39	1
Lingayet J ...	73		142	4	72	141	4
Holeya ...	4		9	0	2	4	0
Kuruba ..	11		21	1	11	21	1
Mudiga ...	1		2	0	1	2	0
Beda ...	10		18	1	9	16	1
Brahmin ...	376		681	64	351	637	60
Besta ...	10		20	1	10	19	1
Golla ...	13		24	1	11	21	1
Vadla ...	2		4	0	1	3	0
Banniga ...	78		145	11	59	110	8
Panchala ...	93		177	4	80	153	4
Uppara ...	8		15	0	8	15	0
Neyigo ...	80		147	3	65	126	3
Agasa ...	5		11	...	5	10	0
Tigula ...	12		23	...	8	15	0
Mahratta ...	55		101	5	48	88	4
Idiga ...	18		34	1	16	30	1
Kumbana ...	24		45	1	20	38	1
Ganiga ...	47		91	2	36	71	1
Nayinda ...	21		40	1	16	30	1
Komati ..	317		596	16	199	372	12
Kshatriya ...	123		220	21	111	198	19
Satani ..	142		273	8	119	228	6
Jogi ...	12		22	1	10	17	1
Darji ...	132		244	8	120	221	8
Mudali ...	229		361	57	66	109	11
Nagarta ...	231		467	7	220	445	7
Rachewar .	145		271	14	132	246	12
Meda ...	8		16	0	7	14	0
Dombar ...	4		8	...	4	8	

[Subsidiary Table. F 5—contd.]

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races.
Province Horizontal.

Literacy on Caste Total

Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	F	M
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	...
0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
1	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	...
25	47	3	13	21	4	1	2	0
0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
2	3	0	0	1	0	...	...	...
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
18	33	3	6	12	0	0	0	...
10	20	0	2	5	0	0	0	...
0	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	...
9	17	0	1	2	0	0	0	...
0	1	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
0	1	...	4	7	0	...	...	...
2	3	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
2	3	0	0	1	...	0	0	...
3	7	0	1	1	...	...	...	...
9	18	1	2	4	0	0	0	...
5	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	...
144	273	5	3	6	0	...	...	...
7	14	0	4	7	1	1	7	0
31	60	2	2	3	0	...	...	...
2	4	0	...	...	...	0	0	...
2	5	...	0	1	...	0	0	...
13	20	4	188	297	46	1	1	0
12	26	...	2	4	...	0	1	...
20	38	2	3	6	0	0	1	...
0	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
..

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per Mileage of					
	Mahratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindus—</i>						
Vakkaliga ...	0	0	..	0	0	0
Lingayet ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Holeya ...	0	0	0	...	...	..
Kuruba ...	..	...	...	0	0	...
Madiga ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beda ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Brahmin ...	7	13	1	21	11	1
Bestha ...	...	...	..	0	0	..
Golla ...	0	0	..	0	0	...
Vadda ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Banajiga ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panchala ...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Uppara ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Neyige ...	3	5	...	0	0	...
Agasa ...	...	...	...	0	0	...
Tigala ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Mahratta ...	6	12	1	1	3	0
Idiga ...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Kumbara ...	0	...	0	...	...	...
Gadiga ..	0	0	...	0	0	...
Nayinda ...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Komati ...	0	0	...	1	2	...
Kshatriya ...	3	7	0	3	5	0
Satani ...	0	0	...	0	1	..
Jogi ..	0	0	...	0	1	...
Darji ...	14	27	0	1	2	..
Mudali ...	0	0	...	0	0	..
Nagarta ...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Rachewar ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Meda ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Dombar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races.—contd.

Province.—Horizontal.—contd.

Literacy on Caste Total

Per Milleage of Illiteracy on
Caste Total

English			Other Languages			Per Milleage of Illiteracy on Caste Total		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	0	0	0	0	0	979	959	999
1	1	0	0	...	0	927	858	996
0	1	...	0	0	...	996	991	1,000
0	0	...	...	...	...	989	979	999
0	0	..	...	...	...	999	998	1,000
0	0	...	0	0	...	990	982	999
53	102	2	1	1	0	624	319	986
0	0	...	...	...	...	990	980	999
0	0	0	0	0	..	987	976	999
0	0	...	...	...	..	998	996	1,000
4	8	0	0	0	...	922	855	989
1	2	0	...	1	...	907	828	996
0	0	..	...	...	...	992	985	1,000
2	3	...	0	0	...	924	853	997
0	0	...	...	...	...	995	989	1,000
0	0	..	0	0	...	988	977	1,000
3	5	0	0	0	...	945	899	995
0	0	...	0	0	...	982	966	999
0	1	...	...	...	...	976	955	999
1	2	0	...	...	...	953	909	998
0	0	...	0	0	...	979	960	999
6	10	1	0	0	...	683	404	984
13	23	1	1	1	0	877	780	979
3	6	...	..	..	...	858	727	992
..	...	...	..	...	...	988	978	999
3	6	...	...	...	..	868	756	992
57	99	2	0	0	0	771	689	943
4	9	...	...	...	...	769	533	993
6	11	0	1	2	...	855	729	986
...	...	...	...	...	..	992	984	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	996	992	1,000

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per Mileage of					
	Literate			Kannada		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>						
Dasari	23	44	2	15	29	1
Natva	176	227	146	134	172	113
Mochi	23	44	1	23	43	1
Pille	278	445	63	90	144	20
Budabudike	8	15	1	6	10	1
Ladar	161	298	6	139	257	6
Malera	40	72	14	40	72	14
Bhatraju	112	207	9	65	118	7
Unspecified	62	100	9	31	53	...
Minor Castes... ..	70	117	9	19	30	5
Total	45	81	4	39	75	4
<i>Muslimans—</i>						
Sheikh	86	146	21	22	41	1
Syed	115	188	36	27	50	2
Pathan	83	142	19	20	38	1
Mogul	105	160	37	31	50	8
Labbe	254	364	30	20	29	0
Pinjari	23	44	2	11	21	2
Unspecified	92	158	14	31	57	...
Pindari	26	50	2	5	9	1
Maple	361	425	12	28	33	...
Minor Castes	66	125	...	...	...	...
Total	93	157	23	22	42	1
<i>Christians—</i>						
Native Christians	195	264	113	103	134	66
Eurasians	729	738	719	24	27	20
Europeans	811	840	756	35	41	24
Total	268	335	187	93	120	61
<i>Jains—</i>						
Digambaras	227	410	21	205	370	20
Minor Castes... ..	335	495	47	137	190	41
Total	241	424	24	196	341	23
Others	4	6	1	3	5	1
Grand Total	48	89	6	39	73	4

[Subsidiary Table F-5, contd.]

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

Province.—Horizontal—contd.

Literacy on Caste Total

Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	16	1	0	1	...	...	...	...
52	68	43	1	3	0	...	...	...
...
39	68	3	294	328	45	...	...	...
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...
...
50	93	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
21	34	2	10	12	6	1	3	...
5	8	0	7	11	1	1	2	0
3	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
1	2	0	5	10	0	57	95	17
1	2	0	4	8	0	85	136	28
1	2	0	1	3	0	60	102	15
1	2	...	6	11	1	66	99	25
5	7	...	202	297	9	46	60	17
7	14	0	0	0	...	4	7	0
0	1	...	15	24	0	45	76	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	43	1
2	2	...	192	225	12	20	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	115	...
1	2	0	9	18	0	60	99	17
10	14	5	93	133	46	2	3	0
2	4	0	90	114	64	7	9	5
7	6	10	38	40	35	8	10	3
0	13	5	90	126	47	2	4	0
0	1	...	3	6	...	0	0	...
1	2	...	4	6	...	3	4	...
0	1	...	3	6	...	0	0	...
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
3	6	0	2	4	0	3	5	1

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

Per Millage of

Caste, Tribe or Race			Maratti			Sanskrit		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
			17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindus—conold								
Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natuva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	...
Pille	...	...	3	5	...	2	4	...
Budabudike	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	...
Ladar	...	...	11	21	...	...	...	...
Maleru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatraju	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes	...	...	2	4	...	3	6	...
Total			0	0	0	0	1	0
Musalmaus—								
Sheikh	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Syed	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Pathan	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Mogul	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Labbe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pindari	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Maple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0
Christians—								
Native Christians	...	...	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eurasians	...	...	1	2	...	0	0	0
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Total			0	1	0	0	0	0
Jains—								
Digambaras	...	...	2	4	0	5	10	1
Minor Castes	...	...	6	9	1	21	33	...
Total			3	4	0	7	13	0
Others								
...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Grand Total			0	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

Province—Horizontal—concl'd.

Literacy on Caste Total

English			Other Languages			Per Milleage of Illiteracy on Caste Total		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	977	956	998
1	4	...	0	1	...	824	773	854
...	...	...	...	...	...	977	956	999
79	138	3	2	4	...	722	555	937
...	...	...	...	...	...	992	985	999
2	5	...	...	...	...	839	702	994
...	...	...	...	...	...	960	928	986
1	3	...	1	1	...	883	793	991
8	12	2	4	8	...	938	900	991
2	4	1	31	55	2	930	883	991
2	5	0	0	0	0	955	916	996
3	6	0	9	14	3	914	854	979
5	9	0	14	22	6	885	812	964
3	5	0	8	12	3	917	858	981
4	8	0	14	21	6	895	840	963
1	2	..	7	9	3	746	636	970
...	...	...	1	2	...	977	956	998
4	8	0	7	10	5	908	842	996
1	2	...	1	3	...	974	950	998
2	2	..	156	185	...	639	575	988
...	...	..	5	10	...	934	875	1,000
3	7	0	10	15	3	907	843	977
48	73	18	4	6	2	805	736	887
712	714	709	3	5	0	271	262	281
736	736	786	36	117	27	189	160	244
135	162	101	9	14	3	732	665	813
4	8	...	15	28	...	773	590	979
6	10	...	176	271	4	665	505	953
4	8	...	37	67	1	759	576	976
0	0	0	1	1	0	996	994	999
3	6	1	0	1	0	952	911	994

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per Milleage of					
	Literate			Kannada		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus—						
Vakkaliga ...	21	40	1	19	38	1
Lingayet ...	75	146	5	75	145	5
Holeya ...	6	11	1	3	5	0
Kuruba ...	10	20	1	10	20	1
Madiga ...	1	2	0	1	1	0
Beda ..	9	18	1	8	16	1
Brahmin ...	393	711	73	362	654	66
Bestha ..	10	19	1	9	17	1
Golla ...	13	25	1	11	21	1
Vadda ...	2	4	0	2	3	0
Banajiga ...	81	150	11	60	112	7
Panchala ..	95	184	5	78	151	4
Uppara ...	7	14	1	7	13	1
Neyige ...	93	179	3	77	148	3
Agasa ..	5	9	0	4	8	0
Tigala ...	12	22	1	8	14	0
Mahvatta ...	73	135	7	62	115	5
Idiga ...	24	46	1	21	40	1
Kumbara ...	26	50	1	21	40	1
Ganiga ...	46	91	2	35	68	1
Nayinda ..	22	43	2	16	32	1
Komati ...	321	604	17	180	336	11
Kshatriya ...	133	240	23	118	213	21
Satani :	161	309	10	129	248	8
Jogi ...	12	22	2	9	16	2
Darji ...	117	218	8	97	181	8
Mudali ...	238	387	55	66	113	8
Nagarta ...	240	484	7	228	461	7
Rachewar ...	171	317	14	153	294	12
Meda ...	9	17	1	7	14	1
Dombar ..	4	8	...	4	8	...

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion.—Horizontal.

Literacy on Caste Total.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per Mileage of					
	Maratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>						
Vakkaliga ...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Lingayet ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Holeya ...	0	0	0	...	...	...
Kuruba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beda ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Brahmin ...	9	15	2	20	38	1
Bestha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golla ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Vadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banajiga ...	0	0	...	0	0	0
Panchala ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Uppara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyige ...	4	8	...	0	1	...
Agasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tigala ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Mahratta ...	9	17	1	2	4	0
Idiga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbara ...	0	...	0	...	...	...
Ganiga ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Nayinda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konati ...	0	0	...	1	2	...
Kahatriya ...	3	6	1	3	5	1
Satani ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Jogi ...	...	...	...	0	1	...
Darji ...	21	41	0	1	2	...
Mudali ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Nagarta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachewar ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Meda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dombar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V—contd.
 Tribes or Races—contd.
 Division.—Horizontal.—contd.

Literacy of Caste on Total

English			Other Languages			Per Millage of Illiteracy on Caste Total		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	1	0	0	0	...	979	960	999
1	2	0	...	...	..	925	854	996
0	1	...	0	0	.	994	989	999
0	0	...	...	...	...	990	980	999
...	...	...	..	...	...	999	998	1,000
0	0	...	0	0	...	991	982	999
64	121	3	1	1	0	607	289	927
0	0	...	...	...	...	990	981	999
0	1	0	...	..	..	987	975	999
0	0	...	...	...	..	998	996	1,000
4	8	0	0	0	...	919	850	990
1	2	0	0	1	...	905	816	996
0	0	...	...	..	...	993	986	999
2	4	...	0	0	..	907	821	997
0	0	..	...	.	..	995	991	1,000
0	1	...	0	0	...	988	978	999
4	7	0	0	0	...	927	865	998
0	0	..	0	0	...	976	954	999
1	1	...	...	...	...	974	950	999
1	1	0	...	...	...	954	909	998
0	0	...	0	0	...	978	957	998
6	10	1	0	0	..	679	396	983
16	30	2	1	1	1	867	760	977
4	8	...	...	...	...	839	691	990
...	...	...	...	..	...	988	978	998
2	4	...	...	...	...	888	782	992
61	109	2	0	0	0	792	613	945
4	9	...	...	...	...	760	516	993
7	12	1	1	2	...	829	683	986
...	...	...	...	...	...	991	982	999
...	...	...	...	...	...	996	992	1,000

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per Mileage of					
	Literato			Kanada		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu—contd.						
Dusari	28	44	2	15	30	1
Natuva	178	226	150	136	169	117
Mochi	42	77	...	42	77	...
Pillo	273	432	54	75	121	12
Budabudike :	9	15	2	6	9	2
Ladar	182	339	6	151	281	6
Maleru ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatraju	114	209	9	66	119	7
Unspecified	62	99	9	31	52	...
Minor Castes	88	148	6	18	30	2
Total	44	82	5	38	72	4
Mussalmans—						
Sheikh	86	146	21	20	37	1
Syed	115	189	35	25	48	1
Pathan	83	143	18	18	35	0
Mogul	110	167	42	32	50	10
Labbe	234	350	32	21	32	1
Pinjuri	23	44	2	11	21	1
Unspecified	92	159	14	31	58	...
Pindari	26	50	2	6	10	1
Maple	333	454	...	267	364	...
Minor Castes	22	42	...	...	...	...
Total	92	156	23	21	39	1
Christians—						
Native Christians	202	282	116	90	117	62
Eurasians	742	757	727	16	19	12
Europeans	846	853	831	24	26	18
Total	293	371	206	79	100	55
Jains—						
Digambaras	304	551	31	291	528	31
Minor Castes	295	475	56	186	287	52
Total	302	537	35	273	483	34
Others	4	7	1	3	5	1
Grand Total	47	88	7	37	70	4

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion.—Horizontal—contd.

Literacy on Caste Total

Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	16	1	0	1	...	..	..	...
35	74	44	1	1	1	...	..	...
...
42	71	3	203	321	41	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	..	...	15	27	...	...	...	...
..
51	94	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
21	35	2	10	13	7	2	3	...
7	12	1	10	16	2	1	3	1
5	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1	3	0	4	8	0	61	102	17
1	2	...	4	7	0	88	142	29
2	3	0	2	3	0	63	106	16
1	1	...	8	13	2	70	104	30
6	9	...	186	287	9	41	53	20
7	14	1	0	0	...	4	7	0
1	2	...	14	25	0	46	77	9
...	...	..	...	..	...	23	45	1
..	...	...	67	91	...	267	364	...
...	..	...	...	...	..	22	42	..
2	3	0	8	15	0	63	101	19
13	19	7	114	168	56	2	3	0
3	4	1	83	111	58	5	6	3
6	3	10	31	32	31	6	8	2
12	16	7	106	152	55	3	4	1
1	2	...	1	8	...	0	1	..
3	5	...	5	9	...	4	8	...
2	2	...	4	8	..	1	2	...
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
5	9	0	3	5	1	3	6	1

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per Mileage of					
	Maratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22*
<i>Hindus—conold.</i>						
Dasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natuva ...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Mochi ...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Pille ...	4	6	...	3	5	...
Budabudike ...	1	1	...	..	..	...
Iadar ...	16	31	..	..	..	...
Maleru ...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Bhatraju ...	...	..	...	1	2	...
Unspecified ..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Minor castes ...	3	6	...	5	7	0
Total ...	1	1	0	1	2	0
<i>Muslimans—</i>						
Sheikh ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Syed ...	0	0	..	0	1	...
Pathan ...	0	0	...	0	0	..
Mogul ..	1	1	...	0	0	...
Iabbe ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pinjari ...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pindari ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Maple ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor castes ..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
<i>Christians—</i>						
Native Christians ...	1	2	0	1	1	0
Eurasians ...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Europeans ...	..	..	...	1	...	4
Total ...	1	2	0	1	1	1
<i>Jains—</i>						
Digambaras ...	2	3	0	7	13	...
Minor Castes ..	3	3	2	25	48	...
Total ...	2	3	1	10	18	...
Others ...	0	0	0	...	..	...
Grand Total ..	1	1	0	1	1	0

TABLE V—contd.
 Tribes or Races—contd.
 sion. Horizontal—concd.

Literacy on Caste Total						Per Milleage of Illiteracy on caste total		
English			Other Languages					
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	..	..	...	...	977	954	998
2	4	...	...	...	...	822	774	850
...	..	...	...	...	...	958	923	1,000
73	14	3	3	5	...	727	568	946
...	...	...	..	...	...	99	985	998
4	7	...	..	...	...	818	661	994
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
2	3	...	1	2	...	886	791	991
8	13	2	5	8	...	938	901	991
4	6	1	44	76	2	912	852	994
3	6	0	0	0	0	956	918	995
4	8	0	9	15	3	914	854	979
6	11	0	14	22	5	885	811	965
3	6	0	8	13	2	917	857	982
6	10	0	16	23	5	890	833	958
0	1	...	7	10	2	766	650	968
...	...	...	1	2	...	977	956	998
5	8	0	8	10	5	908	841	986
1	2	...	2	3	...	974	950	998
...	...	...	...	..	...	667	546	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	978	958	1,000
4	8	0	10	15	3	908	844	977
50	79	20	5	8	2	798	719	894
729	739	719	3	4	1	258	243	273
763	735	817	106	142	35	154	147	160
159	193	122	11	18	3	707	629	794
6	12	...	6	10	...	696	449	969
11	19	..	83	144	2	705	525	944
7	13	...	19	35	0	698	463	965
0	1	0	1	1	0	996	993	999
4	7	1	1	1	0	953	912	993

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes
Western Divi-

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per Milleage of					
	Literate			Kannada		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus --						
Vakkaliga ..	22	43	1	22	43	1
Lingayet ...	70	137	2	70	137	2
Holeya ...	1	3	0	1	2	0
Kuruba ...	12	24	1	12	24	1
Madiga ...	1	2	0	1	2	0
Beda ...	10	20	1	10	19	1
Brahmin ..	341	622	48	330	602	46
Bestha ...	14	24	2	14	24	2
Golla ...	12	23	1	12	21	1
Vadda ...	3	5	1	2	3	0
Banajiga ..	64	111	12	57	98	11
Panchulu ...	88	162	3	86	160	3
Uppara ...	9	18	0	9	18	0
Neyige ...	42	82	1	41	81	1
Agusa ...	7	14	0	7	13	0
Tigala ...	20	37	1	13	23	...
Mahratta ...	30	53	3	27	49	3
Idiga ...	12	21	1	12	20	1
Kumbara ...	19	33	2	19	33	2
Ganiga ...	50	93	3	50	93	3
Nayinda ..	14	25	0	13	23	0
Komati ...	209	561	14	200	545	14
Kshatriya ...	100	178	15	94	168	14
Satani ...	92	178	2	91	176	2
Jogi ...	12	22	...	11	21	...
Darji ...	154	281	9	152	277	9
Mudali ...	175	222	83	65	84	30
Nagata ...	66	136	...	64	131	...
Rachewar ...	79	147	13	79	147	13
Meda ...	7	14	...	7	14	...
Dombar ...	4	8	...	4	8	...

TABLE V₅—contd.
Tribes are Races.—contd.
sion—Horizontal.

Literacy on Caste Total

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per Milleage of					
	Maratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindus</i>						
Vakkaliga ...	0	0	...	0	0	
Lingayet ...	0	0	.	0	0	.
Holiya ...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Kutuba ...	..	...	...	0	0	...
Madiga ..	...	.	..	...	..	..
Beda ...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Brahmin ...	5	9	1	24	46	1
Bestha ...	...	...	.	0	0	..
Golla ...	.	.	...	...	.	.
Vadda ..	.	...	.	...	.	...
Banniga ..	0	0	0	0	0	...
Panchala ..	0	0	0	0	0	.
Uppara .	...	..	...	.	..	.
Neyige ..	..	...	.	...		..
Agisi ...	..	..	...	0	0	.
Tigula .	.	...	...	...	.	..
Mahratta ...	2	4	1	0	1	..
Idiga ...	0	0	...	.	...	.
Kumbhata ..	..	..	..	...	.	..
Gangar ..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Nayinda ...	..	...	...	...	..
Komati ...	1	1	...	0	0	...
Kshatriya ..	5	10	.	3	5	1
Satani ...	0	1	..		..	...
Jogi ...	1	1	...	...	..	...
Darji ...	5	8	1	1	2	.
Mudali ...	1	2	...	1	2	...
Nagarta ...	2	5	...	...	...	...
Rachewar ...	1	2	...	...	...	..
Meda ...	..	.	..	...	...	...
Dombar ...	...	..	...	...	...	...

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
LITERACY—Horizontal—contd.

Literacy on Caste Total						Per Millage of Literacy on Caste Total		
English			Other Languages			P	M	F
P	M	F	P	M	F			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	0	...	0	0	0	978	957	999
0	1	...	0	...	0	930	863	908
0	0	...	...	...	...	999	997	1,000
0	0	...	...	...	...	988	976	999
0	0	...	...	...	...	999	998	1,000
0	0	...	0	0	...	990	980	999
32	61	1	1	2	0	659	378	952
0	0	...	...	...	...	986	976	998
1	1	...	0	0	...	988	977	999
0	0	...	...	...	...	997	995	999
5	9	0	...	...	...	936	880	988
0	0	...	1	1	...	912	838	997
0	0	...	...	...	...	991	982	1,000
0	1	...	0	0	...	958	918	999
0	0	...	...	...	...	993	986	1,000
2	3	...	...	...	...	980	963	999
1	1	...	0	0	...	970	947	997
0	0	...	0	1	...	988	979	999
...	...	...	...	...	...	981	967	998
...	...	...	...	...	...	950	907	997
...	...	...	...	...	...	966	975	1,000
6	12	...	...	...	...	701	430	986
6	11	1	1	1	...	900	822	995
1	2	...	...	...	...	908	832	998
...	...	...	...	...	...	988	978	1,000
5	10	...	...	...	...	846	719	991
32	46	3	...	...	...	825	778	917
...	...	...	...	...	...	934	864	1,000
4	8	...	...	...	...	921	853	987
...	...	...	...	...	...	993	986	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	996	992	1,000

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Per milage of					
	Literate			Kanada		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus conold—</i>						
Dasari	22	42	3	14	25	3
Natuya	154	234	110	121	203	76
Mochi	9	16	2	8	14	2
Pille	301	506	92	153	253	52
Budabudike	7	14	...	7	14	...
Iadar	116	213	4	114	209	4
Maleru	41	73	14	41	73	14
Bhatruju ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	59	333	...	59	333	...
Minor Castes	34	52	14	22	32	10
Total	47	88	1	46	86	1
<i>Muslimans—</i>						
Sheikh	85	144	19	28	51	2
Syed	115	184	36	34	60	5
Pathan	83	136	21	28	51	1
Mogul	87	139	21	29	50	1
Labbe	311	399	24	18	23	...
Pinjari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	37	63	...	37	63	...
Pindari	23	42	...	...	...	...
Maple	362	424	13	21	25	...
Minor Castes	156	303	...	...	...	...
Total	96	160	22	28	51	2
<i>Christians—</i>						
Native Christians	179	230	106	131	167	79
Eurasians	604	583	684	96	94	99
Europeans	669	783	465	82	102	47
Total	208	260	131	128	163	78
<i>Jains—</i>						
Digambaras	159	288	11	129	214	11
Minor Castes	398	513	23	60	75	11
Total	183	321	12	122	211	11
<i>Others</i>	3	5	1	3	4	1
Grand Total	50	92	5	45	83	4

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

LITERACY—Horizontal—contd.

Literacy on Caste Total

Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	34	6	16	...	...	...	...
...
28	56	...	213	365	58	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	2	0	8	15	0	49	81	14
1	1	0	6	11	0	75	116	26
1	1	...	2	4	...	52	84	14
3	5	...	3	5	...	52	84	11
2	3	...	240	322	11	62	80	8
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	21	...
2	2	...	195	228	13	13	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	141	273	...
1	2	0	14	26	0	53	85	15
3	5	1	49	68	21	1	2	0
...	...	...	133	137	129	33	36	30
14	18	8	68	75	55	14	18	8
4	5	2	52	69	25	3	3	1
1	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
0	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	0	2	3	0	3	4	1

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Per milage of					
	Maratti			Sanskrit		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindus conold—						
Dasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Pille ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budabudike ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatraju ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes ...	1	3	...	1	3	...
Total ...	0	1	0	1	2	0
Musalmans—						
Sheikh ...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Syed ...	0	0	0	...	...	...
Pathan ...	0	1	...	0	...	0
Mogul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labbe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pindari ...	11	21	...	...	...	...
Maple ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes ...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Total ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Christians—						
Native Christians ...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Eurasians ...	8	14	...	...	...	...
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	0	0	0	...
Jains—						
Digambaras ...	2	5	...	5	8	1
Minor Castes ...	13	17	...	15	20	...
Total ...	4	6	...	6	10	1
Others ...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Grand Total ...	0	1	0	1	2	0

TABLE V—concl'd.
Tribes or Races—concl'd.
sion—Horizontal—concl'd.

Literacy on Caste Total						Per Millage of Illiteracy on Caste Total		
English			Other Languages			P	M	F
P	M	F	P	M	F			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	978	958	997
...	...	...	6	16	...	846	766	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	991	984	908
...	...	...	...	...	...	699	494	908
105	208	...	...	...	...	993	986	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	884	787	996
...	...	...	...	...	...	959	927	986
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	941	667	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	966	948	986
1	...	1	7	11	2	953	912	995
2	4	0	0	0	0	915	856	981
2	3	...	9	14	4	885	813	964
3	6	...	15	24	5	917	864	979
1	1	...	8	11	5	913	861	979
1	2	...	10	12	9	689	601	976
4	6	...	9	9	11	1,000	1,000	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	963	937	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	977	958	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	638	576	987
2	2	...	161	190	...	844	697	1,000
...	...	...	16	30	...	904	480	978
2	3	...	11	17	4	821	770	894
42	61	14	4	4	3	396	417	366
550	511	604	8	14	...	331	217	515
626	739	425	6	9	...	792	749	869
76	99	13	4	4	3	841	712	989
2	4	...	23	43	...	662	482	977
...	...	...	323	423	11	817	679	988
2	4	...	54	96	1	957	905	999
0	0	0	0	0	...	950	908	985
2	4	0	1	2	0			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE—VI.
Progress of Education since 1881 by Districts and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts	Number of Literates in 1,000 Males				Number of Literates in 1,000 Females				Variation (+) or (—)					
	1901		1881		1901		1881		1891-1901		1881-1891		1881-1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Mysore District	62	63	89	4	4	2	+2,882	+999	-2,759	-621	-123	+1,620		
Bangalore District	91	101	Details not available	7	5	Details not available	+859	+986						
Kolar District	80	78	111	6	3	3	+6,123	+1,241	-2,828	+27	+3,295	+1,268		
Tonkur District	69	84	122	4	3	3	-1,099	+667	-308	+137	-1,407	+804		
Chitaldrug District	74	70	116	3	1	2	+4,148	+538	-7,404	-150	-3,256	+388		
Total Eastern Division	74	78	Details not available	5	3	Details not available	+12,913	-4,431			Details not available			
Hassan District	66	63	86	3	2	2	+2,760	+449	-6,648	-76	-3,879	+373		
Kadur District	90	80	110	5	6	2	+3,214	-199	-4,740	+667	-1,526	+468		
Shimoga District	82	73	110	3	1	3	-2,601	+545	-8,922	-280	-5,721	+265		
Total Western Division	78	71	101	4	3	2	+8,584	+795	-19,710	+311	-11,126	+1,106		
Total Mysore Province	75	76	Details not available	5	3	Details not available	+21,497	+5,226			Details not available			
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	273	301	Details not available	70	65	Details not available	-2,592	-161			Details not available			
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore...	78	80	113	6	4	4	+18,705	+5,065	-35,359	+1,151	-16,654	+6,216		

[Subsidiary Table F-6]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Progress of Education since 1881 by Religion and Natural Divisions.—Hindu and Animist.

Natural Divisions	Number of Literates in 1,000 Males				Number of Literates in 1,000 Females				Variation (+) or (—)					
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1891-1901		1881-1891		1881-1901			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1							8	9	10	11	12	13		
Eastern Division	68	73	Details not available	3	2	Details not available	+ 9,814	+ 3,303	Details not available					
Western Division	73	67	98	2	2	1	+ 6,256	+ 495	+ 19,698	+ 390	— 13,442	+ 885		
Total Mysore Province	69	71	Details not available	3	2	Details not available	+ 16,070	+ 3,798	Details not available					
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	71	73	166	3	2	2	+ 14,787	+ 3,555	— 36,570	+ 1,212	— 21,783	+ 4,967		
Progress of Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Division.— Musalman.														
Eastern Division	130	144	Details not available	17	18	Details not available	+ 963	+ 113	Details not available					
Western Division	141	120	157	16	11	14	+ 1,364	+ 212	— 521	— 53	— 785	+ 159		
Total Mysore Province	133	138	Details not available	17	16	Details not available	+ 2,269	+ 325	Details not available					
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	144	152	198	18	19	18	+ 1,915	+ 170	+ 350	+ 372	+ 1,565	+ 743		

[Subsidiary Table F—6 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*concl'd.*
Progress of Education since 1881 by Religion and Natural Divisions.—Christian.

Natural Divisions	Number of Literates in 1,000 Males				Number of Literates in 1,000 Females				Variation (+) or (—)					
	1901	1891	1881		1901	1891	1881		1891-1901		1881-1891		1881-1901	
									Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13
Eastern Division	311	298	Details not available		158	124	Details not available		+1,779	+970	Details not available			
Western Division	238	156	311		92	91	145		+527	+103	-64	-60	+463	+40
Total Mysore Province	288	259	Details not available		141	113	Details not available		+2,306	+1,070	Details not available			
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	327	366	510		181	179	280		+1,168	+1,102	-389	-696	+779	+408

Progress of Education since 1881 by Religion and Natural Division.—Others.

Natural Divisions	Number of Literates in 1,000 Males				Number of Literates in 1,000 Females				Variation (+) or (—)					
	1901	1891	1881		1901	1891	1881		1891-1901		1881-1891		1881-1901	
									Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13
Eastern Division	464	344	Details not available		25	10	Details not available		+357	+45	Details not available			
Western Division	278	178	368		7	12	...		+495	-12	+573	+34	+1,068	+23
Total Mysore Province	367	267	Details not available		16	11	Details not available		+852	+33	Details not available			
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	371	275	442		18	12	164		+885	+38	+1,950	+63	+2,785	+101

[Subsidiary Table F—5 (a)]—*concl'd.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII
Progress of English Education since 1881, by Districts and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts	Number of English Literates in 1,000 Males				Number of English Literates in 1,000 Females				Variation (+) or (—)					
	1891		1881		1901		1891		1891—1901		1891—1891		1881—1901	
	1901	1891	1891	1881	1901	1891	1891	1881	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Mysore District	6	3	..	1	0	..	+2,435	+ 202	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore District	14	7	..	2	1	..	+3,087	+ 336	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar District	7	3	..	2	0	..	+1,619	+ 480	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tambr District	4	1	..	0	0	..	+ 915	+ 31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug District	4	2	..	0	0	..	+ 544	+ 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Eastern Division	7	3	..	1	0	..	+8 600	+1,059	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan District	4	2	..	0	0	..	+ 517	+ 20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadur District	7	4	..	1	1	..	+ 599	+ 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga District	3	2	..	0	0	..	+ 230	— 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Western Division	4	3	..	0	0	..	+1,346	+ 28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Mysore Province	6	3	..	1	0	..	+9,946	+1,062	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	126	104	..	55	41	..	+ 447	+ 423	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	8	5	..	2	1	..	+10,393	+1,505	..	..	..	..	..	..

[Subsidiary Table F—7c]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.
Progress of English Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Divisions—Hindu and Animist.

Natural Divisions	Number of English Literates in 1,000 Males				Number of English Literates in 1,000 Females				Variation (+) or (—)					
	1901		1881		1901		1881		1891—1901		1881—1891		1881—1901	
	1901	1881	1901	1881	1901	1881	1901	1881	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Eastern Division	6	3	...	0	0	...	+6,931	+195	..	...	...	...	...	...
Western Division	4	2	...	0	0	...	+1,977	+18	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore Province	5	2	..	0	0	...	+7,898	+213	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	6	3	...	0	0	...	+8,436	+237	...	..	...	...	...	...

Progress of English Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Divisions—Musalman.

Eastern Division	8	4	...	0	0	...	+437	+8	...	..	...	...	...	...
Western Division	3	5	..	...	0	...	— 46	—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore Province	7	5	...	0	0	...	+369	—1	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	9	7	...	0	0	...	+544	—3	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—concd.

Progress of English Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Divisions—Christian.

Natural Divisions	Number of English Literates in 1,000 Males			Number of English Literates in 1,000 Females			Variation (+) or (—)					
	1901			1881			1891—1901		1881—1891		1881—1901	
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Eastern Division	192	125	...	122	79	...	+1,497	+ 855	..	...	...	...
Western Division	99	109	...	43	55	...	+ 100	+ 10	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore Province	162	119	...	102	71	...	+1,597	+ 865	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	234	237	...	165	149	..	+1,334	+1,268	...	...	...	...

Progress of English Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Divisions—Others.

Eastern Division	18	5	..	0	...	...	+45	+ 1	..	...	..	...
Western Division	5	1	...	..	...	...	+17	+ 4	..	...	..	...
Total Mysore Province	11	3	...	1	...	...	+62	+ 5	...	..	...	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	16	6	...	2	0	...	+79	+13	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table F-7 (a)]—concd.

SUBSIDIARY

Literacy by Civil Condition

Order	Literate population							
	Persons			Males		Females		
	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Administration ...	604	896	904	599	305	96	5	91
II. Defence ...	755	245	914	755	159	66	...	86
III. Service of Native and Foreign States...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Total of Class A ...	611	389	905	607	298	95	4	91
IV. Provision and care of Animals ...	622	378	888	607	281	112	15	97
V. Agriculture ...	656	344	956	651	305	44	5	39
Total of Class B ...	656	344	955	650	305	45	5	40
VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services ...	766	234	909	738	171	91	28	63
Total of Class C ...	766	234	909	738	171	91	28	62
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	727	273	952	719	233	48	9	33
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage ...	730	270	935	707	228	65	23	49
IX. Buildings ...	758	242	917	737	180	83	21	62
X. Vehicles and Vessels ...	821	179	895	821	74	105	...	105
XI. Supplementary Requirements ...	658	342	899	640	259	101	18	83
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	699	301	959	694	265	41	5	36
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ...	739	261	935	735	200	66	4	61
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	667	333	947	654	293	53	13	40
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	738	262	920	722	198	80	16	64
XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. ...	716	284	897	716	181	103	...	103
XVII. Leather ...	645	355	970	645	325	30	...	30
Total of Class D ...	717	283	944	710	234	56	8	48
XVIII. Commerce ...	729	271	954	725	229	46	4	42
XIX. Transport and Storage ...	711	289	920	711	209	80	0	80
Total of Class E ...	727	273	949	723	226	51	3	48
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions ...	676	324	889	654	235	111	22	89
XXI. Sport ...	599	401	862	546	316	138	53	85
Total of Class F ...	676	324	889	653	236	111	22	89
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ...	710	290	914	694	220	86	16	70
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations ...	509	491	480	176	304	520	334	186
Total of Class G ...	695	305	882	656	226	118	39	79
XXIV. Independent ...	698	302	903	675	228	97	23	74
Total of Class H ...	696	302	903	675	228	97	23	74
Total Literate ...	673	327	934	663	271	66	10	66
Add Illiterate ...	321	679	483	247	236	517	74	443
Total Population ...	338	662	505	268	237	495	70	485

TABLE VIII.

and Occupation—All Religions.

Males						Females					
Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
88	238	465	60	46	7	2	35	2	51	1	5
133	129	539	26	83	1	...	25	...	43	...	18
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	242	469	59	48	7	2	35	1	50	1	6
198	161	361	100	48	20	9	50	6	38	...	9
110	228	490	65	51	12	1	11	2	24	2	4
110	227	489	66	51	12	1	12	2	24	2	4
225	131	464	36	49	4	4	12	14	45	10	6
225	131	464	36	49	4	4	12	14	45	10	6
146	172	510	54	63	7	2	14	4	19	3	6
228	127	358	98	121	3	7	10	13	16	3	16
173	127	459	51	105	2	15	18	4	34	2	10
164	59	612	15	45	...	...	45	...	45	...	15
171	158	367	80	102	21	3	34	13	39	2	10
125	182	498	74	71	9	1	19	3	16	1	1
162	133	499	60	74	7	2	16	1	40	1	3
153	188	444	87	87	18	6	18	4	19	3	3
164	138	482	54	76	6	11	17	4	41	1	6
132	109	490	63	94	9	...	31	...	58	...	14
183	226	387	91	75	8	...	10	...	15	...	5
148	161	489	65	73	8	3	17	3	27	2	4
131	178	537	45	54	6	1	12	1	26	2	4
169	126	486	60	56	23	...	34	0	40	...	6
140	170	529	47	54	9	1	16	1	28	1	4
110	161	471	72	73	12	12	33	6	46	4	10
132	145	375	158	39	13	26	...	20	59	7	26
110	151	470	73	73	12	12	33	6	46	4	10
149	150	489	61	56	9	6	17	5	45	5	8
48	241	115	48	13	15	329	142	3	35	2	9
142	156	461	60	53	10	30	27	5	44	4	8
156	156	424	56	95	16	6	31	6	32	11	11
156	156	424	56	95	16	6	31	6	32	11	11
121	199	485	62	57	10	4	19	3	32	3	5
68	210	161	20	18	6	14	189	32	181	28	73
71	209	177	22	20	6	13	181	31	174	26	70

SUBSIDIARY

Literacy by Civil Condition

Order	Literate Population							
	Persons		Males			Females		
	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Administration	605	395	925	602	323	75	2	73
II. Defence	814	186	976	814	162	24	...	24
III. Service of Native and Foreign States ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Class A	611	369	926	603	318	74	2	72
IV. Provision and care of Animals	624	376	975	619	356	25	5	20
V. Agriculture	656	344	962	652	310	38	4	34
Total of Class B	656	344	962	652	310	38	4	34
VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services	750	250	921	730	191	79	20	59
Total of Class C	750	250	921	730	191	79	20	59
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	719	281	957	710	247	43	9	34
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage... ..	719	281	944	697	247	56	22	34
IX. Buildings	758	242	915	735	180	85	23	62
X. Vehicles and Vessels	849	151	970	849	121	30	...	30
XI. Supplementary Requirements	660	340	930	635	295	70	25	45
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	701	299	974	698	276	26	3	23
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	764	236	977	759	218	23	4	19
XIV. Glass Earthen and Stoneware	679	321	957	665	292	43	14	29
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	749	251	925	734	191	75	16	59
XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc.	693	307	957	693	264	43	...	43
XVII. Leather	519	481	1,000	519	481	...	...	...
Total of Class D	723	277	963	715	248	37	8	29
XVIII. Commerce	739	261	965	735	230	55	4	31
XIX. Transport and Storage	722	278	942	722	220	58	...	58
Total of Class E	736	264	962	733	229	38	3	35
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	690	310	917	674	243	83	16	67
XXI. Sport	579	421	855	524	331	145	55	90
Total of Class F	689	311	916	673	243	84	17	67
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour	723	277	944	708	236	56	14	42
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	530	470	457	158	299	543	373	170
Total of Class G	706	294	902	661	241	98	45	53
XXIV. Independent	711	289	927	689	238	73	22	51
Total of Class H	711	289	927	689	238	73	22	51
Total Literate	675	325	950	668	262	50	7	43
Add Illiterate	320	680	483	247	236	517	73	444
Total Population	336	664	503	266	237	497	71	426

TABLE VIII.—contd.

and Occupation.—Hindus.

Males						Females					
Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
81	247	471	69	50	7	2	23	0	45	0	5
116	121	590	31	108	7	...	11	...	9	...	4
...
82	243	475	68	51	7	1	23	1	44	0	5
225	182	340	147	54	27	3	11	2	5	...	4
107	231	493	67	52	12	1	10	1	21	2	3
108	231	492	67	52	12	1	10	1	21	2	3
207	138	465	48	58	5	2	12	11	41	7	6
207	138	465	48	58	5	2	12	11	41	7	6
135	180	509	59	66	8	2	13	4	16	3	5
232	135	334	109	131	3	3	8	11	11	3	15
173	126	454	52	108	2	16	19	5	33	2	10
152	91	636	30	61	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
146	175	374	94	115	26	4	15	18	23	3	7
163	187	516	79	79	10	1	13	2	10	0	0
149	140	523	70	87	8	3	6	1	12	0	1
152	184	453	90	60	18	7	15	4	12	3	2
168	131	488	55	78	5	13	15	2	38	1	6
125	156	424	93	144	15	...	16	...	19	...	8
194	338	244	130	81	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	167	500	72	80	9	3	11	3	15	2	3
123	180	548	45	54	5	1	8	2	20	1	3
167	121	494	70	61	29	...	23	...	51	...	4
138	171	549	49	55	9	1	10	1	22	1	3
103	152	492	78	79	13	11	18	3	10	2	9
104	152	379	165	41	14	28	...	20	62	7	28
103	152	492	79	78	12	11	18	1	40	2	9
142	152	501	75	64	9	7	8	4	26	3	8
46	234	100	48	12	17	339	145	1	17	3	8
135	159	467	72	59	10	38	20	4	25	3	8
174	154	415	64	100	20	7	16	6	25	9	10
174	154	415	64	100	20	7	16	6	25	9	10
115	204	492	67	61	11	3	13	2	26	2	4
67	210	162	20	18	6	14	188	32	182	27	74
69	209	177	22	20	6	13	180	31	175	27	71

SUBSIDIARY.

Literacy by Civil Condition

Order	Literate Population							
	Persons		Males			Females		
	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Administration	658	342	877	654	223	123	4	119
II. Defence	707	293	857	707	150	143	...	143
III. Service of Native and Foreign States ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Class A	667	333	873	663	210	127	3	124
IV. Provision and care of Animals	739	261	834	713	121	166	26	140
V. Agriculture	635	365	889	626	263	111	9	102
Total of Class B	637	363	888	629	259	112	9	103
VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services	852	148	978	848	130	22	4	18
Total of Class C	852	148	978	848	130	22	4	18
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	786	214	929	781	148	71	5	66
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	784	216	865	757	108	135	27	108
IX. Buildings	732	268	946	732	214	54	...	54
X. Vehicles and Vessels	794	206	824	794	30	176	...	176
XI. Supplementary Requirements	817	183	965	817	148	35	...	35
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	686	314	890	679	211	110	7	103
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	689	311	842	688	154	158	1	157
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	458	542	628	458	167	375	...	375
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	595	405	884	595	289	116	...	116
XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc.	802	198	905	802	103	95	...	95
XVII. Leather	755	245	952	755	197	48	...	48
Total of Class D	719	281	898	715	183	102	4	98
XVIII. Commerce	695	305	900	692	208	100	3	97
XIX. Transport and Storage	735	265	912	733	179	88	2	86
Total of Class E	702	298	903	700	203	97	2	95
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	649	351	843	621	222	157	28	129
XXI. Sport	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Total of Class F	650	350	844	623	221	156	27	129
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour	694	306	850	686	164	150	8	142
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable occupations	469	531	766	422	344	234	47	187
Total of Class G	687	313	847	678	169	153	9	144
XXIV. Independent	694	306	867	672	195	133	22	111
Total of Class H	694	306	867	672	195	133	22	111
Total Literate	680	320	884	672	212	116	8	108
Add Illiterate	293	707	488	245	243	512	48	464
Total Population	329	671	524	284	240	476	45	431

TABLE VIII—contd.

and Occupation—Mussalmans.

Males						Females					
Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
116	200	518	16	20	7	1	44	1	61	2	11
153	131	496	18	38	1	..	37	..	75	..	31
...
122	188	514	16	27	6	1	43	0	66	2	15
166	108	509	6	38	7	7	76	19	57	...	7
121	205	476	52	29	6	1	31	5	56	3	15
122	202	477	50	30	6	1	32	5	56	3	15
326	116	509	12	13	2	...	2	...	12	4	4
326	116	509	12	13	2	...	2	...	12	4	4
195	122	516	26	40	...	...	24	1	31	4	11
216	81	514	27	27	...	...	27	27	54	...	27
161	143	551	54	17	17	...	18	...	36	...	...
177	30	588	...	29	...	...	88	...	59	...	29
209	61	565	78	43	9	...	17	...	18	...	...
197	152	442	56	40	3	1	51	2	49	4	3
133	100	518	50	37	4	...	41	..	92	1	24
41	83	417	84	...	...	..	208	..	125	...	42
130	233	419	47	46	9	...	37	...	79	...	...
104	69	655	34	43	...	...	26	...	60	...	9
177	131	506	63	72	3	...	11	..	28	...	9
178	132	494	48	43	3	0	37	1	51	3	10
132	159	507	42	53	7	..	38	0	49	8	10
232	154	448	23	53	2	..	39	2	41	...	6
150	158	496	38	54	7	...	38	0	47	2	10
127	150	435	58	59	14	3	39	13	71	12	19
800	...	200	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
129	149	434	58	60	14	3	39	13	71	11	19
175	140	453	18	29	6	2	32	3	101	3	9
94	281	313	63	15	...	47	78	..	94	...	15
172	144	478	19	28	6	3	33	3	101	3	10
93	160	500	29	79	6	1	36	5	61	16	14
93	160	500	29	79	6	1	36	5	61	16	14
149	168	488	38	38	6	1	36	3	59	4	13
80	221	151	19	14	3	7	214	18	192	23	58
86	216	182	21	16	3	7	197	16	179	22	55

SUBSIDIARY
Literacy by Civil Condition

Order	Literate Population							
	Persons			Males		Females		
	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Administration ..	490	510	628	446	182	372	44	328
II. Defence ...	640	360	829	640	189	171	...	171
III. Service of Native and Foreign States ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Total of Class A ...	502	498	644	461	183	350	41	315
IV. Provision and care of Animals ...	305	695	373	237	136	627	68	559
V. Agriculture ..	744	256	833	710	123	167	34	133
Total of Class B ..	721	279	808	685	123	192	36	156
VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services ...	724	276	748	618	130	252	106	146
Total of Class C ...	724	276	748	618	130	252	106	146
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	756	244	820	724	96	180	32	149
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Buildings ...	923	77	923	923	...	77	...	77
X. Vehicles and Vessels ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. Supplementary Requirements ...	521	479	657	521	136	343	...	343
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	733	267	633	544	89	367	189	178
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ...	623	377	744	623	121	256	0	256
XIV. Glass Earthen and Stoneware ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV. Wood, cane and Leaves, etc ...	828	172	953	828	125	47	...	47
XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc ...	657	343	657	657	...	343	...	343
XVII. Leather ...	560	440	800	560	240	200	...	200
Total of Class D ...	638	362	743	627	116	257	11	246
XVIII. Commerce ...	589	411	733	543	190	267	46	221
XIX. Transport and Storage ...	560	440	659	561	134	305	...	305
Total of Class E ...	576	424	715	551	164	285	25	260
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions.	510	490	559	406	153	441	603	338
XXI. Sport ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Total of Class F ...	510	490	560	407	153	440	103	337
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour...	567	433	656	499	157	344	68	276
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable occupations ...	91	909	455	46	409	545	45	500
Total of Class G ...	541	459	645	474	171	355	67	288
XXIV. Independent ...	369	631	520	342	178	480	27	453
Total of Class H ...	369	631	520	342	178	480	27	453
Total Literate ...	586	414	686	528	148	314	48	266
Add Illiterate ...	385	615	498	276	222	502	110	392
Total Population ...	439	561	548	346	202	452	93	359

TABLE VIII—contd.
and Occupation—Christians.

Males						Females					
Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
126	176	290	5	30	1	14	198	15	122	15	8
140	171	445	12	55	6	...	49	...	85	..	37
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
127	175	302	6	32	2	13	187	14	119	14	9
66	136	136	...	33	...	68	271	..	237	...	51
311	107	374	16	25	...	5	48	19	81	10	4
298	108	361	15	26	...	8	60	18	90	10	6
123	123	452	4	43	3	22	21	53	116	31	9
123	123	452	4	43	3	22	21	53	116	31	9
301	83	365	13	58	...	19	19	13	116	...	13
...
77	...	692	...	154	...	...	...	...	77	...	...
...
261	124	207	12	53	...	...	160	...	148	...	35
111	89	422	...	11	...	22	45	167	122	...	11
250	108	352	8	21	5	...	64	1	176	...	16
172	78	531	16	125	31	...	...	...	31	...	16
200	...	457	...	...	...	...	100	...	200	...	43
120	240	400	...	40	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
242	103	356	9	29	4	2	68	9	161	...	17
175	132	348	49	20	9	12	46	14	129	20	46
77	121	467	10	17	3	...	148	...	134	...	24
130	127	402	31	19	6	6	93	8	132	11	35
155	128	23	18	14	7	45	229	35	96	23	13
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	127	238	18	14	8	45	228	35	96	23	13
126	144	360	10	13	3	13	110	26	147	29	19
...	364	46	46	...	...	...	182	43	318	...	...
119	156	342	12	13	3	13	114	27	156	27	18
49	178	222	...	71	...	5	395	13	36	9	22
49	178	222	...	71	...	5	395	13	36	9	22
179	133	332	11	27	4	15	130	20	122	13	14
131	187	135	31	10	4	35	213	43	144	32	35
143	173	188	25	15	4	29	191	37	138	27	30

SUBSIDIARY
Literacy by Civil Condition

Order	Literate Population							
	Persons		Males			Females		
	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Administration ...	637	363	949	628	321	51	9	12
II. Defence ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Service of Native and Foreign States ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Class A ...	637	363	949	628	321	51	9	12
IV. Provision and care of Animals ...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
V. Agriculture ...	691	309	950	685	265	50	6	44
Total of Class B ...	691	309	950	685	265	50	6	44
VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services ...	987	13	1,000	987	13	...	...	..
Total of Class C ...	987	13	1,000	987	13	...	...	...
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	672	328	985	661	321	15	8	7
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage ...	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	..
IX. Buildings... ..	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	..	..	...
X. Vehicles and Vessels... ..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
XI. Supplementary Requirements ...	783	217	1,000	783	217	...	...	...
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	700	300	977	700	277	23	...	23
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ...	730	270	959	730	229	41	..	41
XIV. Glass Earthen and Stoneware ...	538	462	888	538	350	112	...	112
XV. Wood cane and leaves, etc ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
XVII. Leather ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Class D ...	696	304	967	695	272	33	1	32
XVIII. Commerce ..	652	348	941	652	289	59	...	59
XIX. Transport and Storage ...	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	...	..	...
Total of Class E ...	654	346	942	654	288	58	...	58
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions...	751	249	967	751	216	330	..	33
XXI. Sport ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Total of Class F ...	751	249	967	751	216	33	...	33
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ...	608	392	938	608	330	62	...	62
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable occupations .	200	800	400	200	200	600	..	600
Total of Class G ..	588	412	912	588	324	88	...	88
XXIV. Independent ...	704	296	926	667	259	74	37	37
Total of Class H ...	704	296	926	667	259	74	37	37
Total Literate ...	688	312	955	685	270	45	3	42
Add Illiterate ...	352	648	413	239	174	587	114	478
Total Population ...	433	567	544	346	198	456	87	399

TABLE VIII—contd.
and Occupation—Jains.

Males						Females					
Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
141	209	431	107	56	5	3	22	3	17	3	3
...
...
141	209	431	107	56	5	3	22	3	17	3	3
142	185	452	72	91	8	...	19	2	20	4	5
142	185	452	72	91	8	...	19	...	20	4	5
921	13	53	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
921	13	53	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	276	440	37	60	8	...	7	8	...	...	...
1,000	...	667	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
348	217	261	...	174	...	...	12	...	11	...	...
309	202	347	66	44	9	...	4	...	34	...	3
161	161	507	61	62	7	...	12	...	100	...	...
200	287	313	37	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
246	205	397	58	52	9	...	9	1	22	...	1
149	234	428	47	75	8	...	25	...	29	...	5
333	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	233	429	47	75	8	...	25	...	28	...	5
245	192	408	24	98	...	...	...	...	16	...	17
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	17
245	192	408	24	98	...	...	...	...	31	...	10
216	206	268	41	124	83	...	21	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	600	...	...
206	206	255	39	127	79	...	19	...	59	...	10
259	185	297	37	111	37	...	...	...	37	37	...
259	185	297	37	111	37	...	...	...	37	37	...
207	200	407	60	71	10	0	15	1	22	2	5
117	157	96	13	26	4	11	188	49	184	54	101
139	168	171	24	36	...	9	147	37	144	41	78

SUBSIDIARY
Literary by Civil Condition

Order	Literate Population							
	Persons		Males			Females		
	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Administration ...	750	250	1,000	750	250	...	...	...
II. Defence ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Service of Native and Foreign States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Class A ...	750	250	1,000	750	250	...	...	...
IV. Provision and care of Animals ...	500	500	1,000	500	500	...	...	...
V. Agriculture ...	747	253	863	726	137	137	21	116
Total of Class B ...	742	258	866	722	144	134	20	114
VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Total of Class C ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Buildings ...	333	667	1,000	333	667	...	...	...
X. Vehicles and Vessels...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. Supplementary Requirements ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	706	294	941	706	235	59	...	59
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
XIV. Glass Earthen and Stoneware ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV. Wood, cane and leaves, etc ...	727	273	727	515	212	273	212	61
XVI. Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc ...	750	250	1,000	750	250	...	...	...
XVII. Leather ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Class D ...	734	266	844	625	219	156	109	47
XVIII. Commerce ...	636	364	909	636	273	91	...	91
XIX. Transport and Storage ...	643	357	857	643	214	143	...	143
Total of Class E ...	642	358	868	642	226	182	...	132
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions...	714	286	905	714	191	95	...	95
XXI. Sport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Class F ...	714	286	905	714	191	95	...	95
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ...	526	474	579	363	316	421	263	156
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations...	375	625	375	125	250	625	250	375
Total of Class G ...	481	519	519	222	297	481	259	222
XXIV. Independent ...	875	125	625	625	...	375	250	125
Total of Class H ...	875	125	625	625	...	375	250	125
Total Literate ...	711	289	838	653	185	162	58	104
Add Illiterate ...	402	598	515	284	231	485	118	367
Total Population ...	403	597	516	285	231	484	118	366

TABLE VIII—concl'd.
and Occupation—Others.

Males						Females					
Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents	Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
250	...	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...
...
250	...	500	250	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
242	116	253	21	31	...	11	53	10	63	..	...
248	124	443	20	31	..	10	52	10	62	...	...
769	...	231	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
769	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...
...	667	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
235	235	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
91	182	363	30	61	...	...	61	151	...	61	..
250	250	500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
125	203	453	16	47	...	...	31	78	16	31	...
363	273	273	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...
167	214	452	...	24	...	..	48	...	95	...	...
208	226	415	...	19	...	...	57	...	75	...	...
119	119	571	24	24	48	...	71	..	24	...	...
...
119	119	571	24	24	48	..	71	...	24	...	...
105	263	105	...	53	53	105	105	158	53	...	...
..	250	125	..	...	...	250	375	..	...	...	...
74	260	111	..	37	37	148	185	111	37	..	...
125	...	500	...	...	...	250	125	...	...	...	...
125	...	500	...	...	...	250	125	...	...	...	...
202	159	422	16	29	10	23	62	29	42	6	...
83	213	183	13	18	5	22	194	66	138	30	35
84	213	183	13	18	5	22	193	66	138	30	35

SUBSIDIARY
Literacy in Parent Tongue per 1,000 of Population.—Province

Mother-Tongue.	Population.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kanarese	500	500	40	38	2
Telugá	510	490	47	44	3
Tamil	525	475	125	110	15
Hindustani	518	482	92	80	12
Maratti	511	489	104	95	9
Sanskrit	712	288	56	48	8
English	579	421	810	488	322
Other Languages	587	413	62	56	6
Total...	505	495	48	45	3

Eastern

Kanarese	497	503	39	37	2
Telugu	509	491	44	42	2
Tamil	525	475	111	97	14
Hindustani	515	485	98	84	14
Maratti	504	496	111	102	9
Sanskrit	701	299	17	17	...
English	573	427	806	476	330
Other Languages	546	454	86	77	9
Total...	502	496	47	44	3

Western

Kanarese	508	492	43	42	1
Telugu	524	476	80	68	12
Tamil	520	480	216	199	17
Hindustani	525	475	78	69	9
Maratti	526	474	88	80	8
Sanskrit	875	125	625	500	125
English	627	373	843	578	265
Other Languages	604	396	51	47	4
Total...	513	487	50	47	3

TABLE IX.
excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Literate.

In mother-Tongue.						Illiterate.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	38	2	...	...	...	980	462	498
19	18	1	28	26	2	953	466	487
60	53	7	65	57	8	875	415	460
65	55	10	27	25	2	908	438	470
22	20	2	82	75	7	896	416	480
56	48	8	...	...	...	944	664	280
798	481	317	12	7	5	190	91	99
27	25	2	35	31	4	938	531	407
38	36	2	10	9	1	952	460	492

Division.

39	37	2	...	...	...	961	460	501
19	18	1	25	24	1	956	467	489
57	50	7	54	47	7	889	428	461
71	59	12	27	25	2	902	431	471
25	23	2	86	79	7	889	402	487
17	17	...	...	...	...	983	684	299
800	474	326	6	2	4	194	97	97
53	49	4	33	28	5	914	469	445
37	35	2	10	9	1	953	458	495

Division.

42	41	1	1	1	...	957	466	491
15	13	2	65	55	10	990	456	464
77	71	6	139	128	11	784	321	463
51	44	7	27	25	2	922	456	466
16	15	1	72	65	7	912	446	466
625	500	125	...	...	...	375	375	...
785	532	253	58	46	12	187	49	108
16	15	1	35	32	3	949	557	392
42	40	2	8	7	1	950	466	464

CHAPTER VI. LANGUAGE.

1. *Scope of this Chapter.*—In the last preceding Chapter, we concerned ourselves with the languages, which the people have cultivated to such an extent, as to be able to read and write therein. In the present Chapter we address ourselves to the statistics of the languages spoken by the people, not indeed in the course of their business relations, because in that case, as in the case of Literacy, we shall have to credit a large number of persons with acquaintance with several languages each, but as their parent tongue. A person can have ordinarily only one language as his parent tongue, which denotes the race or tribe to which his family belongs. In order that this language may without mistake be distinguished from other languages, which a person may be in the habit of speaking, enumerators were instructed that the parent-tongue was to be understood as the language in which that person was speaking with his mother or near relations. It was easy to denote this language as a language of the person's household, but this would have placed the enumerators in perplexity in those numerous cases in which more than one language is spoken in a household, for example, Tamil with the syce, Hindustani with a coachman, Kanaresse with the cook and waterman, very often Telugu with the shop-keeper, Maratti with the tailor and English with a brother or a guest and so forth. The statistics of the number of persons, male and female, speaking each language as his or her parent-tongue are tabulated in the Census Table X, and the same deduced to proportions, are given in the appended Subsidiary Tables marked I and II.

Subsidiary Table I shows population by Languages.

Subsidiary Table II (a) Distribution by Language of 10,000 of population.

Subsidiary Table II (b) Distribution by residence of 10,000 persons of each language.

Besides the above, the appended Subsidiary Table III shows the number of publications (books and periodicals) registered under the Government of Mysore, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the ten years ending 31st December 1900, (a) by years (b) by subjects.

2. *Classification of Languages.*—At the present Census, so many as 56 languages have been recorded in the schedules and these languages have been classed under four heads as follows :—

Class.	No. of languages.
I. Vernaculars of the Province.	10
II. Foreign Indian Vernaculars.	30
III. Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries beyond India	6
IV. European Languages.	10
	—
Total	56

At the last Census there were 51 languages similarly returned, of which 15 have not been returned on the present occasion, *per contra*, there are 20 languages returned on the present occasion, which were not returned in 1891. Pending the progress and completion of the Linguistic Survey of India, we have made no attempt to arrange these languages in Linguistic groups or to club together names commonly understood to be synonymous. All the names found in the schedules have been tabulated in Table X without omission, with two exceptions noticed later on in this Chapter, so that if, hereafter, any names be found to be redundant, there will be no difficulty in clubbing together the statistics relating to them.

In the appended Statement marked A, the names of these 56 languages are entered with the names of the Linguistic families to which they are assigned in Mr. Grierson's Provisional Indexes of Languages, based upon the Linguistic Survey of India so far as it has progressed. It will be observed that all the languages named in Table X find a place except "Malla", which we take to be related to, if not, identical with Telugu. This language has been returned by 41 males and 70 females, all in the Mysore City.

3. *Mother-tongue is not dependent upon Birth-place.*—But in this review, we shall take up the languages in the order of the groups in which, as aforesaid, we have placed them in Census Table X.

1. *Vernaculars of the Province, excluding Civil and Military Station*—At page 191 of the Census Report of 1891, Mr. V.N. Narasimmiengar has observed that "A great disparity is noticed between the figures in the Dravidian groups and the birthplaces of the persons returning them", and remarks as follows:—

"The number of people born in Mysore is much in excess of the persons returning the Kannada language, whilst the reverse is the case with the group embracing Tamil, Malayali, Tulu, etc. The discrepancies in the representation made by the enumerated on matters which cannot be gainsaid, can alone satisfactorily account for the discordant figures exhibited by the two sets of returns under examination. A great many persons, undoubtedly, put their birthplaces outside the Province, although they were born in it, from the vainglorious notion that their social purity and superiority are enhanced by some spot celebrated in mediæval history as being connected with their nativity."

We, of the present Census, must frankly confess that, neither at the present Census nor in the course of our other experience, have we had reason to suspect such vanity as is in the above quotation, taken to vitiate the statistics of 1891. We are acquainted with no case of misrepresentation of birthplace, except in a few instances of aliens or place seekers, who suspected a partiality for birthplace among those whose patronage they were seeking; and in a very large number of cases of famine laborers seeking employment on Relief-works intended exclusively for Mysore people, from which, immigrants, known as such, would be excluded and deported. It also goes without saying that, as observed on a previous occasion in the course of this review, all people know that the Census schedules are far from being a record of reference on matters connected with social status and purity of individuals. The fact is that the mother tongue is more dependent on racial and tribal characteristics than on birthplace: that all the Mysore people are not exclusively of Kanarese origin, and that, besides Kanarese, other languages are spoken and returned by castes and communities who must be regarded as indigenous to Mysore, no less than their Kanarese brethren, inasmuch as they are long in Mysore bound by religious, social and political ties and traditions. These languages have now been grouped along with Kanarese under the head "Vernaculars of the Province."

4. *Kannada*.—Of the local vernaculars, Kanarese is the mother-tongue of the bulk of the population, as a whole, and recognised by the Government for purposes of official correspondence. It is the mother-tongue of nearly 70 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division, 86 per cent of the population of the Western Division, and 74 per cent of the total population of the two Divisions together. The provincial mean for the language is exceeded only in the five Districts whose names and percentages are given below:—

Mysore 93, Hassan 90, Shimoga 83, Kadur 82 and Tumkur 78.

On the other hand, in Chitaldrug District, only 72 out of every one-hundred persons are Kanarese and in Bangalore the number goes further down to 69; and lastly in the District of Kolar, the language takes but a secondary place with but 26 out of every one hundred inhabitants, while Telugu takes the lead with over 60 per cent of the District population. Examining the statistics of the three principal Cities, it will be seen that Kanarese is not as strong there as in the other parts. In Mysore City, only 52 per cent of the inhabitants are Kanarese; in Bangalore the percentage is still less, being only 31; in Kolar Gold Fields it is very poor, being represented by 18 per cent of the population.

5. *Telugu*.—Next to Kanarese in point of numerical strength stands Telugu which is owned by 20 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division and 15 per cent of the total population of the Province. As stated above, it is the language of the bulk of the population of the Kolar District, and is largely owned also in those Taluks of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts which border on Kolar and the Telugu Districts of the Madras Presidency on the east. In the Western Division, however, the Telugu people are but few, being about 2.5 per cent of the entire population.

6. *Hindustani*.—Hindustani including Dakhani, is owned by 4.5 per cent of the population, and is the language of the Mussalmans who have settled in the Province, which was for some time under the rule of a Mohammedan Dynasty. In the Census of 1891, Urdu was also grouped under Hindustani, but on the present occasion, the language has been shown separately under the head "Foreign Vernaculars." The proportion 4.5 of Hindustani people to the total population, is nearly equal to

that (4·6) of the Mussalmans by religion to the total population; for, though some Hindus have returned Hindustani as their mother-tongue, yet there are, on the other hand, several Labbes and other Mussalmans who do not come under Hindustani by reason of their speaking Tamil and other languages.

7. *Tamil*.—Tamil is, indeed, the mother-tongue of a large number of persons who, in the present Census Tables, are classed among Immigrants, because their birth-places are outside Mysore. But it is also the mother-tongue of a still larger class of persons, such as Srivaishnava Brahmins, the Sanketi Brahmins and Brihacharana Brahmins, the Tigalas (Sudras), etc., who, though immigrants in the sense that their ancestors some hundreds of years ago entered the country from various parts of the Madras Presidency, are really natives of Mysore by virtue of long domicile. But it is a Tamil considerably mixed with Kanarese, so much so, that, while in all cases it has little resemblance to the classical Tamil of Madura and Conjeevaram, and is seldom, if ever, the language of correspondence, the Tamil of the Sanketis and Tigalas is designated separately after the castes speaking it. These latter, however, have unfortunately happened in the course of tabulation to be merged under the head Tamil.

Tamil has been returned by 3·4 per cent of the total population. It is predominant in Kolar Gold Fields with 61 per cent of the population there to its credit. In Bangalore, it ranks next to Kanarese, with 22 per cent of the City population owning it as mother-tongue; and in Mysore City, 10 per cent of the population are Tamil, while in the Districts it is represented in varying degrees, ranging from 6 per cent in Kolar and Bangalore to 0·48 per cent in Chitaldrug.

8. *Maratti*.—Of the vernaculars of the Province, Maratti stands last in point of numerical strength, as it is spoken only by 1·3 per cent of the population. It is the mother-tongue of Desastha Brahmins and of Darjis and the other Mahratta castes, who came in many years ago and have settled here ever since. At the last Census, Konkani and Budabudike were grouped with Maratti; but on the present occasion these languages have been shown separately under "Foreign Vernaculars." Eleven per cent of the population of Bangalore City and 6 per cent of that of Mysore City speak Maratti. Of the population returned under this language, the largest proportion, *viz.*, 20 per cent, are in Shimoga District; Bangalore contains 16 per cent and Mysore 10 per cent of the people who own Maratti as mother-tongue. The rest are scattered over the other Districts.

9. *Proportion of the Sexes in Vernaculars*.—The proportions of the sexes and the variations in the total number of the persons owning the several provincial vernaculars as parent-tongue, may be interesting to some readers and of some value to the Education Department.

The following Statement shows the number of females to one-thousand males in each linguistic community in the whole Province and in the Eastern and Western Divisions thereof:—

Mother-tongue				Province	Eastern Division	Western Division
Kanarese	...	...	...	998	1,010	970
Telugu	..	...	...	980	963	907
Tamil	...	...	...	906	904	922
Hindustani	...	...	..	930	940	906
Maratti	...	...	...	955	904	982
Total Provincial Vernaculars	...	...	...	985	993	963

The above figures speak for themselves, and in appraising them it should be borne in mind that taking the Province as a whole, all classes included, the females are 980 to every one-thousand males.

10. *Progress in the Provincial Vernaculars since 1891.*—The following Statement shows the variation in numbers :—

Language				Number in 1901	Number in 1891	Increase per cent
Kanarese	...	...	...	4,039,575	3,649,230	10·6
Telugu	...	...	...	820,691	733,009	11·9
Tamil	...	...	...	187,427	119,935	56·3
Hindustani	...	...	...	245,847	211,203	16·4
Maratti	...	...	...	74,532	61,941	20·0
• Total Provincial Vernaculars				5,368,072	4,775,318	12·4

The variations above shown are attributable, *first*, to natural increase in population; *Second*, to more immigration set off by change of parent-tongue owing to lengthened domicile in the country.

The Kanarese people have increased by 10·6 per cent of their number in 1891, the percentage for the Eastern and Western Divisions being 12·7 and 4, respectively. The low progress in the Western Division is due to a decrease of 9,555 persons in the Kanarese population of Shimoga, whose number has gone down from 453,437 to 443,882. The highest progress is in the Bangalore District, where the population returned under Kanarese has risen by 98,671, equivalent to 23 per cent of its strength in 1891.

On the other hand, the Telugus of Bangalore have gone down from 160,505 to 136,005. This enormous decrease in the Telugu population of Bangalore District, while it has so increased everywhere else as to result in a net increase of 11·9 per cent in respect of the Provincial total, is difficult to explain, except by presuming a large exodus of the Telugus of the District into the adjoining Districts of Kolar, on the outbreak of the plague. The Telugu community have shown the highest progress in Chitaldrug District, where their number has risen from 76,857 to 102,406. But in the Shimoga District, the Telugus, like their Kanarese brethren, have lost in population, which has decreased from 17,297 in 1891 to 14,221 in 1901. Examining the details of the loss by sex, it is seen that the difference of 3,076 is made up of 2,300 males and 776 females. The disparity between the sexes is such, as to indicate that the diminution should have been caused more by an exodus of certain foreigners, who had temporarily immigrated in the District, than to a decline in the indigenous population of the District.

The Tamils have increased by 56 per cent of what they were in 1891; 32 out of this 56 per cent, has been absorbed by the District of Kolar alone, where the Gold Fields City has attracted a large number of Tamil laborers to the number of 23,474, besides 23,285 Tamilians, evidently working in the Gold Fields but enumerated within the boundaries of Bowringpet Taluk. The Tamil population of Bangalore District has increased by 10,007 or 20 per cent of its strength in 1891, while in Tumkur the Tamilians have increased by 6,436, which is equivalent to 188 per cent of the population in 1891. These increases may be attributed mainly to the influx of Tamil laborers on the Railway and in connection with the recent extension of the Bangalore City.

The Hindustani population have increased by 34,644 or 16·4 per cent of their number in 1891. But examining the details by Districts, it will be seen that the two principal Districts of Mysore and Bangalore have not shared much in the increase, having gained only 1,125 and 904 persons, respectively, during the decade. But the other Districts have gained more; Kolar has gained 11,208; Tumkur 5,088; Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga over 4,000 each; and Chitaldrug 2,681. The small increase in the Districts of Mysore and Bangalore, as compared with the high increase in the other Districts, may be accounted for by local migrations on the part of the Mussalman community in their anxiety to avoid the plague.

The Maharashtras have increased by 20 per cent of their population in 1891. In Shimoga District the increase is over 50 per cent, while in the other Districts the increase has been more or less uniform and normal. The high increase of Maharashtras in Shimoga District, where the indigenous Kanarese community have gone

down, may be attributed to the immigration of Konkanasts from Canara, several of them returning Maratti as their mother-tongue.

11. *II. Foreign Vernaculars.*--This group, excluding the sub-divisions, comprises 24 main languages, of which only 8 are owned as mother-tongue by over 1,000 persons as detailed below :—

Language				Males	Females	Total
1.	Lambani	..	...	17,866	17,435	35,301
2.	Koracha	...	...	1,378	1,195	2,573
3.	Tulu	...	...	13,835	6,809	20,644
4.	Konkani	...	...	4,240	1,961	6,201
5.	Malayalam	...	...	1,711	329	2,040
	Maple	...	...	236	29	265
6.	Gujarati	..	...	1,791	1,196	2,987
7.	Marwadi	...	...	842	253	1,095
8.	Urdu	...	...	1,318	1,056	2,374

Of the above, the first two, *viz.*, Lambani and Koracha, are the languages respectively spoken, exclusively by the tribes bearing the same names, who according to Table XIII number 45,579 and 9,530 persons, respectively. The great disparity between the returns under language and those under these tribes, may be taken as the gauge of the extent to which these have given up their tribal languages in favor of Kanarese, which has been returned by a large proportion of them. The same remark applies to the Korama tribe, of whom there are 14,527 (7,285 males, 7,242 females) as per Table XIII, but only 18 of them (12 males and 6 females) have returned their mother-tongue as Korama.

Tulu and Konkani have been returned by 20,644 and 6,201 persons respectively, who are mostly imigrants into the coffee and garden tracts of the malnad from the Districts of South and North Canara, as will be seen from the subjoined Statement :—

Taluks of Malnad Districts	Tulu			Konkani		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Hassan District—</i>						
Belur	944	213	1,157	48	6	54
Manjarabad	1,210	366	1,576	107	19	126
<i>Kadur District minus the Maidan Taluk of Kadur.</i>						
	9,363	5,048	14,411	2,500	672	3,172
<i>Shimoga District—</i>						
Sorab .. ..	...	...	...	216	146	362
Sagar	13	16	29	447	302	749
Nagar	72	29	101	328	276	604
Tirthahalli	1,714	1,076	2,790	413	368	781
	13,816	6,748	20,064	4,059	1,789	5,848

Besides the above, the Taluk of Honnali contains 240 Tulus (238 males 2 females). Since 1891, the number returned under Tulu has increased by 6,348 and that under Konkani by 2,054, the District of Kadur sharing in the gain to the number of 15,117 Tulus and 1,865 Konkani. As already stated, Konkani was grouped with Maratti in the Language Table of 1891.

Malayalam has been returned by 2,040, and its dialect "Maple" by 265 persons. These latter are all in Hassan District, the Taluk of Manjarabad alone returning 255.

The Malayalis, on the other hand, are almost equally divided between the Eastern and the Western Divisions, the former containing 999 and the latter 1,041. The majority of the Malayalis enumerated in the Eastern Division to the number of 791, are in Kolar Gold Fields, and 143 are in Mysore City and District. In the Western Division, the Taluks of Mudgere and Manjarabad contain the largest Malayali population to the number of 193 and 156, respectively. Koppa, Tirthahalli and Alur, respectively have 89, 74 and 57 Malayalis. The other parts of the Province contain but very small numbers of Malayalam speaking population.

The languages, Gujarati and Marwadi are spoken by the Gujarati and Marwadi merchants, who have come from the northern parts of India and settled down in the chief commercial centres of the Province. The Gujarati population number 929 in the Eastern Division and 2,058 in the Western Division. Of the former, they are found chiefly in the Districts of Chitaldrug and Mysore and in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In the Western Division, Shimoga now contains the largest Gujarati population to the number of 1,514 against 263 in 1891; and examining by details of Taluks, it will be seen that so many as 685 Gujaratis are in Honnali, and 486 in Shimoga Taluk. Hassan District contains 303 Gujaratis against 54 in 1891; the Taluks most favored by them being Hassan (with 150), Manjarabad (with 510) and Arsikere (with 49). In Kadur District 110 persons of Yedahalli and 131 persons of the other Taluks have returned Gujarati against 131 for the whole District in 1891.

The Marwadis are almost equally distributed between the Eastern and Western Divisions, which contain 537 and 558 of them, respectively. Of the former, so many as 405 are in Chitaldrug District which contained only 95 Marwadis in 1891.

In the Western Division, the District of Shimoga now contains 243 Marwadis against 46 in 1891; and Hassan and Kadur contain 93 and 222, respectively, against 87 and 144 in 1891, showing an increase of 6 in Hassan, 78 in Kadur and 197 in Shimoga.

Comparing the figures returned under the languages Gujarati and Marwadi with the statistics of those castes in Table XIII, it will be seen that against 2,987 persons whose mother-tongue is Gujarati there are 160 Gujaratis by caste, and against 1,095 owning Marwadi as their mother-tongue there are only 371 Marwadis by caste. This disparity between the language and the caste Tables is, of course, due to the fact that in each case, the caste is not co-extensive with the language bearing the same name. This feature, noticeable in some other cases, also illustrates the futility of attempting a comparison between the language and the caste returns.

Urdu has been returned by 2,374 persons against 690 in 1891; the language is spoken chiefly by Mussalmans and was grouped with Hindustani and Dakhani in the Table of 1891.

The other languages under the group "Foreign Vernaculars," having been returned by small numbers scattered over the Province, call for no remarks. In the case of Sanskrit, however, the language being a dead classical language, the returns thereunder cannot be accepted as correct. They are probably due to mistake in entry in schedules or slips by which language intended for literacy column has been written in the adjoining column for mother-tongue, or to a misreading of Sanketi as Sanskrit.

12. III—*Asiatic Languages Foreign to India.*—The group comprises six languages, viz., Persian, returned by 2,386 persons; Arabic by 266 persons; Japanese by 2; Malay by 6; and Pushto by 1, and Chinese represented only in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. With the exception of Japanese, the foregoing returns do not stand any comparison either with the statistics of birth-place as contained in Table XI.

or with those of Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality contained in Table XIII. For, as already observed, mother-tongue is a characteristic, rather of nationality, than of birth-place; and in the case of the particular languages in question, they are all such as are spoken by Mussalmans who have been divided in Table XIII by Tribes, with none of which any particular language may be exclusively associated. Those who have returned Persian and Arabic are Mussalmans of Persian and Arabic extraction, and are traders dealing chiefly in horses.

13. *IV—European Languages.*—Referring to the last group “European Languages,” it will be seen that next to English, which is the mother-tongue of 4,027 persons, stands Italian which has been returned by 71 persons, of whom 65 are in the mines of Kolar Gold Fields; Portuguese, German, and French have been returned by 46, 19 and 29 persons, respectively. Scotch has three and Flemish, Polish and Welsh one representative each.

14. *Literacy in Parent-tongue.*—In the last Chapter, we observed how many (or how few) persons had learnt to read and write English and the principal vernaculars of the country, how many owning each of them as their mother-tongue had cultivated it or neglected it. It may be equally interesting to observe how many of those who had cultivated each of these languages had done so, because of its being their mother-tongue, and how many had cultivated it, notwithstanding, that it was not their mother-tongue. The following Statement exhibits this information. The figures are actual numbers:—

Language	Number of persons literate in	Number literate in, as mother-tongue	Number literate in, though not mother-tongue	Proportions per cent of column 4 in column 2
Kanarese	213,643	160,499	53,144	25
Telugu	19,859	15,191	4,668	24
Tamil	14,670	11,165	3,505	24
Hindustani	16,714	16,076	638	4
Maratti	2,507	1,622	885	35
English	19,308	3,213	16,093	83
Others	8,484	2,091	6,393	75
Total ..	295,185	209,859	85,326	29

In the above Statement, excluding Kanarese which is the language of the country and English which is the language of the world-wide Empire of our Rulers, the figures in column four, opposite to the other languages, are a measure of the partiality for linguistic attainments among the people of the country.

15. *Publication of Books, etc., since 1891.*—Appended Subsidiary Table III, which shows the number of books and periodicals in various languages during the past decade, throws some light on the course of literary work in the country. In one part, it shows the number of works published year by year, and in the other part, it shows a Summary arranged under heads which denote the subject of these works. This, indeed, cannot furnish any reasonable idea of the literary tastes of the people in Mysore, because, in many cases, the works are also largely intended for circulation outside the country just as a considerable portion of the wants of the reading public in the country are met by works published elsewhere. The statement will, however, form a useful contribution to a similar compilation for the whole of India; and taking it, as it is, it will be observed that the total number of works published

increased from 184 in 1891 to 210 in 1893, since which it has, on the whole, steadily declined, year by year, reaching the small number of 57 in 1900. Taking the ten years altogether, it will be observed further, that there were published in all 919 works in Kanarese, 21 in Telugu, nil in Tamil, 3 in Hindustani, nil in Maratti, 172 in Sanskrit and 15 in English taking these languages singly, and 241 works in combinations of two or more of these languages. If each of the last mentioned be counted separately for each of the languages contained in it and added on to the former, the number for each language would be as shown below :—

1,143 in Kanarese, 42 in Telugu, 2 in Tamil, 10 in Hindustani, nil in Maratti, 379 in Sanskrit and 48 in English.

The list shows no work of Travels and Voyages. Under Religion it shows the largest number of works, viz., 321. Language comes next with 283, followed by Poetry and Drama with 224 works, with smaller numbers under Biography, Fiction, Philosophy Science, Medicine and so forth. The great majority of the works are in Kanarese.

16. *Languages in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore*—The foregoing review relates to the population of the Province, exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The bulk of the people residing in this assigned tract are either the military and their followers, or those whose commercial and other business concerns are associated with the needs of the Military Department and who are more immigrant and more changeful than the people of the Province generally. The lingual characteristics of this population are altogether distinct from those of the people of any City or District in the Province.

17. *Distribution of Population by Parent-tongue, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore*.—The subjoined Statement shows the distribution of one-thousand persons of the entire population of the Civil and Military Station by their parent-tongue:—

Language	Population	Proportion per 1,000 of Population
A:—Vernaculars of India—		
I. Vernaculars of the Province—		
Kanarese	4,501	50
Hindustani	20,526	229
Maratti	3,167	36
Tamil	39,045	436
Telugu	14,355	160
Total	81,594	911
II. Total of Vernaculars foreign to the Province...		
	1,645	18
B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatics ...		
	66	1
C. European Languages, English ...		
Other European Languages ...	6,210	69
	48	1
Total C	6,258	70
D. Other Languages		
E. Languages not returned	36	.....
Grand Total	89,599	1,000

Of the vernaculars of the Province, Kanarese, which is the language of the bulk of the Mysore population, is very poorly represented in the Civil and Military Station, by only five per cent of the population, being superseded by Tamil which is the parent-tongue of 44 per cent of the residents. Hindustani also takes a prominent place, being owned by 23 per cent of the population ; 16 per cent of the inhabitants speak Telugu and 3 per cent speak Maratti.

European languages play a more important part, here, than in the Province, about seven per cent of the population being Englishmen.

or with those of Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality contained in Table XIII. For, as already observed, mother-tongue is a characteristic, rather of nationality, than of birth-place; and in the case of the particular languages in question, they are all such as are spoken by Mussalmans who have been divided in Table XIII by Tribes, with none of which any particular language may be exclusively associated. Those who have returned Persian and Arabic are Mussalmans of Persian and Arabic extraction, and are traders dealing chiefly in horses.

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increased from 184 in 1891 to 210 in 1898, since which it has, on the whole, steadily declined, year by year, reaching the small number of 57 in 1900. Taking the ten years altogether, it will be observed further, that there were published in all 919 works in Kanarese, 21 in Telugu, *nil* in Tamil, 3 in Hindustani, *nil* in Maratti, 172 in Sanskrit and 15 in English taking these languages singly, and 241 works in combinations of two or more of these languages. If each of the last mentioned be counted separately for each of the languages contained in it and added on to the former, the number for each language would be as shown below:—

1,148 in Kanarese, 42 in Telugu, 2 in Tamil, 10 in Hindustani, *nil* in Maratti, 379 in Sanskrit and 48 in English.

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17. *Distribution of Population by Parent-tongue, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore*.—The subjoined Statement shows the distribution of one-thousand persons of the entire population of the Civil and Military Station by their parent-tongue:—

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Hindustani	20,526	229
Maratti	3,167	36
Tamil	39,045	436
Telugu	14,355	160
Total				81,594	911
II. Total of Vernaculars foreign to the Province...				1,645	18
B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatics				66	1
C. European Languages, English				6,210	69
Other European Languages				48	1
Total C				6,258	70
D. Other Languages			
E. Languages not returned				36
Grand Total				89,599	1,000

Of the vernaculars of the Province, Kanarese, which is the language of the bulk of the Mysore population, is very poorly represented in the Civil and Military Station, by only five per cent of the population, being superseded by Tamil which is the parent-tongue of 44 per cent of the residents. Hindustani also takes a prominent place, being owned by 23 per cent of the population; 16 per cent of the inhabitants speak Telugu and 3 per cent speak Maratti.

European languages play a more important part, here, than in the Province, about seven per cent of the population being Englishmen.

18. *Variation since 1891*:—The variations since 1891 in the population speaking the several languages are as hereunder :—

Language	Population		Variation	
	1901	1891	Actual	Percentage
A.—Vernaculars of India—				
I. Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	4,501	6,746	— 2,245	— 33·2
Hindustani	20,526	23,259	— 2,733	— 11·7
Maratti	3,167	3,420	— 253	— 7·3
Tamil	39,045	39,379	— 334	— 0·8
Telugu	14,355	18,692	— 4,337	— 23·2
Total	81,594	91,496	— 9,902	— 10·8
II. Total Vernaculars foreign to the Province	1,645	682	+ 963	+ 141·2
B Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatics	66	188	— 122	— 64·8
C. European Languages, English	6,210	7,546	— 1,336	— 17·7
Other European Languages... ..	48	112	— 64	— 57·1
Total C	6,258	7,658	— 1,400	— 18·2
D. Other Languages... ..	...	1	— 1	— 100
E. Language not returned	36	56	— 20	— 35·7
Grand Total	89,599	100,081	— 10,482	— 10·4

It will be seen from the foregoing Statement that in the decrease of population during the decade, Kanarese, poor as it is, has suffered the most, while Tamil has suffered the least. Hindustani and Telugu have also lost 12 and 23 per cent of their respective numbers of 1891. The English population has been reduced by 1,336 or 18 per cent of what it was in 1891, chiefly because of the reduced strength of the Military garrison that remained in the Station at the time of the Census.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Languages—Mysore State including Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of Population
1	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	4,044,076	2,023,903	2,020,173	7,301
Hindustani	266,373	138,028	128,345	481
Maratti	77,699	39,770	37,929	140
Tamil	226,472	117,095	109,377	409
Telugu	835,046	425,747	409,299	1,507
Total ...	5,449,666	2,744,543	2,705,123	9,838
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati	3,217	1,929	1,288	6
Konkani	6,215	4,254	1,961	11
Koracha	2,573	1,378	1,195	5
Lambani	35,301	17,866	17,435	64
Malayalam	3,121	2,705	416	6
Marwadi	1,165	901	264	2
Tulu	20,648	13,838	6,810	37
Urdu	2,374	1,318	1,056	4
* Other minor vernaculars ...	1,900	1,132	768	3
Total ...	76,514	45,321	31,193	138
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian	2,431	1,311	1,120	4
* Other minor vernaculars ...	296	201	95	1
Total ...	2,727	1,512	1,215	5
C—European Languages—				
English	10,237	5,469	4,768	19
* Other minor vernaculars ...	219	155	64	0
Total ...	10,456	5,624	4,832	19
D—Other Languages ...	...	...	...	...
E—Languages not returned ...	36	24	12	...
Grand Total ...	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375	10,000

* NOTE.—In A II other Minor Vernaculars include the following Languages :—

Bengali, Budabudike, Burmese, Coorgi, Memani, Hindi, Kachi, Korama, Korava, Ladar, Panjabi, Patnuli or Khatri, Rajaputani, Sanskrit, Savara, Sindhi, Sukali and Uriya.

In B other Minor Vernaculars represent the following :—

Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Malay and Pashto.

In C the following are treated as Minor Vernaculars—

Flemish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Scotch and Welsh.

Allied languages have been clubbed together in all major heads.

[Subsidiary Table G-1.]

18. *Variation since 1891*.—The variations since 1891 in the population speaking the several languages are as hereunder :—

Language	Population		Variation	
	1901	1891	Actual	Percentage
A:—Vernaculars of India—				
I. Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	4,501	6,746	— 2,245	— 33·2
Hindustani	20,526	23,259	— 2,733	— 11·7
Maratti	3,167	3,420	— 253	— 7·3
Tamil	39,045	39,379	— 334	— 0·8
Telugu	14,355	18,692	— 4,337	— 23·2
Total	81,594	91,496	— 9,902	— 10·8
II. Total Vernaculars foreign to the Province	1,845	682	+ 963	+ 141·2
B Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatics	66	188	— 122	— 64·8
C. European Languages, English	6,210	7,546	— 1,336	— 17·7
Other European Languages... ..	48	112	— 64	— 57·1
Total C	6,258	7,658	— 1,400	— 18·2
D. Other Languages... ..	...	1	— 1	— 100
E. Language not returned	36	56	— 20	— 35·7
Grand Total	89,599	100,081	— 10,482	— 10·4

It will be seen from the foregoing Statement that in the decrease of population during the decade, Kanarese, poor as it is, has suffered the most, while Tamil has suffered the least. Hindustani and Telugu have also lost 12 and 23 per cent of their respective numbers of 1891. The English population has been reduced by 1,336 or 18 per cent of what it was in 1891, chiefly because of the reduced strength of the Military garrison that remained in the Station at the time of the Census.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Languages—Mysore State including Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of Population
1	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	4,044,076	2,023,903	2,020,173	7,301
Hindustani	266,373	138,028	128,345	481
Maratti	77,699	39,770	37,929	140
Tamil	226,472	117,085	109,377	409
Telugu	835,046	425,747	409,299	1,507
Total ...	5,449,666	2,744,543	2,705,123	9,838
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati	3,217	1,929	1,288	6
Konkani	6,215	4,254	1,961	11
Koracha	2,573	1,378	1,195	5
Lambani	35,301	17,866	17,435	64
Malayalam	3,121	2,705	416	6
Marwadi	1,165	901	264	2
Tulu	20,648	13,838	6,810	37
Urdu	2,374	1,318	1,056	4
* Other minor vernaculars ...	1,900	1,132	768	3
Total ...	76,514	45,321	31,193	138
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian	2,431	1,311	1,120	4
* Other minor vernaculars ...	296	201	95	1
Total ...	2,727	1,512	1,215	5
C—European Languages—				
English	10,237	5,469	4,768	19
* Other minor vernaculars ...	219	155	64	0
Total ...	10,456	5,624	4,832	19
D—Other Languages ...	...	...	...	...
E—Languages not returned ...	36	24	12	...
Grand Total ...	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375	10,000

* NOTE.—In A II other Minor Vernaculars include the following Languages :—

Bengali, Budabudike, Burmese, Coorgi, Memani, Hindi, Kachi, Korama, Korava, Ladar, Panjabi, Patnuli or Khatri, Rajaputani, Sanskrit, Savara, Sindhi, Sukali and Uriya.

In B other Minor Vernaculars represent the following :—

Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Malay and Pashto.

In C the following are treated as Minor Vernaculars—

Flemish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Scotch and Welsh.

Allied languages have been clubbed together in all major heads.

[Subsidiary Table G-1.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1—contd.

Population by Languages—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of population
1	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	4,039,575	2,021,678	2,017,897	7,412
Hindustani	245,847	127,320	118,527	451
Maratti	74,532	38,107	36,425	137
Tamil	187,427	98,300	89,127	344
Telugu	820,691	418,575	402,116	1,506
Total ...	5,368,072	2,703,980	2,664,092	9,850
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati	2,987	1,791	1,196	5
Konkani	6,201	4,240	1,961	11
Koracha	2,573	1,376	1,195	5
Lambani	35,301	17,866	17,435	65
Malayalam	2,305	1,947	358	4
Marwadi	1,095	842	253	2
Tulu	20,644	13,835	6,809	38
Urdu	2,374	1,318	1,056	4
Other minor vernaculars ...	1,389	774	615	3
Total ...	74,869	43,991	30,878	137
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian	2,386	1,285	1,101	4
Other minor vernaculars ...	275	183	92	1
Total ...	2,661	1,468	1,193	5
C—European Languages—				
English	4,027	2,333	1,694	8
Other minor vernaculars ...	171	130	41	0
Total ...	4,198	2,463	1,735	8
D—Other Languages ...				
...
E—Languages not returned				
...
Grand Total ...	5,449,800	2,751,902	2,697,898	10,000

(Subsidiary Table G-1)—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Population by Languages—Eastern Division.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of Population
1	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	2,781,951	1,383,473	1,398,478	6,979
Hindustani	180,349	92,956	87,393	452
Maratti	50,827	25,644	25,183	128
Tamil	163,036	85,613	77,423	409
Telugu... ..	783,485	399,070	3,84,415	1,965
Total	3,959,648	1,986,756	1,972,892	9,933
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati	929	496	433	2
Konkani	106	60	46	0
Koracha	2,296	1,186	1,110	6
Lambani	12,828	6,542	6,286	32
Malayalam	999	924	75	3
Marwadi	537	342	195	1
Tulu	223	184	39	1
Urdu	1,458	842	616	4
Other minor vernaculars ...	1,185	670	515	3
Total	20,561	11,246	9,315	52
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian	2,386	1,285	1,101	6
Other minor vernaculars ...	127	60	67	0
Total	2,513	1,345	1,168	6
C—European Languages—				
English	3,544	2,030	1,514	9
Other minor vernaculars ...	127	93	29	0
Total	3,671	2,128	1,543	9
D—Other Languages ...	...	...	...	...
E—Languages not returned	...	...	...	..
Grand Total	3,986,393	2,001,475	1,984,918	10,000

[Subsidiary Table G-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—concl'd.

Population by Languages—Western Division.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	1,257,624	638,205	619,419	8,594
Hindustani	65,498	34,364	31,134	447
Maratti	23,705	12,463	11,242	162
Tamil	24,391	12,687	11,704	167
Telugu... ..	37,206	19,505	17,701	254
Total ...	1,408,424	717,224	691,200	8,624
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati	2,058	1,295	763	14
Konkani	6,095	4,180	1,915	42
Koracha	277	192	85	2
Lambani	22,473	11,324	11,149	154
Malayalam	1,306	1,023	283	9
Marwadi	558	500	58	4
Tulu	20,421	13,651	6,770	139
Urdu	916	476	440	6
Other minor vernaculars ...	204	104	100	1
Total ...	54,308	32,745	21,563	371
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian ... ..	...	..	...	...
Other minor vernaculars ...	148	123	25	1
Total ...	148	123	25	1
C—European Languages—				
English	483	303	180	4
Other minor vernaculars ..	44	32	12	..
Total ...	527	335	192	4
D—Other Languages ...	...	...	...	...
E—Languages not returned ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,463,407	750,427	712,980	10,000

[Subsidiary Table G-1]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution by Language of 10,000 of Population.

Natural Divisions and Districts.		A. 1.—Vernaculars of the Province.						A. 2.—Vernaculars foreign to the Province.						
		Kannarese		Hindustani.	Maratti.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Total.	Guzarati.	Konkani.	Koracha.	Lambani.	Mala- yalam.	Marwadi.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1														
Mysore City	...	65	25	8	13	13	124	0	0	...	...	0	...
Mysore District	...	2,104	59	14	30	40	2,247	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Bangalore City	...	40	16	14	29	26	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bangalore District	...	918	67	23	81	223	1,312	0	0	1	6	0	0	
Kolar Gold Fields	...	13	3	0	43	5	64	0	...	...	...	2	...
Kolar District	...	330	73	13	81	755	1,252	1	0	1	2	0	0	
Tumkur District..	...	972	53	9	18	186	1,238	0	...	1	5	0	0	
Chitaldrug District	...	662	35	12	4	188	901	1	0	1	10	0	1	
Total Eastern Division...		5,104	331	93	299	1,436	7,263	2	0	4	24	2	1	
Hasan District	...	946	29	7	25	23	1,080	1	0	0	5	1	0	
Kadur District	..	547	31	10	11	19	618	0	6	0	12	1	0	
Shimoga District	..	815	60	27	9	26	937	3	5	1	24	1	1	
Total Western Division...		2,308	120	44	45	68	2,585	4	11	1	41	3	1	
Total Mysore Province...		7,412	451	137	344	1,504	9,848	6	11	5	65	5	2	

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (a).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE. II.—concd.
Distribution by language of 10,000 of Population.—concd.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	A. 2.—Vernaculars foreign to the Province.				B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries.				C. European Languages.			D. Other Languages.	E. Languages not returned.	Grand Total.					
	Tulu.	Urdu.	Other minor Vers.		Total.	Persian.	Other minor Vers.		English.	Other Minor Vers.	Total.								
			15	16			17	18							19	20	21	22	23
Mysore City ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	..	..	125			
Mysore District...	0	1	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	2,252			
Bangalore City ...	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	..	..	126			
Bangalore District	0	1	..	8	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	..	..	1,222			
Kolar Gold Fields	...	..	0	2	0	0	..	0	4	0	4	..	..	70	
Kolar District ...	...	0	0	4	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	..	..	1,253		
Tumkur District	0	0	1	7	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	1,245			
Chitaldrug District	0	0	0	13	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	914			
Total Eastern Division...	0	2	2	37	5	5	0	5	7	0	7	..	..	7,213			
Hasan District...	5	1	0	13	..	..	0	0	1	0	1	..	..	1,044	
Kadur District ...	7	1	0	47	..	..	0	0	1	0	1	..	..	666	
Shimoga District	6	0	0	41	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	973	
Total Western Division ..	33	2	0	101	..	..	0	0	2	0	2	..	..	2,689	
Total Mysore Province...	33	4	2	138	5	5	0	5	9	0	9	..	..	10,000			

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (a).]—concd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons of each Language.

Natural Divisions and Districts.		A-1. Vernaculars of the Province.						A-2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province.			
		Kanarese.	Hindustani.	Maratti.	Tamil	Telugu.	Total.	Guzarati.	Kontani.	Koraha.	Lambani.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
Mysore City	...	87	563	562	371	83	125	445	47	...	...
Mysore District	...	2,889	1,297	1,022	875	269	2,281	439	27	51	81
Bangalore City	...	54	344	1,061	841	175	127	740	63	15	2
Bangalore District	...	1,238	1,480	1,448	2,365	1,482	1,332	40	11	2,417	879
Kolar Gold Fields	...	18	77	23	1,252	32	66	30	...	...	...
Kolar District	...	446	1,617	939	2,341	5,023	1,272	34	7	1,908	276
Tumkur District	...	1,312	1,172	663	525	1,235	1,257	167	...	2,460	832
Chitaldrug District	...	893	786	902	129	1,248	916	1,215	16	2,072	1,564
Total Eastern Division...	...	6,887	7,336	6,820	8,699	9,547	7,376	3,110	171	8,923	3,634
Hassan District	...	1,276	649	507	717	153	1,046	1,014	316	253	783
Kadur District	...	738	687	700	331	127	628	807	5,157	140	1,869
Shimoga District	...	1,099	1,328	1,973	253	173	950	5,069	4,356	684	3,684
Total Western Division...	...	3,113	2,664	3,180	1,301	453	2,624	6,890	9,829	1,077	6,866
Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (b).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl'd/
Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons of each Language.

A. 2.—Vernaculars Foreign to the Province.												D. Other Languages.	E. Languages not returned.	Grand Total.			
Natural Divisions and Districts.																	
A. 2.—Vernaculars Foreign to the Province.																	
Malayalam. Marwadi. Tulu. Urdu.																	
12 13 14 15												16	17	18	19	20	21
Mysore City ..	48	...	3	598	407	718	1,629	125	Languages not returned.	Grand Total.					
Mysore District...	572	82	75	1,373	4,141	191	1,695	...	...	2,252					
Bangalore City ...	78	164	1	876	8	1,185	82	...	...	126					
Bangalore District	26	228	1	2,460	2,322	1,224	27	...	...	1,322					
Kolar Gold Fields	3,432	...	...	...	1	4,877	436	...	...	70		
Kolar District ...	156	475	...	455	2,552	397	643	...	...	1,258					
Tumkur District	9	256	19	207	562	70	1,902	...	...	1,245					
Chitaldrug District	13	3,699	9	173	4	139	1,428	...	...	914					
Total Eastern Division...	4,334	4,904	108	5,142	10,000	8,801	7,842	...	...	7,312					
Hassan District...	2,473	849	1,365	1,988	...	551	458	...	...	1,044					
Kadur District ..	2,043	2,028	6,991	924	...	551	637	...	...	666					
Shimoga District	1,150	2,219	1,536	876	...	97	1,033	...	...	976					
Total Western Division...	5,666	5,096	9,592	3,258	...	1,199	2,156	...	...	2,688					
Total Province, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000					

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (2)]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(a) by years.

No.	Languages.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total
1	Kanarese	124	113	132	72	117	109	74	72	68	38	919
2	Telugu	4	1	5	5	2	1	1	2	..	..	21
3	Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Hindustani or Urdu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
5	Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Sanskrit	27	40	34	21	12	8	6	13	9	2	172
7	English	1	2	..	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	15
8	Kanarese and Telugu	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
9	Kanarese and Sanskrit	..	..	..	24	14	13	24	30	3	2	189
10	Telugu and Sanskrit	20	23	36	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
11	English and Sanskrit	1	4	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
12	English and Kanarese	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	13	34
13	Latin and Telugu	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
14	Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	4
15	Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindustani	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	Kanarese, English and Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
17	Sanskrit, Kanarese and English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
18	English, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total		184	185	210	180	149	135	113	123	85	57	1371

N.B.—This is prepared from the list of Periodicals, etc., published in the Mysore Gazette every quarter and the figures tally with those given in the Administration Report except for the year 1894, where there is a difference of book which cannot be reconciled.

[Subsidiary Table G-4.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(b) by Subjects.

No.	Languages.	Art.	Biography.	Drama.	Fiction.	History.	Languages.	Law.	Medicine.	Miscellaneous.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kanarese	2	15	95	59	30	215	8	8	204
2	Telugu	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hindustani or Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5	Maratti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sanskrit	...	...	9	7	2	37	1	3	3
7	English	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...
8	Kanarese and Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50
9	Kanarese and Sanskrit	...	...	1	3	9	12	...	...	3
10	Telugu and Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	English and Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	14
12	English and Kanarese	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
13	Latin and Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindustani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	Kanarese, English and Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sanskrit, Kanarese and English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	English, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	2	16	106	73	43	283	10	13	276

[Subsidiary Table G-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—conold.

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(b) by Subjects.

No.	Languages.	Philosophy.		Poetry.		Politics.		Religion.		Science Mathel and Maschl.		Science Natural and Others.		Travels and Voyages.		Hygiene.		Total.	
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Kanarese	24	94	1	130	10	23	...	1	919									
2	Telugu	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	21									
3	Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hindustani or Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3									
5	Maratti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sanskrit	24	9	...	80	...	...	...	...	...				
7	English	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Kanarese and Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kanarese and Sanskrit	12	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...				
10	Telugu and Sanskrit	1	1	...	83	...	...	...	...	...				
11	English and Sanskrit	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...				
12	English and Kanarese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Latin and Telugu	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...				
14	Kanarese, Telugu and Hindu- stani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1									
15	Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindu- stani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kanarese, English and Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sanskrit, Kanarese and English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	English, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		63	118	1	331	12	28	...	1	1,371									

(Subsidiary Table G-4—conold.)

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Languages Spoken in Mysore Province, and the Linguistic family to which they severally belong.

Languages.	Dravidian.	Indo-European	Tibeto-Burman.	Munda.	Semitic.	Mongolian.	Malayan.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. VERNACULARS OF INDIA.								
1. Vernaculars of the Province.								
(1) Canarese ...	*							
(2) Dakhani ...		*						
(3) Hindustani ...		*						
(4) Maratti ..		*						
(5) Are ...		*						
(6) Tamil ...	*							
(7) Iabbe ...	*							
(8) Konga ...	*							
(9) Telugu ...	*							
(10) Malla ...	*							
2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province.								
(1) Bengali ...		*						
(2) Budabudike ...		*						
(3) Burmese ...			*					
(4) Coorgi ...	*							
(5) Guzarati ...		*						
(6) Kathiyavadi ...		*						
(7) Memani ...		*						
(8) Hindi ...		*						
(9) Kachihhi ...		*						
(10) Konkani ...		*						
(11) Korach ...	*							
(12) Yarikala ..	*							
(13) Korama ...	*							
(14) Korava ...	*							
(15) Ladar ...		*						
(16) Lambani ..		*						
(17) Malayalam ...	*							
(18) Mopple ...		*						
(19) Marwadi ...		*						
(20) Panjabi ...		*						
(21) Patnuli or Kathri...		*						

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Statement showing the Languages Spoken in Mysore Province, and the Linguistic family to which they severally belong—concl'd.

Languages.	Dravidian.	Indo-European	Tibeto-Burman.	Munda.	Semitic.	Mongolian.	Malayan.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province—concl'd.</i>								
(22) Rajaputani ...								
(23) Sanskrit ...		*						
(24) Savara ...		*		*				
(25) Sindhi ...		*						
(26) Sakali ...		*						
(27) Tulu ...	*							
(28) Urdu ..		*						
(29) Uriya ...		*						
(30) Jagannathi ...		*						
B. VERNACULARS OF NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.								
(1) Arabic ...					*			
(2) Chinese ..						*		
(3) Malay ...							*	
(4) Pashto ...		*						
(5) Persian ...		*						
(6) Japanese ...						*		
C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.								
(1) English ...		*						
(2) Flemish ...		*						
(3) French ...		*						
(4) German ..		*						
(5) Italian ..		*						
(6) Portuguese ...		*						
(7) Polish ...		*						
(8) Scotch ...		*						
(9) Welsh ...		*						
(10) Russian ...		*						
D. OTHER LANGUAGES.								
Nil. ...								
E. LANGUAGES NOT RETURNED.								
Nil. ...								
Total ...	13	37	1	1	1	2	1	...

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

1. *Scope of this Chapter.*—The infirmities taken notice of by the Census of 1901 are four in number, *viz.*, Insanity, Deaf-mutism from birth, Blindness of both eyes and Leprosy of the corrosive type. The instructions for the guidance of the enumerators, in regard to entering these infirmities in column 20 provided for the purpose in the schedule, were as follows:—"If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only." These infirmities and the instructions in regard to them were the same as at the two previous Censuses, except that at the Census of 1891 statistics of post-natal deaf-mutes were specially collected for Mysore in addition to the infirm of this class from birth. As instructions did not aim at defining the infirmities with technical precision, it is quite possible that in a popular understanding of those instructions, enumerators would have included or excluded cases, which experts would have treated in a different way. But such errors of inclusion or omission would have been very much the same as at the previous Censuses also, so that the statistics would not be vitiated, at all events, for the purpose of comparison.

The statistics thus collected have been tabulated in Census Tables XII and XII-A, which have also been adopted in other Provinces. Table XII shows the number of infirm and distributes them by their ages. Table XII-A distributes the number of infirm by the Religions, Castes, Tribes and Races to which they belong. Tables XII-B and XII-C, specially got up for Mysore, show the Civil Condition of the Infirm, the extent of literacy among them, how many of them are actual workers, *i. e.*, wage-earners, and what the occupations or means of livelihood are of these actual workers.

2. *Subsidiary Tables.*—The proportions deduced from these Tables are exhibited in the Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter marked I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII.

Subsidiary Table I shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Subsidiary Table II shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by Religions at the aforesaid three Censuses.

Subsidiary Table III shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex in each Caste for the aforesaid three Censuses.

Subsidiary Table IV shows the distribution by age of 10,000 persons for each Infirmary.

Subsidiary Table V shows the proportion of females afflicted to 1,000 males afflicted at each Age.

Subsidiary Table VI shows the infirmities for every 10,000 in each Caste, Tribe or Race.

Subsidiary Table VII shows the distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmary by Religion and Civil Condition.

Subsidiary Table VIII shows the literacy and occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmary.

As the numbers and, therefore, the proportions concerned are extremely small, these Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter are limited to the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which latter will be separately treated at the end of this Chapter.

3. *Unreliability of age returns of the Infirm and suggestions for further improvement.*—The age distribution of the Infirm contained in Table XII and deduced in Subsidiary Tables IV and V, is liable to the same unreliability as the age distribution of the population generally, commented upon in a previous Chapter; and, even if it were otherwise, it would show only the present ages of the Infirm. More useful information would have been obtained if the enumerators were instructed to

record, in the case of each Infirm person, the age at which the Infirmity accrued and what is locally believed to have been its cause. In this way we should have known how much is congenital, and how much post-natal, and at what ages the risks are the greatest, instead of having only to infer them from the present ages of the Infirm. We should have also known how many of these infirmities are due to virulent attacks of plague, small-pox and fever among both sexes and to child-bearing among females.

4. *General Statistics.*—The returns show that there are altogether 996 Insanes; 3,006 Deaf-mutes; 3,990 Blind; 652 Lepers; 18 Deaf-mute and Insane; 12 Blind and Deaf-mute; 4 Blind and Insane; 2 Leper and Insane; 2 Deaf-mute and Leper; 1 Blind, Leperous Deaf-mute; 1 Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute.

The subjoined Statement shows in an abridged form, that out of the Provincial population of 5,449,800, only 8,726 persons or 16 in every 10,000 are afflicted with any one of the four kinds of Infirmities noticed. Of these, deaf-mutism and blindness seem to be most prevalent, their proportions being, respectively, 6 males and 5 females for the former and 8 and 7 for the other, in every 10,000 of the population. Insanity and Leprosy affect a little more than 2 in the same number. More males have been returned throughout as afflicted than females, the excess being about 24 per cent. It is, however, surmised that the infirm women are not quite so rare, but that there was much reluctance and reticence in notifying the infirmity of females, especially in families in which the Zenana or Gosha custom prevailed, whereby identification and personal verification were out of the question.

Infirmity	Afflicted		Proportion in 10,000 of population		Number of afflicted females to 100 afflicted males.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Insane	596	425	2.1	1.6	71.3
Deaf-mute	1,726	1,314	6.3	4.8	76.1
Blind	2,197	1,811	7.9	6.7	82.4
Leper	450	207	1.6	0.7	46
Total	4,941	3,743	18	14	76

It will be convenient to consider these Infirmities separately, and in doing so we shall treat the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore apart from the Mysore Province.

5. *Insanity.*—As regards Insanity, including infirmities combined with insanity, there are 1,021 persons (596 males and 425 females) insane; 18 of these (12 males and 6 females) are also deaf-mutes; four (2 males and 2 females) have lost the power of sight; two (one of each sex) are afflicted with leprosy; and one male is both blind and deaf-mute.

This gives a proportion of 18 per 100,000 of the entire population; the proportions for the Eastern and Western Divisions being 20 and 12, respectively, and for the Malnad Taluks only 8. Of the two sexes, the females have fewer insanes, viz., 76 for every 100 males afflicted; but in the Western Division the proportion is higher, being 92 per cent against 68 per cent in the Eastern Division.

Examining the returns by Religions, the proportion per 100,000 of population in each Religion stands as follows:—

Religions.	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus	16	19	14
Mussalmans	37	50	24
Christians	146	111	189
Jains	15	14	16
Animists	26	18	17
Total population	18	21	15

* The difference between this and the detail is due to the combinations of infirmities.

In the foregoing Table the Christians stand out most prominently, all the 11 Pariahs returned as infirm in a population of 2,450 are insane; the Native Christians also stand high in the scale, with 64 males and 804 females, afflicted with insanity in every 100,000 of their population. The Mussalmans also show a higher proportion than the mean for the Province, and among them, Pinjaris take the lead with 174 males and 88 females and are followed by Pindaris with 94 males and 96 females afflicted in every 100,000 of population.

Among the Hindus, the castes which have been afflicted in a greater degree than the mean for the community as a whole, (*viz.*, 19 males and 14 females for every 100,000 of each sex) are :—

Castes.			Males	Females
Banajiga	..	..	..	18
Boda	...	...	..	15
Brahmin	...	...	24	..
Komati	...	...	24	20
Mahratta	...	..	26	16
Nagartha	...	..	68	..
Panchala	...	...	38	18
Darji	...	...	...	88
Dasari	...	...	...	70
Ganiga	..	...	..	20
Golla	..	..	...	16
Kambara	...	...	..	29
Lingayet	..	..	..	16
Meda	..	...	...	35
Kahatriya	...	...	..	16
Nayinda	...	...	...	21
Neyige	...	..	..	39
Rachewar	..	...	...	68
Satani	...	...	...	27

Among the Animists, the Korama shows the highest proportion of insanes to the number of 41 persons of each sex in every 100,000 of population.

Viewed by age periods, the number of insanes is greatest between the ages of 25 and 45 among the males and 30 and 45 among females. The period 10-15 stands next in the scale, and, unlike blindness and leprosy, the disease decreases with advancing age after 45.

Intemperate habits and uterine disorders are considered the chief predisposing causes of insanity; but the fall between the ages of 15 and 25 is inexplicable in this view. 479 or 80 per cent of the male and 235 or 55 per cent of the female insanes are unmarried, and the widowed amount to 29 or five per cent of the males and 92 or 21 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition number 88 or 15 per cent of the males and 98 or 23 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together, 186 out of 1,021 or 18 per cent of persons suffering from Insanity are in a position to transmit this disease to offspring. We do not know how many insanes were also married at the previous Censuses. But that a good proportion of this infirmity is inherited, may well be inferred from the following statement showing the distribution of the actual numbers of the insanes by three age periods at the three Censuses. It will be observed therefrom that the variation in the juvenile period 0-10 is much the same as, if not a trifle more than, those in the more advanced age periods :—

Age period			1901	1891	1881	1871
0—10	...	...	68	75	52	} Details not available.
10—50	...	...	797	819	607	
50 and over	...	...	156	181	108	
All ages	...	..	1,021	1,075	767	2,060

Two per cent of the insanes to the number of 25 (21 males and 4 females) are literates

12 per cent of those afflicted, with insanity to the number of 125 (82 males and 43 females) have been returned as actual workers, 55 coming under the order "Independent" and 42 figuring as agriculturists, while 12 earn a living by earth-work and general labor.

Compared with the Census of 1891, insanity has declined but slightly from 1,075 to 1,021. The proportion of insanes for 100,000 population was 18 in 1851, 21 in 1891, and has now gone back to 18 again. Examined by age-periods, the infirmity has decreased in all the periods, except in the period 10-15, where it has risen from 72 to 94. But comparing X period of 1891 with X+10 of 1901, the figures present great disparity, probably due to additions and deaths.

6. *Deaf-mutism from birth.*—3,040 persons (1,726 males and 1,314 females) are deaf-mutes; of these, twelve males and six females are also insane, seven males and five females are blind, two males are lepers and two males have two additional afflictions, one being blind and leprous, and the other blind and insane.

Compared with the total population, the deaf-mutes number 56 in every 100,000; the maldad is better off in this respect, as it contains only 49 deaf-mutes in a like population.

As between the two sexes, there are 765 deaf-mutes of the female sex for every 1,000 males similarly afflicted.

The proportion is the same in both the Divisions.

Distributed by Religions, the number of deaf-mutes to every 100,000 of each Sex in each Religion stands as follows:—

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus ..	56	63	50
Musalman ..	42	50	34
Christians ..	27	33	20
Jains ...	59	54	64
Animists ..	43	58	26
Total ...	56	62	48

The Jains contain the largest proportion and the Christians the least. The actual number of Jains afflicted is, however, very small, and of the Hindus almost all the castes who number over 5,000 in population, are afflicted with deaf-mutism to varying degrees higher than the mean for the Hindu Religion; amongst the males the Rachewar and the Meda show the highest proportion to the extent of 131 and 108, respectively, while as regards the females, Darjis stand foremost with 95 deaf-mutes to every 100,000 of population.

Turning to Table XII it will be seen that the numbers afflicted gradually decrease with higher age-periods after the age of 15. This is but natural as statistics relate only to the congenital class of deaf-mutism. Of post-natal deaf-mutes, there were 1,699 persons, namely, 957 males and 742 females, by the Census of 1891.

1,370 or 80 per cent of the deaf-mutes of the males and 802 or 61 per cent of the females are unmarried; the widowed amount to 54 or 3 per cent of the male sex and 101 or 15 per cent of the female sex. Those in the married condition number 302 or 17 per cent of the males and 321 or 24 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together, 623 out of 3,040 or 20 per cent of persons suffering from deaf-mutism from birth are in a position to transmit this disease to offspring. How many deaf-mutes were in the previous Census in the married condition we do not know, as statistics are not available. How far the married condition in deaf-mutism contributes to the transmission of their infirmity to offspring, is for experts to say; and in the course of the examination of schedules, deaf-mute parents and deaf-mute children have been found to exist in the same household. The following Statement, which contains the age distribution in three main age-periods of deaf-mutes from birth, at the three Censuses, shows that 469, 645 and 664 were, respectively, the numbers that were born during the three successive decades:—

Age periods	1901	1891	1881	1871
0 10 ...	664	645	469	Details not available.
10-50 ...	2,180	2,126	1,794	
50 & over ...	196	647	347	
All ages ...	3,040	3,418	2,610	6,070

It is really interesting to note that 11 of the deaf-mutes have been returned as literates able to read and write, according to the Census definition of the word.

About 20 per cent of the deaf-mutes have been returned as actual workers. More than one-half of them, to the number of 354, are agriculturists. About a fifth, to the number of 127, are engaged in earth-work and general labor; 39 in personal household and domestic service and 39 more are "Independent," while "Textile Fabrics and Dress" gives employment to 27 deaf-mutes.

Compared with the Statistics of the previous Census, the returns show a net decrease of 12 per cent in the number of deaf-mutes enumerated in 1891. The decrease is noticeable in all the age-periods except in the quinquennia between 5 and 15, where the figures have risen by 77 per cent.

7. *Blindness*.—2,197 males and 1,811 females have been returned as blind. Of these, 12 (7 males and 5 females) are also deaf-mutes; 4 (2 males and 2 females) are insane; 1 male is both a leper and deaf-mute, and another male insane and deaf-mute.

The proportion of the blind to the total population is 80 in every 100,000 in the Eastern Division, and 54 in the Western Division and 73 in every 100,000 for the two Divisions together; in the Malnad the proportion is much less, being only 36 in 100,000 persons.

Considered by sex, the blind females number 1,804 or 82 per cent of the male sex in the Province. Taking the Natural Divisions separately, the Eastern Division contains 1,457 or 83 per cent and the Western Division 347 or 79 per cent of blind males.

Examining the statistics by Religions the number in every 100,000 of persons stands as follows:—

Religions	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus ...	75	81	69
Mussalmans ...	50	62	37
Christians ...	36	39	34
Jains ...	66	68	65
Animists ...	66	63	69
Total ...	73	79	67

The infirmity is most prevalent among Hindus, Jains and Animists, almost all the principal castes exhibiting averages higher than the mean for the respective religions. It may be added that the male population in Satani, Neyige, Tigala, Nayinda, Nagartha, Bostha and Brahmin Castes and the female population in Rachewar, Satani, and Ganiga Castes, contain more than 100 blind persons in every 100,000 of them. The infirmity being one acquired during life more than inherited from congenital causes, the number has naturally gone on increasing (with slight variations), with advancing years beginning with a minimum of 10 in every 100,000 persons in the first period "under one" and rising to a maximum of 298 in the last period of 60 and over.

1,400 or 64 per cent of the blind males and 757 or 42 per cent of the females are unmarried, the widowed amount to 279 or 18 per cent of the males, and 707 or 39 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition are 518 or 23 per cent of the males and 347 or 19 per cent of the females. Only 19 or 10 per cent of the blind have been returned as literates.

22½ per cent of the blind, to the number of 676 males and 226 females, are actual workers; of these more than 50 per cent are agriculturists, and 25 per cent are, independent (beggars included), and the remaining 25 per cent are scattered over the other "Orders" of occupation.

Compared with the Census of 1891, the number of blind persons has decreased from 107 to 73 in every 100,000 of population. But the infirmity has lamentably increased by 37 per cent among the youths between the ages of 5 and 15, the actual numbers being 623 for 1891 and 852 for 1901.

8. *Corrosive Leprosy*.—This disease, which is the worst of the infirmities, happily stands last in the number afflicted therewith, which amounts to 657 persons (450 males and 207 females). It counts but 12 in every 100,000 of the total population of the Province; but the proportion is much greater in the Eastern Division where it is 14 per 100,000 against 6 in the Western Division; and the Malnad regions are still better off with but 4 in every 100,000 persons.

Compared with the previous Censuses, it is satisfactory to note that the disease, which had increased during the decade 1881-91 from 12 to 16 per 100,000 of population, has again gone down to 12.

Of the 657 lepers enumerated, 450 are males and 207 females; it will be thus seen that the disease has afflicted the female population to but 46 per cent of the males.

Examining the statistics by Religions, the proportion per 100,000 of each sex in each Religion stands as follows:—

Religions	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus ...	39	16	8
Mussalmans ...	12	21	1
Christians ...	27	17	40
Jains ...	7	14	..
Animists ...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	16	7

The Hindus and next to them the Christians are afflicted proportionately the most, the Christian females being the worst of all. On the other hand, the Animists are altogether free, as also the female population of the Jains. The figures by details of castes are too small to justify any generalisation. If it be true that the disease becomes conspicuous, generally only after the 18th or 20th year, this would account for the numbers returned, being comparatively very small prior to that age-period and increasing with the subsequent age-periods. This would also be an explanation for a small number of the leper population being unmarried. Among the males, the proportion of the unmarried in the total number afflicted, is only 30 per cent, while it is between 60 and 80 per cent in respect of the other infirms. 135 or 30 per cent of the leprous males and 33 or 15 per cent of the females are unmarried; the widowed amount to 93 or 20 per cent of the males and 110 or 53 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition number 222 or 50 per cent of the males and 64 or 32 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together 286 out of 657 or 43 per cent of persons suffering from corrosive leprosy are in a position to transmit the disease to offspring, and that, as a matter of fact, it is so transmitted may well be inferred from the following Statement, which shows the distribution of the actual numbers of lepers by three age-periods at the three Censuses:—

Age-periods	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
0-10	10	25	10	Details not available.
10-50	364	514	368	
50 & over.	283	263	155	
Total all ages ...	657	802	533	1,497

The 10 persons therein appearing in the juvenile age "0-10," may fairly be regarded as having inherited the disease in a form virulent enough to manifest itself at this early age.

14 or 2 per cent of the lepers are literate and 341 or 52 per cent are actual workers or wage earners. Of the latter, over one-half to the number of 210 are engaged in agricultural and pastoral occupations, 37 are in personal and household service, and 34 earn a livelihood by earth-work and general labor. 11 are under administration which means, of course, vested rights in village service, and smaller numbers in various other occupations. There are 4 persons employed in "Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants."

9. *Infirmities in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—The only Tables relating to Infirmities which have been compiled by the Census Superintendent of Madras for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are:—

- (1) XII Infirmities by Age, and
- (2) XII-A Infirmities by Selected Castes.

Number of Infirms.—Out of a population of 89,599 enumerated in the Civil and Military Station, 82 persons, 46 males and 36 females, have been returned as Infirms. These figures when reduced to proportions give 91 infirms to every 100,000 of population of both sexes, a proportion which is much lower than that in any District or City in the Province excepting Kolar Gold Fields.

Infirms by Age.—The distribution of the Infirms by their Ages and Infirmities is as follows:—

Age.	Total		Insane		Deaf-mute		Blind		Lepor	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—15	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...
15—40	20	8	1	2	7	4	6	1	6	1
40—60	13	12	2	3	1	...	3	8	7	1
60 and over	9	13	1	..	...	1	8	12	...	...
Total	46	36	5	6	9	6	19	22	13	2

It is satisfactory to note that the juvenile population under the age of fifteen, numbering 33,557 persons of both sexes, contains but seven infirms in all, and is further free from lepers. Insanity does not prevail to any great extent ; congenital deaf-mutism is noticed chiefly in the population between the ages of 15 and 40.

Blindness is the affliction of 50 per cent of the infirms, and 75 per cent of the blind are above the age of 40.

Leprosy is noticed only in the population between the ages of 15 and 60.

Infirmity by Sexes.—As between the two sexes, the proportion of Infirms is on the whole much less among females than among the males, being 80 against 102 per 100,000 of population of the respective sex. But the female population is afflicted by insanity and blindness to a greater extent than the male.

Infirmity by Religions.—The proportions of the infirm of each Religion in every 100 persons of that religion are so small, that to make them appreciable it is necessary to take a larger number for purpose of comparison, though this may be much more than the actual number. If this be done, the number of infirms per 100,000 of population of each sex in the three principal religions followed by the people of the Civil and Military Station will be as shown below:—

Religion	Males					Females				
	Total	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepor	Total	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepor
Hindu	107	12	12	51	32	66	15	8	35	8
Mussalman	43	...	26	8	9	50	10	...	40	...
Christian	156	24	37	61	36	157	11	45	101	...
Total	102	10	21	42	29	80	13	14	49	4

The Christians possess the largest proportion of the infirms in both the sexes, and the Mussalmans the least. But among the latter, the females exhibit a greater proportion of infirms than the males, especially the blind.

The Infirms are distributed pretty evenly over the several castes.

Comparison with 1891.—Comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, it will be seen that the number of infirms has decreased in both sexes from 76 to 46 among males and from 54 to 36 among females, the details by infirmities being as follows:—

Infirmity	Males			Females		
	Number of Infirms		Variation	Number of Infirms		Variation
	1901	1891	Actual	1901	1891	Actual
Insane	5	10	—5	6	4	+2
Deaf-mute	9	29	—20	6	19	—13
Blind	19	29	—10	22	27	—5
Leper	13	8	+5	2	4	—2
Total	46	76	—30	36	54	—18

The infirms under all heads have decreased with the exceptions that the male lepers have increased by five, and the female insanes by two.

In conclusion, it may be observed that the infirms are mostly of the poorer classes and live mainly on charity. A fair or other large gathering of people is an easy inducement to the infirm population to shift to the scene of the event in the hope of obtaining alms from the people assembled. Such shiftings between the Civil and Military Station and the adjoining City of Bangalore in the Province, are of frequent occurrence. And slight variations in the roving population of the infirms who are, after all, not many in number cannot by themselves be of much importance.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Average number of Afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex, by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Natural Divisions and Districts	Insane						Deaf-Mute					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Mysore District	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	1	2	2
Bengalore City	1	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Bengalore District	0	1	1	0	...	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
Kolar Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Kolar District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	...	1	1	1
Tumkur District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chitaldrug District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Eastern Division	2	3	3	2	2	2	6	8	7	5	6	6
Hassan District	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	2	3	2
Kadur District	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	1
Shimoga District	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Total Western Division	1	2	2	1	2	1	6	7	7	5	6	5
Total Mysore Province	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	6	...	1	4	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6

[Subsidiary Table H-1]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—concl.

Average number of Afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex, by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.—concl.

Natural Divisions and Districts	Blind						Lepet						Combined Infirmities					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mysore City	0	3	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mysore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Eastern Division	9	12	10	7	12	11	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassan District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Western Division	6	8	7	5	8	8	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Mysore Province	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.	4	6	...	5	5	...	3	2	...	0	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Subsidiary Table H-1.]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex by Religions in 1881, 1891 and 1901.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Religions	Insane										Deaf-mute			
	Males					Females					Males		Females	
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Hindu	2	2	1	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6		
Mussalman	5	6	2	3	2	5	6	5	3	4	4		
Christian	11	7	19	3	8	3	5	9	2	2	5		
Jain	1	...	2	2	...	5	7	...	7	5	...		
Animist	2	...	2	2	...	6	9	...	3	4	...		
Other Religions	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6		

Religions	Blind					Lepor					Combined Infirmities				
	Males		Females			Males		Females			Males		Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hindu	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	1	1	1	0	...	...
Mussalman	6	7	8	4	6	6	2	3	0	1	1	0	...	...
Christian	4	16	14	3	10	13	2	8	4	10	4	...	...	...
Jain	7	9	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Animist	6	7	...	7	8	...	1	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
Other Religions
Total	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	...	...

[Subsidiary Table B-2.]

SUBSIDIARY
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

Caste	Insane					
	Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindu—</i>						
1 Agasa	1	2		1	1	
4 Banajiga	1	3		2	2	
6 Beda	1	2		2	1	
7 Bestha	1	2		1	2	
8 Bhatraju	16	...		...	...
9 Brahmin	2	5		1	2	
10 Budabudike	...	...		...	...
11 Darji	...	2		4	7	
12 Dasari	...	...		7	...	
13 Dombur	...	...		...	...
14 Ganiga	1	3		2	2	
15 Garadiga	...	...		...	...
16 Golla	2	3		2	2	
19 Gosayi	29	...		...	...
20 Gujarathi	...	...		...	...
23 Holeya	1	1		1	1	
24 Idiga	0	1		...	2	
26 Jogi	5	...		...	...
31 Komati	2	5		2	4	
32 Kshatriya	1	10		2	3	
33 Kumbara	1	3		3	5	
34 Kuruba	1	2		1	1	
35 Ladar	...	...		...	...
36 Lingayet	2	3		1	3	
37 Madiga	1	2		1	2	
38 Malayali	...	...		...	...
40 Mahratta	3	4		2	1	
42 Meda	...	...		4	...	
43 Mochi	...	...		...	...
45 Mudali	...	...		...	...

Details not available

Details not available

TABLE III.

in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
and Military Station, Bangalore.

Deaf-mute						Blind		
Males			Females			Males		
1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	9	Details not available	5	7	Details not available	6	9	Details not available
7	7		5	6		8	12	
5	7		4	5		7	9	
6	7		5	4		10	9	
...	...		...	...		16	...
8	9		5	6		11	12	
...	...		12	...		...	...
7	7		10	2		5	7	
7	...		7	...		14	...	
...	...		...	...		7	8
8	10		5	8		10	10	
...	
6	7		5	5		7	10	
...	...		...	...		29	...
116	...		...	...		...	...
6	8		4	6		7	8	
5	4		4	8		4	8	
3	11		3	7		12	2	
6	12		4	7		9	23	
4	10		5	11		8	15	
7	11		6	10		6	9	
6	7		5	6		9	13	
...	...		14	...		...	...
6	9		6	9		9	16	
6	9		5	6		6	8	
...	
9	12		5	4		4	11	
10	9		...	11		7	4	
...	...		11	...		10	...	
3	...		4	...		2	...	

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY

Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

Caste	Blind			Leper		
	Females			Males		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindu—</i>						
1 Agasa	6	10	Details not available	1	2	Details not available
4 Banajiga	7	13		2	3	
6 Beda	6	8		1	3	
7 Bestha	5	13		2	1	
8 Bhatraju	17	...		..	...
9 Brahmin	9	15		1	2	
10 Budabudike ... ..	..	...		..	...
11 Darji	8	14		5	4	
12 Dasari ... ..	...	...		..	..
13 Dombar ... ..	...	23		..	...
14 Ganiga	11	8		2	2	
15 Garadiga	43	22		...	...
16 Golla	8	11		2	2	
19 Gosayi ... ..	...	...		...	48
20 Gujarathi ... ..	...	...		...	...
23 Holaya	5	8		2	3	
24 Idiga	4	10		..	1	
26 Jogi	5	2		5	...	
31 Komati	9	12		2	2	
32 Kshatriya	7	18		2	5	
33 Kumbara	6	14		2	1	
34 Kurube	7	11		1	2	
35 Ladar ... ..	...	...		25	...
36 Lingayet	9	15		1	2	
37 Madiga	5	9		3	4	
38 Malayali ... ..	...	...		97	...
40 Mahratta	7	9		3	3	
42 Meda	7	11		3	...	
43 Mochi ... ..	...	...		10	..
45 Mudali	6	...		...	...

TABLE III.—contd.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.—
and Military Station, Bangalore.

Leper			Combined Infirmities*					
Females			Males			Females		
1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	1	Details not available	0	...	Details not available	...	...	.
0	1		0	...		...	...	.
1	1		0	..		0	...	
1	1		0	...		0	...	
...	
0	1		...	...		...	..
...	
...	
...	
..	
1	...		...	..		...	...
...	
1	1		...	...		.	...
...	
1	1		...	...		...	...
...	
..	
1	1		0	..		.	...
..	...		...	...		0	..	
..	2		...	...		..	...
1	1		1	..		...	...
2	4		...	...		0	...	
2	1		..	...		...	..
1	2		0	...		1	...	
...	
1	1		0	...		...	...
2	2		0	...		0	..	
...	
1	1		0	..		...	..
...	
...	
...	

SUBSIDIARY
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

Caste				Insane					
				Males			Females		
				1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindu—conold.</i>									
47 Nagarta		9	...	Details not available	Details not available
48 Natuva	...	...		...	...		...	...
50 Nayinda	...	...		1	3		2	2
51 Neyige	...	...		2	4		3	2
52 Panchala	...	..		4	3		2	2
53 Pandaram	...	...		...	...		...	...
54 Pille	..	...		...	..		..	...
55 Rachewar	...	...		..	4		7	2
57 Sanyasi	...	...		...	...		...	...
58 Satani	...	..		1	1		3	1
59 Sillekya	...	...		...	...		...	..
60 Sudugadusidda	...	...		...	...		..	...
61 Tigala	...	...		1	4		1	3
62 Uppara	...	...		1	1		1	1
63 Vadda	...	...		2	2		1	2
64 Vakkaliga	...	...		1	2		1	2
65 Unspecified	...	...		1,959	123		739	125
Total		2	2	..	1	2	...
<i>Mussalman—</i>									
3 Labbe		2	11	Details not available	Details not available
5 Mogul	..	...		...	2		...	5
6 Pathan	...	...		2	4		2	4
7 Hindari	...	..		..	9		...	...
8 Pinjari	...	...		...	...		...	..
9 Sheik	...	...		2	6		1	3
11 Syed	...	..		1	5		3	5
12 Unspecified	...	...		220	...		64	...
Total		5	5	...	2	3	...

TABLE III—contd.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
and Military Station, Bangalore.

Deaf-mute						Blind		
Males			Females			Males		
1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	...	Details not available	2	...	Details not available	15	...	Details not available
...	11		..	3		...	6	
6	10		4	14		14	14	
7	8		5	6		11	13	
9	6		6	8		8	13	
...	
...	...		...	...		10	...
13	17		7	2		...	15	
..	
9	15		5	8		18	10	
27	...		...	...		...	...
23	...		...	..		...	...
4	7		6	5		11	10	
97	7		4	4		7	11	
8	10		6	4		8	6	
6	7		5	5		8	10	
31	341		22	363		31	491	
6	8	..	5	6	...	8	11	...
2	...	Details not available	5	...	Details not available	2	...	Details not available
2	16		3	7		7	4	
5	4		4	6		9	7	
9	...		10	...		9	9	
17	..		9	...		4	...	
5	6		3	4		6	6	
6	7		2	8		4	10	
..	
5	6	...	3	5	...	6	7	...

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Mysore State excluding Civil

Caste	Blind			Lepor		
	Females			Males		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindu—conold.</i>						
47 Nagarta	6	...	Details not available	7	...	Details not available
48 Natuva ... ..	...	3		...	3
50 Nayinda	10	15		2	3	
51 Neyige	8	18		2	3	
52 Panchala	7	12		2	3	
53 Pandaram	52	...		...	...
54 Pille ... ..	...	...		...	...
55 Raobewar	17	...		3	2	
57 Sanyasi ... ..	...	...		26	...
58 Satani	10	9		3	1	
59 Silulekyata ... ..	...	...		...	...
60 Sudgadusidda ... ..	...	...		...	...
61 Tigale	8	7		4	1	
62 Uppara	7	7		2	1	
63 Vadda	4	4		1	1	
64 Vakkaliga	7	10		2	2	
65 Unspecified ... ..	...	538		...	90
Total	7	11	...	2	2	..
<i>Mussalman -</i>						
3 Labbe	Details not available	2	2	Details not available
5 Mogul ... ..	...	7		2	2
6 Patham	2	7		2	3	
7 Pindar	39	...		...	...
8 Pinjari ... ..	...	...		...	...
9 Sheikh	4	6		2	2	
11 Syed	4	5		2	2	
12 Unspecified ... ..	...	...		...	...
Total	4	6	...	2	2	...

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

TABLE III.—contd.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
and Military Station, Bangalore.

Lepor			Combined Infirmities					
Females			Males			Females		
1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	Details not available	Details not available	Details not available
7	...		1	...		...	...
1	1		0	...		...	...
1	1		0	...		...	...
2	1		...	.		...	...
...	
...	
...	
24	...		..	...		...	...
1	..		...	...		...	...
...	
...	
0	2		...	...		...	..
1	1		..	...		..	...
1	1		...	...		..	...
1	1		0	...		0	...	
22	56		...	...		...	...
1	1	..	0	0
..	...	Details not available	Details not available	Details not available
...	
..	1		...	...		..	...
...	
...	10		...	...		...	...
0	..		0	...		...	...
...	
...	
0	1	...	0

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—contd.
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881..
Mysore state excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Caste	Insane						Deaf-mute					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Christian—</i>												
1 Eurasian	77	71	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 European	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Native Christian	6	...	...	21	4	...	4	6	...	2	3	...
Total	11	12	7	19	3	8	3	5	9	2	2	5
<i>Jain—</i>												
1 Digambara	2	...	...	2	4	...	7	10	...	6	4	...
7 Unspecified	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	52	23	...
Total	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	7	...	7	5	...
<i>Others—</i>												
<i>Animist</i>												
1 Irallige	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Koracha	...	4	...	...	10	...	14	2	...	10	...	...
3 Korama	4	...	...	4	...	...	6	40	...	6	14	...
5 Kuruba	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
6 Lambani	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	3	...
Total	2	1	...	2	2	...	6	9	...	3	4	...
Grand Total	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	3	7	5	6	6

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—concl.
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Caste	Blind						Lepor						Combined Infirmities					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>Christian—</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Eurasian	...	43	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Native Christian	5	15	...	4	9	...	2	9	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	4	16	14	3	10	13	2	8	5	4	10	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Jain—</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Digambara	8	7	...	6	23	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Unspecified	...	37	...	52	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	9	...	7	15	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Others</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Animals—</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Iralliga	5	52	...	3	54	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Koracha	13	29	...	6	39	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3 Korama	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kuruba	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Lambani	7	2	...	9	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	7	...	7	8	...	0	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Grand Total	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	0	...	...

Subsidiary Table B-3.—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution by Age of 10,000 persons for each Infirmary.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males						Females					
	Total	Insane	Deafmute	Blind	Leper	Combined Infirmities	Total	Insane	Deafmute	Blind	Leper	Combined Infirmities
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	13	..	3	25	...	..	6	...	..	13	...	...
1-2	18	10	10	28	15	..	10	...	10	15	...	...
2-3	27	...	26	35	15	..	23	10	20	33	...	...
3-4	54	10	50	73	31	..	53	20	60	63	...	250
4-5	81	10	116	85	...	..	56	70	80	45	...	...
5-10	676	291	1,001	632	31	750	504	221	808	416	61	750
10-15	769	462	1,201	621	107	1,500	568	422	832	451	46	750
15-20	466	361	702	361	123	1,500	350	382	459	303	153	...
20-25	395	392	526	323	261	...	348	372	389	253	169	250
25-30	434	773	476	338	337	...	304	331	333	263	163	250
30-35	463	723	432	391	568	1,500	837	572	330	286	337	...
35-40	360	713	293	273	660	500	255	422	230	223	307	250
40-45	405	613	316	878	690	...	330	472	258	358	307	250
45-50	325	532	180	278	982	...	198	251	133	21	337	250
50-55	343	351	166	356	1,058	250	266	271	133	323	523	250
55-60	188	281	57	180	705	500	242	110	77	188	215	...
60 and over	672	231	110	1,035	1,258	...	596	251	96	1,070	552	250
Total	5,690	5,823	5,665	5,412	6,841	6,500	4,310	4,177	4,335	4,521	3,159	3,500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of Females afflicted to 1,000 Males afflicted at each Age.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age periods	Total Afflicted	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Leper	Combined Infirmities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	455	...	0	500	..	...
1—2	563	0	1,000	546	0	...
2—3	870	0	750	929	0	...
3—4	979	2,000	1,200	862	0	0
4—5	700	7,000	686	529	..	...
5—10	746	759	807	659	2,000	1,000
10—15	738	913	734	723	429	500
15—20	758	1,056	654	840	1,250	0
20—25	778	949	741	783	647	0
25—30	700	420	804	778	455	0
30—35	720	781	769	731	595	0
35—40	706	592	784	817	465	500
40—45	615	771	800	947	411	0
45—50	610	472	685	784	344	0
50—55	775	771	800	909	493	500
55—60	755	393	1,353	1,042	304	..
60 and over	887	862	879	973	439	1,000
Total	758	717	765	825	462	539

[Subsidiary Table H-7]

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

Castes.	Total Afflicted			Insane.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—</i>						
1 Agasa	14	7	7	2	1	1
4 Banajiga	16	9	7	1	0	1
6 Beda	13	7	6	1	0	1
7 Bestha	15	9	6	1	0	1
8 Bhatraju	24	16	8	8	8	...
9 Brahmin	19	11	8	2	1	1
10 Budabudike	6	..	6	...	...	...
11 Darji	19	9	10	2	...	2
12 Dasari	18	11	7	4	..	4
13 Dombur	3	3	...	...	...	...
14 Ganiga	19	10	9	2	1	1
15 Garadiga	23	...	23	...	...	...
16 Golla	15	8	7	2	1	1
19 Gosayi	34	34	...	17	17	...
20 Gujarathi	63	63	...	...	...	...
28 Holeya	13	8	5	1	0	1
24 Idiga	9	5	4	0	0	0
26 Jogi	16	12	4	2	2	..
31 Komati	18	10	8	2	1	1
32 Kabatriya	15	7	8	1	...	1
33 Kumbara	16	8	8	2	1	1
34 Kuruba	16	9	7	1	1	0
35 Ladar	20	13	7	...	...	...
36 Lingayet	18	10	8	2	1	1
37 Madiga	15	8	7	1	1	0
38 Malayali	74	74	...	...	...	...
40 Mahratta	16	10	6	2	1	1
42 Meda	15	10	5	2	...	2
43 Mochi	15	10	5	..	...	...
45 Mudali	7	3	4	...	...	..

[Subsidiary Table H-8.]

TABLE VI.

—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.			Combined Infirmities.		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	3	2	6	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	...
6	4	2	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	3	2	6	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	3	2	8	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	...
...	...	...	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	4	3	9	5	4	1	1	0	..	..	...
6	..	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	5	6	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	..
7	4	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	3	3	10	5	5	1	1	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	7	3	4	1	1	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
63	63	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	6	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	3	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...
3	2	1	9	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	9	5	4	1	1	0	1	0	1
4	2	2	8	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
6	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	1	0	...	0
6	3	3	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	13	13	..	...	77	...
6	3	3	9	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	..	...	...	...
7	5	2	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	...
5	5	..	6	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	3	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

Castes.	Total afflicted.			Insane.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>						
47 Nagarta ...	21	17	4	4	4	..
48 Natuva ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
50 Nayinda ...	20	12	8	2	1	1
51 Neyige ...	18	11	7	2	1	1
52 Panchala ...	19	11	8	3	2	1
53 Pandaram ...	23	...	23	...	...	...
54 Pille ..	6	6	...	...	...	...
55 Rachewar ...	23	8	15	3	...	3
57 Sanyasi ...	24	12	12	...	...	..
58 Satani ...	24	15	9	2	1	1
59 Sillekyaia ...	10	10	...	...	...	...
60 Sudugadusidda ...	12	12	...	...	...	..
61 Tigala ...	18	10	8	1	0	1
62 Uppara ...	14	8	6	1	1	0
63 Vadda ...	15	10	5	1	1	0
64 Vakkaliga ..	15	8	7	1	1	0
65 Unspecified ...	1,502	1,174	328	1,448	1,138	310
Total ...	16	9	7	2	1	1
<i>Mussalmans—</i>						
3 Labbe ...	8	6	2	1	4	...
5 Mogul ...	7	6	1	...	...	...
6 Pathan ..	13	9	4	2	1	1
7 Pindari ...	34	10	24	...	...	..
8 Pinjari ...	15	11	4	...	...	...
9 Sheikh ...	12	8	4	2	1	1
11 Syed ...	11	7	4	2	0	2
12 Unspecified ...	148	119	29	148	119	29
Total ...	14	10	4	4	3	1

[Subsidiary Table H-8]—cont'd.

TABLE VI.—contd.

—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Lepers.			Combined Infirmities.		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	2	1	11	8	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
5	3	2	12	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	...
6	4	2	9	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	...
7	4	3	7	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	...
...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	7	3	8	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	12	...	...	...
7	5	2	14	9	5	2	1	1	...	...	...
10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	3	10	6	4	2	2	0	...	...	...
5	3	2	7	3	4	1	1	0	...	...	...
7	4	3	6	4	2	1	1	0	...	...	...
5	3	2	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
27	18	9	18	18	...	9	...	9	...	...	...
6	3	3	7	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	1	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	6	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	5	5	24	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	9	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	...
4	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	0	...	...	...
...
4	3	1	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

Castes.	Total afflicted.			Insane.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Christians—</i>						
1 Eurasian ...	45	41	4	45	41	4
2 European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Native Christian ...	23	9	14	13	4	9
Total ...	24	11	13	14	6	8
<i>Jains—</i>						
1 Digambara ...	16	9	7	2	1	1
7 Unspecified ...	47	...	47	...	...	...
Total ...	15	8	7	2	1	1
<i>Animists—</i>						
1 Iraliga ...	17	11	6	...	...	...
2 Koracha ...	17	10	7	1	...	1
3 Korama ...	15	9	6	4	2	2
5 Kuruba ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
6 Lambani ...	13	7	6	2	1	1
Total ...	13	7	6	2	1	1
Grand Total ...	16	9	7	2	1	1

[Subsidiary Table H-8]—conold.

TABLE VI. —conold.

—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—conold.

Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Lepor.			Combined Infirmities.		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...
...
3	2	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	0	...	0
3	2	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	...	..	...
6	3	3	7	4		1	1	...	...	...	...
24	...	24	23	..	23	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	3	3	7	4	3	1	1	..	..	...	...
12	7	5	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
6	3	3	9	6	3	1	1	..	...	...	...
5	5	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	0	1
1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	3	1	7	3	4	0	0	..	0	0	0
6	3	3	7	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmary by Religion and Civil Condition—Mysore Province.

Infirmities	Hindus									
	Total Afflicted			Total			Unmarried		Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Insane	1,000	582	417	484	351	377	179	81	91	26
Deaf-mute	1,000	567	433	532	413	419	252	95	103	18
Blind	1,000	548	452	516	431	328	179	121	84	67
Leper	1,000	684	316	639	304	189	49	310	95	130
Deaf-mute and Insane	1,000	667	333	611	338	611	278	..	55	..
Blind and Deaf-mute	1,000	583	417	593	333	593	260	..	..	83
Blind and Insane	1,000	500	500	500	500	500	250	..	..	250
Leper and Insane	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaf-mute and Leper	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	500	..	500	..	..
Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Total	1,000	569	431	527	405	356	194	121	92	50
										119

[Subsidiary Table H-9].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.]

Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmary by Religion and Civil Condition—Mysore Province—contd.

Infirmities	Musalmans										Christians					
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Total	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Insane ...	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Deaf-mute ...	70	30	61	19	6	3	3	8	20	28	20	27	...	...	...	1
Blind ...	23	14	30	9	3	2	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Leper ...	22	12	14	6	6	2	2	4	2	1	1	0	1	...	...	1
Deaf-mute and Insane	46	3	12	...	25	...	9	3	5	9	...	1	2	3	2	6
Blind and Deaf-mute	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind and Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leper and Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf-mute and Leper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30	14	22	8	6	2	8	4	4	5	4	4	0	...	0	1

Subsidiary Table H—9—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—concl.

Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmity by Religion and Civil Condition—Mysore Province—concl.

Infirmities	Jains										Animists					
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Insane ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	7	7	7	5	...	1	...	1	
Deaf-mute ...	1	1	1	...	0	...	1	9	4	7	3	2	1	0	0	
Blind ...	1	1	0	...	...	1	1	7	7	4	3	2	1	1	3	
Leper ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Deaf-mute and Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind and Deaf-mute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84	...	...	...	...
Blind and Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leper and Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf-mute and Leper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	7	6	5	3	1	1	1	2	

[Subsidiary Table H—9]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmary—Mysore Province.

Infirmary	Total			Literate			Illiterate		
	Persons		Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf-mute	1,000	582	418	25	21	4	974	561	413
Blind	1,000	566	434	3	...	0	996	563	433
Leper	1,000	548	452	4	4	...	995	542	452
Deaf-mute and Insane	1,000	684	316	19	19	...	980	664	316
Blind and Deaf-mute	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	1,000	667	333
Blind and Insane	1,000	583	417	...	...	...	1,000	583	417
Leper and Insane	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	1,000	500	500
Deaf-mute and Leper	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	1,000	500	500
Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Total	1,000	569	431	8	7	1	992	562	430

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmary—Mysore Province—contd.

Infirmities	Actual workers			Dependents			Recorded principal occupation of actual workers by orders							
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native and Foreign States	IV Provision and care of animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink and stimulants	VIII Light, firing and forage
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Insane	125	82	43	874	500	374	2	..	..	..	42	1	2	..
Deaf-mute	221	166	55	778	400	378	3	..	..	6	118	13	1	1
Blind	226	169	57	773	378	395	3	..	..	1	120	6	4	1
Leper	523	446	77	477	238	239	17	..	..	22	301	57	6	2
Deaf-mute and Insane	111	56	55	888	611	277	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..
Blind and Deaf-mute	83	83	..	916	500	416	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
Blind and Insane	..	..	..	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leper and Insane	..	..	..	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaf-mute and Leper	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	234	178	56	765	390	375	4	..	..	4	123	8	3	1

(Subsidiary Table II-10)—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concd.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmary—Mysore Province—concd.

Infirmitics	(Column 14 of the General Schedule)																Total
	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels	XI Supplementary Re- quisites	XII Textile fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Preci- ous Stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves	XVI Drugs, Kums dyes	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and stor- age	XX Learned and artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Karkhwork and general labour	XXIII Indefinite and dis- reputable occupation	XXIV Independent	
Insane	2	..	2	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	12	..	55
Deaf-mute	0	..	2	1	0	3	1	..	1	2	..	2	0	42	1	13	
Blind	1	..	1	0	0	1	0	0	..	2	0	3	..	21	1	59	
Lepor	1	..	2	11	3	..	2	..	5	11	..	2	..	52	..	74	
Deaf-mute and Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..
Blind and Deaf-mute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blind and Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lepor and Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaf-mute and Lepor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blind, Lepor and Deaf-mute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	..	2	5	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	30	1	43	

(Subsidiary Table H-10)—concd.

CHAPTER VIII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

1. *Difficulties of Classification by Castes.*—In the manifold operations connected with the abstraction of Census statistics, there is no task which is beset with so many difficulties and with so much uncertainty as the classification of the heterogeneous mass that is known as the “people of India” by their proper castes in Indian society; and the difficulties and uncertainties are only enhanced, Census by Census. The ramifications of castes and sub-castes have already become so widespread and plaited, that in the stupendous growth the base and the main trunk have, in several cases, been altogether lost sight of, so that it is now by no means easy either to distinguish the branch from the trunk and the twig from the branch and sometimes even to locate the root of any trunk, branch or twig. The subject of caste is, therefore, a stumbling block to all writers on Census statistics, and in the words of Dr. Cornish it is “one that would take a life-time of labour to elucidate. It is a subject upon which no two divisions or sub-divisions of the people themselves are agreed and upon which European authorities, who have paid any attention to it, differ hopelessly.” It is, therefore, futile to attempt an exposition of the origin of the caste system in India and of its growth to its present form. Ethnologists believe that the system has a racial origin and look to cranial measurements for an explanation of the mystery. Others there are, who hold that it is “based upon community of occupation,” while some others enunciate a twofold basis of race and occupation. True, that race and occupation chiefly decide the caste, but besides these, there are other factors which influence the division of the people, the chief among them being *sectarian doctrines, language and locality of domicile*. The caste, therefore, varies as a number of factors, such as the above, separately and in accordance with the mathematical law of variation, *viz.*, that if *a* varies as *b*, *c*, *d* independently, it would vary as their product *bcd*. One should naturally expect, in the Schedules, as many castes as are represented by the product of the numbers representing each of the aforesaid factors. And added to this very large number of caste divisions, there are the difficulties, presented by errors or eccentricities of enumeration, caused, partly by ignorance or misrepresentation of castes on the part of the persons enumerated, and partly by the hurried and indistinct transcribing of caste names on the Schedules by enumerators, and partly also sometimes to more or less varying or conflicting instructions to enumerators themselves; whereby the task of connecting sub-castes with main castes would devolve upon them.

To collate such statistics as the above into an intelligible form and to classify the numerous caste divisions and sub-divisions in a manner that will invoke a minimum of criticism, is a task of no mean magnitude and difficulty, and cannot, in fact, be performed to the satisfaction of all the communities concerned. The Index of Castes compiled in 1891 has, therefore, been taken as the best guide for this year's work also, and the additional sub-castes to the number of 701 returned at this Census have been grouped under the several main castes, in accordance with reports of the District and Taluk Officers in regard to their beliefs, occupation and status in local society, etc.; and the classification so adopted at the present Census has, for purposes of future reference, been embodied in the revised Index, which has been printed as an Annexure to Table XIII. Of course, this classification cannot be claimed as altogether correct. A cursory perusal betrays several errors, especially with reference to Castes not domiciled in Mysore, for which the explanation is a plain admission of ignorance. The classification which, as it now stands, is partly racial, partly religious, partly sectarian, partly occupational, partly lingual and partly territorial, is, in spite of several inconsistencies, the best under the circumstances in respect of a subject which, as Mr. McIver has remarked, “So little is really known, so various are the theories propounded, and so conflicting are the claims of the communities concerned, that any classification is sure to meet with a good deal of hostile criticism.” There are, no doubt, some points, which might have been put right

without dispute, but that task, once begun, would end in such a thorough overhauling of the Index of 1891, as to render any comparison of the statistics of the two Censuses out of the question, and might even lead to fresh difficulties, which must either be left unsolved or be disposed of in a summary and arbitrary manner. No one would be the wiser for the task, which would have ended, in a great expenditure of time and labour, without the achievement of any valuable result.

The grouping of the population into Castes, as at present compiled in Table XIII, should, therefore, be accepted with all its faults which, as explained above, are inherent in the subject and, hence, inevitable.

2. *Sketch of Castes.*—A glossary is appended to this Chapter, explaining the principal, social, occupational and other characteristics of every one of the main Castes, Tribes and Races, of which the population of the Province is composed. It is only a sketch, differentiating one Caste from another, so as to enable the general reader to identify or compare the Mysore caste with the corresponding caste in Madras or Bombay. It does not enter into any descriptive detail, such as would anticipate the results of the Ethnographic Survey now on hand. To the Glossary is appended a list of names of males and females selected from various Castes, Tribes and Races, as specimens of names prevailing among them. Full names are thus selected, in preference to name endings, because these latter are, in many cases, no longer the exclusive characteristic of any particular Caste, Tribe or Race. Here, it may be observed that the theory about caste, being “merely a generic term, usually referring to Traditional occupation,” is applicable to the Castes of Southern India only to a limited extent; several of the principal Caste names in this country have no occupational significance, nor have the members thereof a bond of oneness of occupation.

3. *Social Precedence.*—No attempt is made to group or arrange the Castes according to any scheme of social precedence. No scheme has been authoritatively prescribed. None seems practicable. None seems useful for comparative purposes, unless the statistics of previous Censuses were recast in accordance with this scheme, and unless also there is any likelihood of the same scheme being adhered to in future Censuses. None certainly is advisable alike in view of the declaration of the Government of Mysore, contained in the opening lines of the notified instructions to enumerators at the Census of 1901 (and referred to in the Introductory Chapter of this Report), and in view also of the extensive dissatisfaction, which such a classification would even otherwise produce.

As the society now stands, with castes multiplied almost indefinitely, the place due to each community is not easily distinguishable; nor is any common principle of precedence recognised by the people themselves by which to grade the Castes. Excepting the Brahmins at one end and the admittedly degraded Castes like the Holayas on the other, the members of a large proportion of the intermediate Castes think, or profess to think, that their caste is better than that of their neighbours and should be ranked accordingly. Even in the case of the Brahmins, the ground is not altogether undisputed, for, though finding themselves on the pinnacle of Hindu society, and standing clear away from all the rest, there are some of the latter, who keep on murmuring that, if they had their rights, they would be accepted as Brahmins, even more vedic and genuine than those who now pass as such; and others there are who, imbued with more humble aspirations, feel aggrieved that their claims to the ranks of Kshatriya and Vaisya Dwijas have not been so widely recognised as they deserve to be. Under such circumstances, all that can be said of these several communities is what the truly philosophical Hindu really feels, *viz.*, that one is not any of the others, leaving all free to indulge in their own notions of their individual worth and status in society.

It has sometimes been observed that the status of Castes varies in relation to a variety of considerations, such as widow marriage, peculiarities of occupation, such as fishing, weaving, etc., locality and so forth. Perhaps, it does. But which is higher than the other, it is difficult to say.

As for the test of occupation, it is no better. If it be true that Castes are an artificial institution, formed and formulated at some time and not an evolution of society in the course of ages, the hereditary occupations, which characterise them when they were so formulated, are no longer their differentiating feature. Modern innovations, the freedom from restraint and liberty in respect of the choice of occu-

pation under the British Rule and other effects of western civilization, have greatly altered the occupation features in the Caste system. For example, the Brahmins are theoretically priests, but it is well known that priesthood has long ceased to be their exclusive occupation. The military profession is the traditional occupation of the Kshatriya, but he is often found distinguishing himself in the occupations of peace. The Vaisya Chetti is no longer the only trader, nor the Mochi the only dealer in leather. And, lastly, under civilised principles, trades and occupations which would be considered vulgar, when pursued by individuals singly, are elevated into respectable concerns when worked by corporate bodies. Thus, occupation as a test of social precedence, no longer holds good.

And, lastly, some castes considered low and even despised in some parts are treated in quite a different way in some other parts of the same country.

4. *Infant Marriage, Widow Marriage and Hypergamy.*—As regards the prevalence, growth, effect and tendencies of infant marriage, widow marriage and hypergamy, the marriages of infants and widows have been already discussed in detail in the Chapter on Civil Condition, not merely on the inadequate data of the present ages and Civil Condition of the population as exhibited in Table XIV, but on statistics of actual ages at marriage and at widowhood, and of the number of persons married for the second and subsequent time in the several castes as compiled in special Mysore Tables A and B. From these Tables, it has been shown at what ages the two sexes in the several communities marry; how early marriages prevail, not only in all divisions of the Hindus and Jains, but also among the Mussalmans, Christians and Animists; and what effect the Local Regulation for the Prevention of Infant Marriages has produced during the decade under review. It has also been proved from statistics that widow marriages prevail but to a limited extent, even in the communities which allow the same; and that the tendencies thereto are not strong in any community.

As regards hypergamy, the exact significance of the word is not clear. In the Panjab Census Report of 1881, Mr. Ibbetson refers to Hypergamy as an expression (for which he was indebted to Mr. Coldstream), by which he meant the rule of superior marriage "which compels a parent to wed his daughter with a member of a tribe who shall be actually superior in rank to his own;" and Mr. J. A. Baines at page 255 of the Report for 1891 refers to the custom of "the father marrying his son below and his daughter above his own rank" as one worth investigating. If by the word *rank* is meant *rank in point of wealth*, hypergamous tendencies are only natural to the money-worshipping man, and must prevail in India generally as well as elsewhere. But if by *rank* is meant social status in the scale of caste, as understood by any given caste, the existence of hypergamy anywhere in Southern India may be safely denied. For, the prevailing principal of marriage is *Endogamy* in respect of the sub-caste, and *Exogamy* with reference to Gotra (line of descent from a common paternal ancestor) within the sub-caste, or, in other words, no two sub-divisions of a caste intermarry, and even in the same division, no two families with a common Gotra intermarry. The rule of Endogamy within the sub-caste, has of late years been relaxed to some extent by intermarriages in some parts between sub-castes, whose difference is purely conventional or territorial without any substantial basis in religious or social observances. But the rule of Exogamy in respect of Gotra is inviolable among Brahmins. The Gotras of the Brahmanical community have been censused and compiled in the Mysore Special Table C-1. Probably, in the desire for social elevation, several members of the other castes have also claimed Gotras and returned them in the Census Schedules. These have also been tabulated in Table C 2. These Tables will be taken up for review later on. But of the latter it might be said here, that the Gotras returned, whatever origin they might have had, and whatever they might mean, now appear to have no special significance, as restricting intermarriages; for, examining the schedules, it has been found that, in several castes, the father and his married daughter owned the same Gotra.

Now, as to Hypergamous marriages of lower castes, with males of higher castes, it is believed, subject to correction by the results of the Ethnographical Survey now on hand, that such practices do not prevail in this Province at present, though it may have been permissible in past ages, while as regards females marrying males of inferior castes without losing their status, it may safely be stated that such a practice at no time received countenance. Again, as society now stands, with several castes claiming superiority over others, intermarriages between two castes

where permissible, though infrequent, are sometimes brought about by a spirit of give and take, brides and bridegrooms being exchanged between families of the two castes.

5. *Contrast between existing facts and the theory of caste propounded by Manu.*—The standard theory of Castes, as propounded by Manu, Vishnu, Apasthambha and others differ considerably from the existing facts with regard to them. During the days of Manu, there were only four castes, viz., the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and the Sudras. Each of these castes had its status, profession and sphere in life clearly demarcated beyond dispute, and every one was content to stick to his sphere of work, however high or low it was considered to be; and it was even sinful to change one's traditional occupation for others not assigned to his caste, merely on grounds of fancy, taste or profit. Though endogamy was all along the rule of marriage, intermarriages between the four principal castes were also allowed under certain restrictions. As illegitimate unions between stray sheep of these castes could not be prevented at any time, even under the severest of penalties, they were so far regulated and recognised, that the offspring of these connections formed separate sub-castes and had their status and functions assigned according to their parentage, so as to keep every caste socially pure. But now, things have altogether changed. First came the sectarian doctrines to disturb the harmony of the system and to produce dissensions, which, at times, ended in bloody strifes. Next came the foreigners, and on the establishment of their rule, the caste regulations, not finding favor in their eyes, were discarded, and the people were left to take care of their castes as best they could. In the struggle for existence under foreign rule, wealth and secular position gained the upper hand; traditional occupation had to be abandoned in several cases under sheer force of circumstances, and caste regulations were violated with impunity. People who had power or wealth at their command, began to look upon themselves as superior in caste to their less fortunate neighbour, and gave themselves a social status by imitating the customs and observances of the higher castes. Such transformations, persisted in by a large body of men, resulted in the multiplication of the sub-castes, and the origin of many of the latter, not being clearly traceable, is ascribed by their members to various Puranic personages, whose status in caste they now think fit to claim. These claims are in most cases so controverted and so irreconcilable with one another, that the gradation of modern castes by social status is altogether out of the question.

Of the four original castes, the Brahmins alone have still a unique position. However some individuals among them might have degenerated and become unbrahmanical, the caste, as a caste, holds its normal position. Although divided into several sects, every one of which affects to despise the others and arrogates supremacy for itself, the Brahmins, as a caste, stand clear away from the other castes in position and still continue to receive homage from the orthodox masses. Of Kshatriyas, there are very few genuine members of the old warrior caste, though several, by virtue of having served in the military and handled the sword as a traditional occupation for some generations, claim to belong to that caste. As to the Vaisya caste, there is considerable truth in what Sir. Lewis McIver has stated, viz., "the potter and the fisherman turned trader add merely Chetty to their names." As to the Sudra caste, most people whom Manu would include in it, dislike that appellation. In fact, the term Sudra was so offensive to several of the communities tabulated under that category at the Censuses of 1871 and 1881, that the word has since been avoided in Census Tables.

6. *System of Classification adopted.*—The system of classification adopted in 1881, was twofold. In the first place, no caste which numbered less than 100,000 was separately classified, and secondly, the castes were classified by their social position, thus:—I. Brahmins; II. Rajaputs; III. Castes of good social position; IV. Inferior Castes; and V. Non-Hindus or aboriginal castes and tribes.

The first was, of course, easy enough, but the second was found impracticable, and the Census Commissioner of the day in his Report of the operations of 1881 remarked as follows:—

"It was originally intended that the castes should be classified by their social position, but great difficulty was experienced in carrying this out. Petitions were sent into my office and to the offices of the Deputy Superintendents of Census in the Provinces, complaining of the position assigned to castes to which the petitioners be-

longed and the whole subject was shrouded in so much uncertainty and obscurity, that the original arrangements were dropped." Mr. J. A. Baines, who had then charge of the Census of Bombay Presidency, described the state of society in that Presidency as follows:—"All writers on early Hindu civilisation describe the community as divided into four orders. In addition to the Brahmin or priest and the Kshatriya or warrior, they enumerate the Vaisya, generally rendered trader, and the Sudra or servile class. Authors of the middle ages of Hindu literature, attributed to this division a divine origin and claim for it antiquity coeval with the race. It is remarkable, however, that whereas to the present day, the order of Brahmins is well defined, and that of Kshatriyas little less so, no certainty exists as to which of the existing castes can be ascribed to the Vaisya and which to the Sudra order." And in classifying the castes of the Presidency, he hit upon an arrangement, under which the Brahmins and the Rajaputs took the first and the second places, and all the others were divided into 11 classes with reference to the occupations, which was regarded by him as "indicative of social position to a degree sufficient for general tables." These 11 classes were as follows:—(1) Writers, (2) Traders, (3) Artisans, (4) Cultivators, (5) Graziers etc., (6) Sea-farers, (7) Personal service, (8) Minor professions, (9) Devotees, (10) Depressed and Unclean, and (11) Labouring, Miscellaneous and Unclassed.

Eventually, however, in the consolidated Imperial Table for the whole of India the Hindu castes were classified only under three heads:—I. Brahmins; II. Rajaputs; and III. Other Hindu Castes. In the Mysore Table, the second class included Arasus, Rajapindes and Rajaputs who were shown under the category of Kshatriyas.

In the next Census of 1891, the occupation grouping of the castes was adopted, it being in the words of the Census Commissioner, Mr J. A. Baines, understood that "the occupation to which the caste in question was to be credited, was not necessarily that, actually exercised by the caste in the present day, but that, which was assigned to it by tradition and generally implied in its current appellation." But even this system proved unsatisfactory. Mr J. A. Baines himself eventually found "obvious flaws in the grouping itself, due to a great measure to the adoption of functional classification to an excessive extent. For instance, amongst professions we have the arts of singing, dancing and acting, which, in India, are anything but reputable in public estimation. Again, in the large class of agriculturists are included the field laborers who are in many places but little more than agrestic serfs; and the forest tribes, who, though chiefly agricultural, no doubt are lower in the scale than the village artisan. Thus every one of the chief classes must be taken by itself and the relative positions of the groups in it considered as subject to this limitation." Under such circumstances, the Census Commissioner had eventually to change the classification originally prescribed by him for the guidance of the Provincial Superintendents and in reviewing the statistics of Castes, "the sixty groups of the original distribution were collected into 21 classes" and the Table XVII so regrouped, was designated XVII-A.

On the present occasion, in view of the defects and difficulties explained in the foregoing paragraphs, no attempt has been made to group the castes by social position. Every person has been credited to the caste which he has chosen to array himself under, and all the castes returned in the Schedules, have been grouped by religions, and the various castes within each religion have been arranged in simple alphabetical order according to English orthography. To indicate the position of the castes in the Tables of 1891 a column has been inserted, giving the name of the Traditional occupation assigned to that caste in the Census Table of 1891. The statistics thus compiled in Table XIII, represent, therefore, the division of the people into Castes, as returned by themselves. While a fairly sufficient statistical basis is thus furnished for the purposes of the Ethnological enquirer; it is not pretended that this is the best classification that might be adopted. It would, indeed, be desirable to group the statistics under a few classes, so that the variations in them would readily show whether the progress of the population, as a whole, has tended towards the betterment or the worsenment of the country as a whole. The principle, governing such a classification, would be social importance, rather than social precedence. In such a classification, all castes, tribes and races would be included, instead of Hindu castes alone. This, however, is a counsel of perfection only for future consideration.

7. *Statistics relating to Castes.*—Besides Table XIII, there are other Tables which bear upon Castes, Tribes or Races, as follows:—

Table IX. Education; Table XII-A. Infirmities; Table XIV. Civil Condition by Age for Castes; Tables XVI and XVI-A. Occupation; and discussions of these statistics will be found in the respective Chapters. This Chapter will be confined to a review of the statistics contained in Table XIII.

8. *Subsidiary Tables.*—Census Table XIII gives by sexes the number of each caste which is found in each City or District, and the Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter present the statistics in proportional forms as explained below.

Subsidiary Table I shows the actual numerical strength of each caste and (a) the proportion which it bears to the entire population under the same religion and (b) the proportion which it bears to the total population of the country. The caste names are grouped by their Traditional occupations, the latter being placed in alphabetical order.

Subsidiary Table II shows the variations in Caste, Tribe or Race since 1871 by the four Censuses. The caste names are here arranged in the order of their numerical strength.

Subsidiary Table III shows the Civil Condition by Age for all Castes in their numerical order under each Religion.

Subsidiary Table IV shows the proportion of sexes in all Castes at six Age periods viz., 0-5, 5-12, 12-15, 15-20, 20-40, and 40 and over.

Of these, the main facts disclosed in Subsidiary Tables III and IV which are based upon Census Table XIV, have already been discussed in Chapter IV and need no further reference here.

9. *Civil and Military Station treated separately.*—We shall first restrict ourselves to the statistics of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station.

10. *Distribution of Population by Castes.*—The appended Statement marked A shows the castes into which the followers of the several religions are divided, arranged in the order of their numerical strength and into groups of population, viz., five lakhs and over, one lakh to five lakhs, 50,000 to one lakh and so on.

The appended Statement marked B is an abstract of the above, showing the number of Castes in each group and their total population, and appended Statement marked C shows the proportion of the population of each group to the total population of each Religion.

Taking up the foregoing Statements, it will be seen that out of 5,048,449 Hindus, 1,098 persons have not specified the castes to which they belong, and the remaining 5,047,351 persons have been arranged under 64 castes as follows:—

Three castes with populations of over five lakhs each numbering in all 2,531,709 souls or 50 per cent of Hindus.

Ten castes with populations of 100,000—500,000	...	...	1,681,569 or 37 per cent.
Four castes with populations of 50,000—100,000	...	...	304,994 or 6 per cent.
Ten castes with populations of 10,000—50,000	...	...	284,048 or 6 per cent.
Three castes with populations of 5,000—10,000	...	...	21,075 or 1 per cent.
Nine castes with populations of 1,000—5,000	...	...	17,629 or 1 per cent.
Five castes with populations of 500—1,000	3,834 or 1 per cent.
Twenty castes with populations of under 500	2,493 or 1 per cent.

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Total .. 5,047,351

Of 268,131 Mussalmans, 3,781 have not returned their castes or tribes, and the remaining 264,350 persons are distributed into 11 classes of which only one, viz., the Sheik, counts a population of over a lakh, its number being 165,205 equivalent to 62 per cent of the population of the religion.

The Syeds and the Pathans number between 10,000 and 50,000 each, and their total number is 77,684 or 29 per cent of the Mussalman population. Two castes, viz., the Moghul and the Labbe have each a population between 5,000 and 10,000 souls, and both together count 14,071 persons or 5 per cent of the Mussalman population. The Pinjaris number 4,558 and the Pindaris 2,097, and they together form 3 per cent of the Mussalman population. Besides the above, there are 537 Maples, 116 She-riffs, 65 Khakars and 17 Arabs.

The Jains number 13,578; of these, 11,723 are Digambaras and 1,855 are Svetambaras; 426 have not returned castes and the remaining 545 persons are divided into three castes. Strictly speaking the terms Digambaras and Svetambaras are not caste names. They are the names of the two sects into which the Jains are divided. Digambaras are those Jains who worship unclad idols, while Svetambaras clothe their idols in white. The former have their chief religious centre in this Province at Sravanabelagola, which is known as Jinha Kasi (or Benares of the Jains) and hence, the bulk of the Jains in this Province are of that sect. A system of castes corresponding to the four-fold division of the Hindus also exists among the Jains; but in the Census enumeration the sect names, having been returned in the column of castes, have been treated as castes. This confusion of ideas has led to an abnormal variation in their numbers between 1891 and 1901, as will be noticed further on, though the Jain population on the whole shows but a small increase.

The Christians are divided into three races; out of 32,933 Christians, 28,691 or 87 per cent are Native converts, 2,450 or 7·5 per cent are Eurasians, and the remaining 1,792 or 4·5 per cent are Europeans.

The Animists are divided into six castes and number 86,627 souls. Of these, 45,579 or 52·6 per cent are Lambanis, 14,527 or 16·8 per cent are Koramas, 9,530 or 11 per cent are Korachas, 8,482 or 9·6 per cent are Kurubas, and 8,338 or 9·6 per cent are Iraligas, and the remaining 171 or 0·2 per cent are Koravas. The last, Korava, is only a Tamil name for those, who in Kanarese, are known as Koramas and hence the small number returned under that head.

Lastly, there are in the Province 46 Parsis, 21 Jews, 11 Sikhs, 2 Japanese and 1 Burmese Buddhist and 1 Brahmo.

11. *Subsidiary Table II.*—Subsidiary Table I groups the various castes of each religion by their traditional occupations, and gives the percentages, which each group bears to the total population of the religion, and also to the enumerated total population of all religions taken together. This principle groups, under single names, castes whose members have no connection in country or language, who can neither eat, intermarry, nor worship together, who have, in short, nothing in common but their traditional occupations; and among some of whom even this is not the case.

Apart from this, however, Subsidiary Table I and Statement A will show that the Vakkaligas are the most numerous in the country constituting, as they do, more than 25 per cent of the Hindu population and more than 23 per cent of the entire population, all religions taken together. Lingayets under all heads come up, numbering 670,596 or 13 per cent of the Hindu population, and 12·3 per cent of the total population under all religions. Next come the Holeyas, numbering 577,106 or 11·4 per cent of the entire Hindu and 10·6 per cent of the total population of all religions. These three classes, numbering between them 2,531,709, constitute 46 per cent of the entire population of the Province.

12. *Subsidiary Table II.*—Subsidiary Table II shows the variations in the number of the several castes since 1871. But owing to the want of uniformity in the classifications of the castes at the different Censuses, the variations and especially those during the two decades between 1871 and 1891 cannot be taken as the basis of any comment or inference; and even as between the years 1891 and 1901, though the Index of 1891 has been adopted for the guidance in classifying the castes returned in 1901, the classification has not been so uniform as to warrant the variations exhibited in the subsidiary table being implicitly accepted as representing actual facts.

Taking the figures relating to the first three castes, which have a population of over 5 lakhs each, it will be seen that Vakkaligas, though still retaining the first place in point of numerical strength, have gone down from 1,332,153 in 1891 to 1,283,947 in 1901. Examining the statistics by divisions, the subsidiary table further shows that the Vakkaligas have increased in the Eastern Division by 1·9 per cent, but have decreased in the Western Division by 17·4 per cent. Such a heavy fall in the chief agricultural community of the Province is staggering and incredible, when it is recollected that the population of the Province as a whole has increased by 12·5 per cent. But on a closer investigation of the statistics, it will be found that the variations exhibited in the Subsidiary Table are deceptive, in consequence of want of uniformity in the classification of the castes at the two Censuses. For, examining the figures of the second caste, *viz.*, Lingayet, it will be seen that its number has increased from 482,083 to 670,596 or by 39 per cent and that by

reason of this high increase the caste has risen in rank from the third place in 1891 to the second place in 1901. The statements relating to the two divisions further show that this community has increased by 30·8 per cent in the Eastern Division and by 53·3 per cent in the Western Division. But between the years 1881 and 1891, the Vakkaligas increased by 25·7 per cent, while the Lingayets increased by 2·5 per cent. The fluctuations in respect of these two castes are at first sight puzzling, but analysing the Statistics of 1891, we find that two large bodies of Lingayets, known as Nonabas and Sadas and numbering 63,803 and 105,393, respectively, have, while being noted as Lingayets, been included as Vakkaligas simply because they were cultivators like the latter by hereditary occupation.

Transferring these two bodies to the ranks of the Lingayets with whom they have been classed at the present Census, the figures stand rearranged as follows :—

Particulars	Vakkaligas			Lingayets		
	Eastern Division	Western Division	Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Province
According to Table XVI of 1891	952,265	979,888	1,932,153	303,852	178,231	482,083
Add to Lingayets, Nonabas and Sadas wrongly included under Vakkaliga	83,554	85,642	169,196	83,554	85,642	169,196
Figures for 1891 as they ought to be	868,711	294,246	1,162,957	387,406	263,873	651,279
Figures of 1901 ..	970,038	313,909	1,283,947	397,432	273,164	670,596
Variations (+) ..	101,327	19,663	120,990	10,026	9,291	19,317
1891-1901 ..	(11·6 p.c.)	(6·6 p.c.)	(10·4 p.c.)	(2·6 p.c.)	(3·5 p.c.)	(2·9 p.c.)

The foregoing Statement changes the entire aspect. According to it, the Vakkaligas have not only increased in both the Divisions, but have also increased very nearly to the same degree as the total population of the respective Divisions; and the Lingayets exceed the Holayas in 1891, and in point of numerical strength, take the second rank, which they even now hold.

Next taking up the castes with population between one and five lakhs, it will be seen that there are in the scale, 10 castes against 8 in 1891, the excess of two being accounted for by the Bestha and Uppara castes, having risen in populations during the decade from less than one lakh to over one lakh each. The Uppara, who numbered 89,104 in 1891, have since increased to 106,207 or by 19 per cent which seems fair enough. But the growth of the Besthas from 99,658 in 1891 to 153,174 in 1901 is something stupendous. Examining the figures Districtwar, it will be seen that in the Mysore District they have increased from 59,550 to 101,537 or by 70 per cent. Among the Taluks of this District, those of Seringapatam, T. Narsipur, Yelandur, Hunsur, Chamrajnagar and Nanjangud show a considerable reduction among Vakkaligas with a considerable increase among Besthas. This circumstance strongly suggests that either many Besthas have been counted as Vakkaligas in 1891, or the reverse is the case in 1901. But the former seems to be more probable, because, in the first place, the term Vakkaliga in popular parlance is applied to ryots generally, and, in the second place, the fall in the number of Besthas from 129,423 in 1881 to 99,658 in 1891, when the population of the Province had increased by nearly 16 per cent, is otherwise inexplicable. This may be the result either of erroneous enumeration or of erroneous abstraction under the ticking system.

Conceding, therefore, to the Bestha, the place next to the Brahmin, which he held in 1881 in point of numerical strength, the order of the castes in the scale of population between one and five lakhs remains the same as in 1891, with one exception, viz., the Panchalas have been exceeded by Vaddas and Banajigas in point of numerical strength.

Next taking up the group of castes with population ranging between 50,000 and one lakh, of the four castes that formed the group in 1891, Uppara has, as above noticed, gone up to the higher scale, but instead, another caste, Mahratta has come up from the lower scale, having increased in population from 43,302 to 51,204, so that the group still comprises only four castes, three of which are the same as in 1891.

The next group of castes, with population ranging between 10,000 and 50,000, now comprises 10 castes against 9 in 1891. Of the latter, the Mahratta caste has gone up to the higher scale, as just stated, while the Nagartha caste, which in 1891 counted 22,744 persons has gone down to a lower scale now numbering 9,318; and three other castes, *viz.*, Jogi, Darji and Mudali, which in 1891 numbered less than 10,000 each, have now so increased as to come into this group. The last of the three castes *viz.*, the Mudali, has increased from 5,411 to 11,621, but this rise is readily understood when it is pointed out that the Mudalis are mostly Tamil immigrants. The great decrease of the Nagartha community above noticed, requires a word of explanation.

Analysing the statistics of 1891, it will be seen that out of 22,744 Nagarthas, 15,302 are Namadharis, who on the present occasion have been classed with Vakkaligas, unless otherwise specifically returned as belonging to the Nagartha caste, so that the population of Nagarthas proper may be said to have increased from 7,442 to 9,318. This explanation is corroborated by the fact, that the Nagarthas were only 7,943 in 1881 and their sudden increase to 22,744 in 1891 is otherwise inexplicable.

All the remaining castes put together, though they are 36 in number, comprise but one per cent of the entire population of the Province, and 20 of them contain very small numbers of less than 500 persons each. Of these, the Rachewar is the only one, which possesses some special importance in this Province. This caste, which numbered 9,462 in 1891, has now fallen to 5,283, and it will be seen from the Subsidiary Table that this caste has been steadily going down since 1871. An explanation for this decline may, perhaps, be found in the tendency of the members of this caste to return themselves as Kahatriyas, the Military Service being the Traditional occupation of a considerable proportion of them.

The Natuva is another caste, whose numbers are reduced from 7,439 to 2,163 probably because, they have returned themselves under more respectable names.

Out of the 59 Hindu castes returned in 1901, six castes, *viz.*, Maloru to the number of (1501) Malayali (269), Kahar (46), Bavaji (7), Handichikka (5) and Hatagar (3), have been thus returned for the first time. These are all too few to call for any remark.

Of the Mussalman castes, the three principal ones, *viz.*, the Sheik, the Syed and the Pathan have increased in numbers. The Moguls have decreased from 8,772 to 7,761, while the Labbes have swelled from 2,820 to 6,310. These last, who are Tamil converts to Mohammedanism have immigrated largely into the District of Mysore, and more particularly into the Taluks of T. Narsipur and Nanjangud, where they have settled as agriculturists, and also into the Kolar Gold Fields and the Taluk of Bowringpet, where they have settled as traders.

Of Christian races, the Native converts have swelled from 17,702 to 28,691. The Eurasians and Europeans have also increased, the former from 1,282 to 2,450, and the latter from 1,246 to 1,792.

Among the Jains, the Digambaras alone have increased from 5,462 to 11,723, while the other castes have gone down from 7,640 to 1,855. Digambara caste is a misnomer, and the large increase, noticed under that head and the corresponding fall under the other heads, are due, in many cases, to the sect being entered in the column intended for caste.

Lastly, the Animists have increased by 29 per cent of what they were in 1891. Of the 5 principal castes comprised under this head, the Lambanis have increased from 39,137 to 45,579, while Korachas have gone down in number from 10,544 to 9,530. The Kurubas and the Iraligas have increased enormously, the former from 2,269 to 8,482 and the Iraliga from 1,132 to 8,338. The reason for these variations is not clear and, probably, lies in the misjoinder in 1891 of the Soligas, who on the present occasion have been included under Iraligas.

13. *Territorial Distribution of Castes.*—The territorial distribution of the castes is an interesting study, and the distribution of the principal castes with population of 20,000 is exhibited in two ways in the accompanying Statements marked D and E. The former shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each caste by Districts of enumeration, and the latter shows the distribution of 1,000 persons enumerated in each District by their castes.

Perusing Statement D, it will be seen that while the population as a whole is divided between the Eastern and the Western Divisions in the ratio of 732 : 268, the distribution of the population of the several castes varies greatly, some castes being proportionately more numerous in one Division than in another, and that further each caste has its stronghold in some particular District. A long description of these variations, when they can be better studied on the statement itself, will not only be of little help, but will be positively tiring to the reader. It will be sufficient, therefore, to invite reference to a few salient features exhibited by the statement. Of the 24 Hindu castes, which have a population of 20,000, the 12 castes named in

1. Vakkaliga.
2. Kuraba.
3. Madiga.
4. Beda.
5. Bestha.
6. Golla.
7. Vadda.
8. Banajiga.
9. Tigala.
10. Ganiga.
11. Nayinda.
12. Komati.

the margin are proportionately stronger numerically in the Eastern than in the Western Division. Of these again, 3 castes, viz., Golla, Tigala and Ganiga, have more than 90 per cent of their numbers in the Eastern Division. Over 56 per cent of the Gollas are in the two Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Of Tigalas, 50 per cent are in one District of Bangalore and 44 per cent are in the two Districts of Kolar and Tumkur; and the Ganigas have their stronghold in the District of Mysore, which alone contains 45 per cent of the numbers. 66 per cent of the Besthas are in Mysore, while Bedas are most numerous in Chitaldrug District.

Of the twelve

1. Lingayot.
2. Holey.
3. Brahmin.
4. Panchala.
5. Uppara.
6. Neige.
7. Agasa.
8. Mahratta.
9. Idiga.
10. Kumbhara.
11. Kshatriya.
12. Satani.

castes (mentioned in the margin), which are stronger in the Western Division, the Idiga, the Lingayot, and the Mahratta have their strongholds in the District of Shimoga, and the Neiges are proportionately far more in Hassan, than in any other District. The Brahmins, the Banajigas, the Neiges, the Kshatriyas and the Komatis are more numerous in the two metropolitan Cities than in the Districts, while the third City of Kolar Gold Fields is the most favored by the Holeyas.

Of the three Mussalman castes, the Sheik is stronger in the Eastern Division than in the Western, and the Districts of Kolar and Shimoga contain the largest proportions of this community. The Syeds and the Pathans are most numerous in the District of Bangalore and next to it in Kolar.

Of Christians, 90 per cent of the Eurasians and over 80 per cent of Europeans are in the Eastern Division, the City of Kolar Gold Fields alone containing 48 per cent of the former and 43 per cent of the latter. The Native Christians are proportionately numerous in Kolar Gold Fields, which contains nearly 18 per cent of the population of the community; but as between the two Divisions the Eastern Division has more native converts than the Western. The Christians as well as the Mussalmans favor the urban cities more than the rural tracts.

The three Districts of the Western Division contain more Jains than all the five Districts and the three Cities of the Eastern Division put together, the Shimoga District alone containing more than 27 per cent of the Jain population; while Hassan and Kadur, respectively, contain 15 and 11 per cent of their numbers.

Of the Animists, the Lambanis and the Iraligas have their strongholds in the Districts of Shimoga and Kadur, while Kurubas are very strong in the Districts of Tumkur and Mysore, and Korachas are more numerous in Kolar District than in any other.

Next taking up Statement E, it will be seen that each District has a larger proportion of certain particular castes than of others, and the following abstract of the Statement shows the castes who number more than 50 in every 1,000 of popu-

lation of the respective District, arranged in the order of numerical strength in the District.

District	Caste numbering more than 50 in every 1,000					
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Mysore City ... {	Brahmin	Vakkaliga	Sheik	Holeya	...	...
	138	137	117	74	...	...
Mysore District ... {	Vakkaliga	Holeya	Lingayet	Kuruba	Beatha	...
	256	154	139	102	81	...
Bangalore City ... {	Neyige	Brahmin	Banajiga	Vakkaliga	Sheik	Holeya, 65 Tigala 57
	151	123	78	75	79	...
Bangalore District .. {	Vakkaliga	Holeya	Madiga	Kuruba	Lingayet	...
	327	99	67	54	51	...
Kolar Gold Fields .. {	Holeya	Native Christian	...	...	...	...
	587	133	...	...	...	...
Kolar District .. {	Vakkaliga	Holeya	Beda	Madiga	Kuruba	...
	264	100	81	69	57	...
Tumkur District ... {	Vakkaliga	Lingayet	Madiga	Beda	Golla	Kuruba
	256	115	89	74	63	61
Chitaldrug District ... {	Lingayet	Beda	Vakkaliga	Madiga	Golla	Kuruba, 62, Vadda 50
	193	170	109	94	74	...
Hassan District ... {	Vakkaliga	Holeya	Lingayet	Kuruba	...	...
	305	163	147	80	...	...
Kadur District .. {	Lingayet	Holeya	Vakkaliga	...	...	...
	194	155	139	...	...	...
Shimoga District ... {	Lingayet	Vakkaliga	Holeya	...	...	...
	224	170	58	...	...	...

Only 15 castes in all figure in the foregoing Statement. The Vakkaligas, who in point of numerical strength head the list in the Province with 23 per cent of their total population to their credit, maintain the foremost rank only in the 5 Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan, take the second place in the Mysore City and in Shimoga, the third place in Kadur and Chitaldrug and the fourth place in Bangalore City, and are, practically, nowhere in the City of Gold Fields.

The Lingayets who stand second in the Province with 12·3 per cent of the total population to their credit, maintain that position only in the District of Tumkur. They take the foremost rank in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga, and displaced by the Holeyas in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan and by the Madigas and the Kurubas also in the District of Bangalore and are inappreciable in the three Cities and in the District of Kolar.

The Holeyas who number 10·6 per cent of the Provincial population, form the bulk of the population of the Kolar Gold Fields, where 59 per cent of the inhabitants are of that caste. They are strong in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, normal in the District of Kolar and poor in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Districts of Bangalore and Shimoga, and are nowhere in the Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

The Brahmins take the lead in the Mysore City and the second place in Bangalore City, where the Neiges form the largest portion of the population.

The Mussalman Sheik takes a prominent position in the two Metropolitan Cities and the Native Christian form 13 per cent of the population of the Kolar Gold Fields. These and the Holeyas are the only two communities in the Kolar Gold Fields, which number more than 5 per cent of the population of that City.

14. *Proportion of Females to Males in the several Castes.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the number of females to 1,000 males of each caste in each of the 6 main age-periods, prescribed for the Imperial Table XIV. A portion of this statement, *viz.*, the proportion of sexes in the infantile ages under 5, and in the total population, all ages put together, having been worked out separately in Subsidiary Tables attached to Chapter IV, has already been discussed in the Section on Sex. The proportion of the sexes in the other age-periods alone remains to be reviewed here.

Taking the total population of all ages together, the females number only 980 to 1,000 males, but the proportion of the sexes varies in the several age-periods; in the population under the age of 5 and again above the age of 20, the females outnumber the males, but between the ages of 12 and 15 they form but 80 per cent of the male population.

As between the two Divisions, the ratio of females in the Eastern Division is higher than that in the Western Division, in respect of the total population of all ages but in the earlier periods below the age of 15, the Western Division possesses a higher ratio of females than the Eastern Division.

Examining the proportion of the Sexes by Castes, the ratio of females to males is highest in some cases such as, 1 Bestha, 2 Golla, 3 Idiga, 4 Kuruba, etc., in the period 0-5, and in others such as, 1 Banajiga, 2 Holeyas, 3 Madiga, 4 Lambani, etc., after the age of 20; the ratio is lowest in most castes such as, 1 Agasa, 2 Banajiga, 3 Ganiga, 4 Golla, etc., between the ages of 12 and 15, and in a few castes such as, Holeyas, Idiga, etc., between the ages of 15 and 20. Tracing the variations in the proportion of the sexes in the population of the several age-periods, it will be seen as a general rule, holding good in the majority of the castes, that the ratio of females is higher than the average for all ages in the infantile population under the age of 5. It then goes down in the succeeding periods, until it reaches a minimum in the period 12-15 or 15-20 and again rises with advancing years. In the Western Division, however, the ratio increases between the periods 0-5 and 5-12 and then falls to the minimum in the period 12-15, and the subsequent rise is not so very high or rapid as in the Eastern Division. In the course of these fluctuations, the females of almost every caste outnumber the males at one period or more, and the only castes in which the females are at no age-periods in excess of the males, are the Idiga, the Syed, the Pathan, the Native Christian, the Kuruba and the Iriliga.

Referring to the low proportion of females in the periods 10-15 and 15-20 noticed at the Census of 1891, Mr. J. A. Baines observes that in addition to the "artificial reduction of the females of this age, caused by the concealment of the female population from the ken of the enumerators, it is not at all improbable that there is a real deficiency due to the fact that amongst the great majority of the population, the five or six years in question include the first child-bed, an occurrence notoriously dangerous to female life, especially where the wife is as immature physically, as she too often is, in India, and where the obstetric methods in vogue there, tend to restrict survival to the fittest only." But an examination of the present figures for the more appropriate age periods 12-15 and 15-20, does not support this view (for Mysore at all events). In the first place, the low ratio at this period of life is common not only to all the castes, in several of which early marriages do not prevail, but is also noticed in the population of European countries, where child-bearing at such tender ages is practically unknown. Examining the ratio of females to males in the two periods in question, it will be seen that the ratios are far greater among the Brahmins, who are the pioneers of early marriages in India, and among the Komatis, who closely imitate them in this respect, and the Darjis than in any other caste. The case is very much so among Native Christians also, amongst whom it is remarkable that of all the age-periods, that of 15-20 shows the smallest proportion (677), besides the Goniga with 542, Labbe with 361, Pindari with 667. The general manner in which the characteristic of a low ratio of females between the ages of 12 and 20, pervades all the communities, whether addicted to or

free from early marriages and premature child-bearing, strongly suggests that this period which marks the transition from girlhood to maturity, is attended with risks, the physiological aspects of which are yet unknown, and this view is corroborated by the fact that at this period, the mortality among females is higher than that among males.

The proportion of the sexes in the population of the several castes divided into three main age-periods, viz., 0-15, 15-40 and 40 and over, corresponding to the juvenile, the reproductive and the aged stages of life, is a matter worth investigating, and the appended Statement F shows these proportions worked out in respect of the population of the Province and of the two Divisions. Examining the figures relating to the Province, it will be seen that, in a majority of castes, such as, 1 Agasa, 2 Banajiga, 3 Beda, 4 Ganiga, 5 Vakkaliga, 6 Tigala etc., the ratio of females increases from period to period, that is to say, it is least in the juvenile population under the age of 15 and greatest in the aged population of over 40 years. In one caste (Uppara) the reverse is the case, while in some others there is either a deep fall, such as, among 1 Brahmin, 2 Komati, 3 Kshatriya, 4 Lingayet, 5 Mahratta, 6 Panchala etc., or a precipitate rise, such as, among 1 Vadda, 2 Madiga, 3 Kuruba etc., in the intervening reproductive period of 15 and 40.

The populations of the two Divisions differ widely in this respect. In the Eastern Division, the ratio rises from period to period, while in the Western Division, there is a heavy fall during the reproductive period and then a small rise so that the ratio of females here is, in the majority of castes, highest in the juvenile population and least in the population of the ages 15-40. This heavy fall in the ratio of females of these ages, may be attributed principally to the large influx of male immigrant laborers into the Malnad and garden tracts of Kadur and Shimoga Districts; for, examining the proportion of the sexes of the immigrant population as compiled in Table XI, it will be seen that in the Western Division, the immigrants are divided in the proportion of 567 females to 1,000 males while in the Eastern Division the proportion is 905 females to 1,000 males, and the immigrants into the coffee and garden tracts of the Malnad are generally adults between the ages of 15 and 40. But the comparatively low ratio* of females in the population

* Eastern Division 1,053.
Western Division 950.

aged 40 and over of the Western Division does, no doubt, suggest that female life in the Malnad parts is not blessed with as much longevity as in the

Maidan Districts of the Eastern Division, an inference which derives support from the fact that according to the statistics of age, only 208 in 1,000 females of the Western Division are above the age of 40 against 255, in a similar population of the Eastern Division.

15. *Castes of the Civil and Military Station.*—The discussions in the foregoing paragraphs relate to the statistics of the Mysore Province exclusive of the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The population of this Station is, as explained in some of the previous chapters, quite distinct in character from that of the Province. The Kanarese element predominating in Mysore, is here superseded by Tamil. The Census of the Station having been conducted by the Imperial authorities and the results abstracted by the Census Superintendent of Madras, the castes into which the population of the Station are divided have been primarily classified under the Madras system, but for the purposes of incorporation in Part B of the Mysore Tables, the castes have been grouped with the corresponding Mysore castes principally on the basis of Traditional occupation ignoring the minor distinctions of language and locality, which in several cases differentiated the Mysore and the Madras castes.

Thus the Vannan of the Station has been grouped with the Agasa of the Province the Ambattan with the Nayinda, and so on, and in the few cases noted in the margin

Castes	Popn.	Castes	Popn.	in which such amalgamation was not possible, the original castes have been retained and printed, in italics in the Table.
<i>Hindu</i> —		Palli ...	2,319	
Balijs ...	4,637	Vallala ...	4,917	
Chetty ...	816	<i>Musalman</i> —		
Kallan ...	148	Afghan ...	4	
Marawan ...	21	Meiman ...	187	
Odde ...	506	Shaffi ...	1	

Turning to the statistics it will be seen that in a population of 50,727 Hindus who are divided into 69 castes, there are only 9 which count more than 1,000 souls each, and these 9 arranged in the order of the numerical strength are:—

(1) Holeyā	18,680	(6) Palli	2,319
(2) Vallalā	4,917	(7) Darji	1,543
(3) Baliḥa	4,637	(8) Mahratta	1,189
(4) Vakkaliga	3,326	(9) Ganiga	1,081
(5) Madiga	2,790		

Among the Mussalmans the Sheik, the Syed and the Pathan are the only classes who have a population of more than 1,000 and count respectively 13,420, 3,010 and 2,930 persons.

Of the Christians, the Native Converts number 10,894 or twice as many as those in Kolar Gold Fields alone, and 1,183 more than the Native Christian population of all the three Cities in the Province put together. The Eurasians and Europeans number 3,271 and 2,961 respectively, and these numbers are more than the respective population of the two races in the whole of the Mysore Province.

The Jains number only 104. Of these 90 have not returned the castes to which they belong, while the remaining 14 have been classified as follows:—

Brahmin	3	Oswal	6
Kinsura	4	Vaidika	1

Of the Animistic tribes, there are none in the Civil and Military Station, though the Hindu population contains 209 Koravas who in Mysore have been classed with the Animists. Among the castes grouped under Hindus, there are also two Lambadies and one Soliya, probably these correspond to the Lambanias and Soligas of Mysore, the latter of whom have been classed with Iriligas.

Besides the above, there have been enumerated within the Station limits, 55 Parsis, 1 Sikh, 13 Jew and 7 Buddhists.

Comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, it might be observed that the Hindus have decreased from 58,075 to 50,727, the Mussalmans from 23,892 to 21,000 and the Christians from 17,902 to 17,126. But going into the details by castes, the Hindu castes show great fluctuations. For instance, the Baliḥas, the Pallis and the Vallalas who now number 4,637, 2,319 and 4,917 respectively, do not find a place in the classified Table of 1891, while the Tigalas who in 1891 numbered 3,313 do not figure in the returns of 1901, and, the Banajigas and the Vakkaligas, who in 1891 numbered 8,242 and 9,696 respectively, now number but 37 and 3,326 respectively. Such wide fluctuations can only be attributed to a variation in the system of classification adopted at the two Censuses, but the exact nature of the variation cannot be explained, as the original compilation was made by the Census authorities at Madras.

Of the three Mussalman tribes, the Sheiks have gone down from 15,301 to 13,420, the Syeds from 3,999 to 3,010 and the Pathans from 3,523 to 2,930, decreases which might be attributed to desertions and deaths due to the Plague which has reduced the population of the Station, by 10 per cent of its strength in 1891.

Turning to the Christian races, it will be seen that the Europeans have gone down from 4,915 to 2,961 — a decrease evidently due to the reduced strength of the European Garrison at the time of the Census. Eurasians and the Native Christians have slightly increased, the former from 2,649 to 3,271 and the latter from 10,252 to 10,894.

The Jain population consisting principally of Marwadi traders, who are essentially an immigrant class, has gone down from 176 to 104.

The other communities have increased from 36 to 76 but these small numbers call for no remarks.

16. *Special Tables*.—It now remains to review certain special tables relating to Castes, which have been compiled for the Province. These Tables are C-1 Gotras, Sakhas and Sects of Brahmins, C-2 Gotras of Non-Brahmin castes and D Phanās.

17. *Gotras of Brahmins*.—Every Brahmin claims descent from one of the great sages who flourished in days of yore and his Gotra is the paternal line of descent from the ancestral Rishi. Marriages between persons of the same Gotra are prohibited on the score of consanguinity, no matter how remote.

The Brahmin is taught his Gotra on being invested with the sacred thread, which is generally between the ages of 7 and 10, and thence forward, to the end of his mortal life he repeats it every day when invoking divine blessings at the close of his prayers and other rituals, so that it is not possible that he can ever forget it. A female, on marriage, assumes her husband's Gotra to which she must adhere for the rest of her life, and widowhood cannot revert her from it.

According to this table, the Brahmins are divided into 190 Gotras of which only 19 count more than 1,000 adherents each, and the remaining 171 Gotras are very poorly represented by 8,621 persons in all and some of these Gotra-names (for example, Brihacharna and Parakala) are *prima facie* so absurd that an explanation, for their record, has to be sought in the unavoidable mistakes of enumeration and abstraction.

18. *Sakhas of Brahmins*.—The Sakhas are the Vedas. Though every Brahmin reveres all the four Vedas alike, and studies all or as many of them as he can, yet for purposes of ritualistic functions, each one takes to one particular Veda, which is common to the family and is hereditary in it and the Veda so adopted, is his Sakha.

There are four Sakhas, Rig, Yajus, Sama and Atharvana corresponding to the four Vedas. Of these, the first two are the most prevalent in Southern India. Sama Veda has but a limited following while Atharvana is almost extinct.

In Mysore the Brahmin population is divided by Sakhas as follows:—

Rig	..	..	..	86,314 or 46 per cent.
Yajus	...	...	...	77,733 or 41 do.
Sama	...	..	...	2,735 or 1 do.
Sakha not returned	...	...	...	22,392 or 12 do.

Total ... 189,174 or 100 per cent.

Intermarriages between persons of different Sakhas are not prohibited and are, on the other hand, very common in practice, the marriage ceremony being performed according to the Sakha of the Bridegroom.

19. *Sects of Brahmins*.—The Brahmins of Mysore are divided only into three great sects founded by the three great reformers, Sri Sankaracharya, Sri Ramanujacharya and Sri Madhvacharya. The followers of the *Advaita* philosophy of Sri Sankaracharya are the Smarthas, so called, because they follow the *Smritis* in their rituals. The adherents of the *Visishtadvaita* doctrines of Sri Ramanujacharya are known as Sri Vaishnavas, and divided into two great sub-divisions, the Vadagales and the Tengales. The Vadagales (literally the northerners) are so called, because they adhere to the sacred texts in Sanskrit, which is the language of the North, while the Tengales (the southerners) have their sacred texts in Tamil which is the language of the South. The two sub-divisions intermarry but do not interdine—at all events the more orthodox members of the communities.

Those who have accepted the *Dvaita* philosophy of Sri Madhvacharya are the Madhvas, popularly known in this Province as Vaishnavas in distinction to Sri Vaishnavas, the followers of Sri Ramanujacharya.

Besides the three principal sects above named, there is yet another known as Bhagavatasampradayain who follow a mixture of the Smartha and the Vaishnava doctrines and observances.

It is worthy of note that the Province contains the head-quarters of the High Priests of all the foregoing three principal sects into which the Brahmins, not only of Mysore, but also of Southern India are divided. The High Priest of the Smarthas is at Sringeri, which is the Head-Quarters of the Jahgir Taluk, of which he is the donee. In Mysore City, resides the Sri Parakalaswami who is the Chief Priest of the Vadagale section of Sri Vaishnavas, and the High Priests of the Madhavas have their seats at Nanjangud, Hole-Narsipur and Sosale in T.-Narsipur Taluk.

This four-fold sectarian division has no foundation in the ancient Texts of the Hindus. It owes its origin to the diverse doctrines of philosophy propounded by the three great founders and to the religious and social observances respectively, ordained by them to suit their interpretations of the sacred Texts.

These interpretations and doctrines are subjects of vehement controversy. The sects do not intermarry. The younger or less orthodox members of these communities interdine.

20. *Statistics of Sects*.—The numerical strength of each of the foregoing Sects is as follows :—

(1) Smarthas	..	...	119,919 or 63 per cent.
(2) Madhvas	..	...	43,715 or 23 do.
(3) Sri Vaishnavas—			
i. Tengale	..	...	5,985 or 3 do.
ii. Vadagale	..	...	11,409 or 6 do.
iii. Not told	..	...	837 or 1 do.
(4) Bhagavatasampradayam	..	...	7,309 or 4 do.

Total ... 189,174 or 100 do.

The following Statements show how every 100 persons of each Brahmin sect are distributed between the two Natural Divisions of the Province and how every 100 Brahmins in each Division are distributed among the several sects in each Natural Division :—

Sect	Population			Percentage enumerated in each		
	Eastern Division	Western Division	Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Province
Smartha ..	73,554	46,365	119,919	61	39	100
Bhagavatai sampradaya ..	5,805	1,504	7,309	79	21	100
Madhva ...	31,887	11,828	43,715	73	27	100
Sri Vaishnava						
Tengale ..	5,502	483	5,985	92	8	100
Vadagale ...	8,249	3,160	11,409	72	28	100
Not told ...	493	344	837	59	41	100
Total Sri Vaishnava ...	14,244	3,987	18,231	78	22	100
Grand Total	125,490	63,684	189,174	66	34	100

Sect	Population.			Percentage enumerated in each		
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Province.	Eastern Division	Western Division	Province
Smartha ...	73,554	46,365	119,919	59	73	63
Bhagavatasampradaya ..	5,805	1,504	7,309	5	2	4
Madhva ...	31,887	11,828	43,715	25	19	23
Sri Vaishnava :—						
Tengale ...	5,502	483	5,985	4	1	3
Vadagale ..	8,249	3,160	11,409	7	6	6
Not told ...	493	344	837	...	...	1
Total ...	14,244	3,987	18,231	11	6	10
Grand Total	125,490	63,684	189,174	100	100	100

Of the four sects, the Smarthas alone are proportionately more numerous in the Western Division than in the Eastern Division in which the other three sects predominate.

The proportion of the sexes in the population of the several sects will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

Sects				Males.	Females.	No. of females to 1,000 males.
Smarthas	..	...	...	60,841	59,078	971
Bhagavatasampradayam	..	...	...	3,570	3,739	1,047
Madhvas	...	...	...	22,517	21,198	941
Sri Vaishnavas	...	...	...	8,613	9,618	1,117
Total				95,541	93,633	980

From the above, it will be seen that, amongst the Brahmins of all sects together there are 980 females to 1,000 males, a proportion which obtains in respect of the total population of the Province. But the proportion greatly varies in the different sects; the females out-number the males very largely among Sri Vaishnavas and to a slight extent among Bhagavatasampradayas, and in the other two communities, especially among Madhvas, the ratio of females is comparatively small.

21. *Relationship between Sects and Gotras.*—Statements G and H appended, exhibit the statistics of Sects and Gotras reduced to proportions, the former showing the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of all sects together and of each sect separately by their Gotras, and the latter the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each Gotra by their sects. In these Statements the 19 Gotras which alone show numbers exceeding 1,000 each, are specified in the order of their numerical strength and the remaining 171 Gotras which have been returned by very small numbers each, have been grouped together under the head “Minor Gotras.”

Statement G will show that the three most numerous Gotras in each sect stand in the order named below :—

Smartha (1,000)—					
1 Kasyapa	...	...	...	...	176
2 Bharadvaja	...	...	...	...	165
3 Vasishtha	...	...	...	...	71
Bhagavatasampradayam (1,000)—					
1 Bharadvaja	...	...	...	...	178
2 Kasyapa	...	...	...	...	129
3 Vasishtha	...	...	...	...	85
Madhva (1,000)—					
1 Bharadvaja	...	...	...	...	175
2 Kasyapa	...	...	...	...	147
3 Vasishtha	...	...	...	...	89
Sri Vaishnava (1,000)—					
1 Bharadvaja	...	...	...	...	175
2 Srivatsa	...	...	...	...	145
3 Kausika	...	...	...	...	135

and Statement H will show that the sects comprised in each of the three most numerous Gotras stand in the order named below :—

Bharadvaja (1,000)—					
1 Smartha	...	...	...	...	619
2 Bhagavatasampradayam	...	...	...	...	41
3 Madhva	...	...	...	...	240
4 Sri Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	100
Kasyapa (1,000)—					
1 Smartha	...	...	...	...	708
2 Bhagavatasampradayam	...	...	...	...	32
3 Madhva	...	...	...	...	215
4 Sri Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	45
Vasishtha (1,000)—					
1 Smartha	...	...	...	...	612
2 Bhagavatasampradayam	...	...	...	...	47
3 Madhva	...	...	...	...	291
4 Sri Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	20

22. *Relation between Sects and Sakhas.*—The following Statement shows the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each sect by their Sakhas. First by actual numbers, second by proportions :—

First, Actual numbers.

Sect	Population				
	Rig	Yajus	Sama	Not told	Total
Smartha	58,143	46,140	1,613	14,023	119,919
Bhagavatasampradaya	3,261	2,930	137	981	7,309
Madhva	22,801	14,891	500	5,523	43,715
Sri Vaishnava	2,109	13,772	485	1,865	18,231
Total	86,314	77,733	2,735	22,392	189,174

Second, Proportions.

Sect	Proportion to 1,000				
	Rig	Yajus	Sama	Not told.	Total
Smartha	485	385	13	117	1,000
Bhagavatasampradaya	416	401	19	134	1,000
Madhva	522	341	11	126	1,000
Srivaishnava	116	755	27	102	1,000
Total	456	411	14	119	1,000

From the above, it will be seen that Rig Veda prevails most among the Mysore Brahmins, counting more than half the population of Madhvas and very nearly that proportion of the Smarthas and Bhagavatasampradaya; it is not so prominent among Sri Vaishnavas, more than 75 per cent of whom are Yajurvedis. Sama Veda has but a limited following of 14 in 1,000 Brahmins of all sects together; it has proportionately more adherents among Sri Vaishnavas and Bagavatasampradayas than among the other two sects.

23. *Explanation of Gotras and Shakas not returned.*—Considering how essential Gotras and Shakas are to Brahmins, the figures against “Gotra not returned” and “Shaka not returned,” which respectively form 7·8 per cent and 11·8 per cent of the Brahmin population, might at first sight be puzzling. But these might be accounted for in one or other of the following ways.

- Inability to specify these particulars on the part of families consisting solely of females and children. The females are not generally aware of their Gotras and Shakas, because the injunction for the repetition of Gotras and Shakas in the daily prayers applies only to males, whose Upanayanam or thread investiture ceremony has been performed, and not to little boys not invested with the sacred thread, nor to females.
- Some non-Brahmins returning themselves as Brahmins out of sheer vanity without a Veda or Shaka to mention.
- Some omissions on the part of the enumerators not rectified in the course of abstraction.
- Unwillingness on the part of orthodox Brahmins to furnish these particulars to non-Brahmin enumerators.

24. *Variation since 1891, first, by Gotras.*—The variations since 1891 in the numbers returned under several Gotras are exhibited in the appended Statement marked I, which shows that all the Gotras except five have increased in numerical strength in varying degrees, and the five Gotras which have gone down in strength are as follow :—

Gotras.	No. in 1891.	No. in 1901.	Decrease.
1 Visvamitra	11,771	11,172	595
2 Angirasa	2,929	2,773	157
3 Vadulasa	2,788	2,092	696
4 Jargeya	1,162	1,149	13
5 Mauna Bhargava	1,920	1,083	887

The numbers against “Gotra not returned” have also decreased from 28,969 to 14,811, a circumstance which indicates a better enumeration of Gotras at the present Census.

25. *Variation since 1891, second, by Sects.*—The variations in the numbers of the several sects are as shown below :—

Sects	1901	1891	Variation	Percentage of variation
1 Smartha	119,919	117,324	+ 2,595	+ 2·2
2 Bhagavatasampradaya	7,309	12,780	— 5,471	— 42·8
3 Madhva	43,715	31,787	+ 11,928	+ 37·5
4 Sri Vaishnava	18,431	30,495	— 2,264	— 11·1
Total	189,174	182,386	+ 6,788	+ 3·7

From the above, it will be seen that as against an increase of 3.7 per cent in the Brahmia population of all sects together, the Smarthas have increased by 2.2 per cent of their number in 1891. Though the Sri Vaishnavas have gone down by 11 per cent, yet the actual decrease in their number is numerically small, being but 2,264, and this might be partly attributed to the influence of migration, especially when it is recollected that at the time of Census large numbers of Sri Vaishava pilgrims from several parts of India used to gather in the Province to witness the great *Vairamudi* festival at the shrine at Melkote in Seringapatam Taluk, and that this influx of pilgrims has almost ceased since the outbreak of plague in 1898. An explanation of the very large increase of 37.5 per cent of the Madhva population coupled with the heavy fall in the population of the Bhagavatsampradayas, may be found in the circumstance that the latter having probably in a large number of cases omitted to particularise their denomination have because they are Vaishnavaites in sect been confounded in the process of abstraction with Madhwas, who are also commonly called Vaishnavas in this Country.

26. *Variation since 1891, third, by Shakas.*—The variation in the adherents of the several Sakhas and Vedas are shown below :—

Vedas	1901	1891	Variation	Percentage of variation
1 Rig Veda	86,314	91,639	— 5,325	— 5.8
2 Yajur Veda	77,733	81,973	— 4,240	— 5.2
3 Sama Veda	2,735	8,774	— 6,039	— 68.6
4 Veda not stated	22,392	...	+ 22,392	...
Total	189,174	182,386	+ 6,788	+ 3.7

From the above Statement, it will be seen that while in 1891 every one has returned his Sakhas, this time 22,392 Brahmins have not returned their Vedas, and that this number, more than covers the deficits in the numbers returned against the three Vedas. How this omission may be explained has already been stated.

27. *Gotras of Non-brahmanical castes.*—The Gotras returned by castes other than the Brahmins have been compiled in Table C-2. In this table, there are 1,244 Gotras, tabulated with reference to the number of persons returned under each and the castes which have returned the same.

Appended Statement marked J shows the number of persons in each caste, who have returned Gotras. These figures which became available in the course of sorting have not been printed in the tables.

Of the 63 castes into which the Hindus other than Brahmins are divided, all

Caste	Population	Caste	Population	Caste	Population	but the 18 castes,
Bavaji	7	Karaman	1	Nayar	636	whose names and
Budabudike	1,701	Kayastha	5	Pandaram	433	numerical strength
Dombar	2,911	Malayali	269	Saniyar	25	are noted in the
Gondaliga	31	Marwadi	226	Sanyasi	805	margin, have re-
Handichikka	5	Mochi	1,963	Total	9,192	turned Gotras in
Hasagar	3	Mondaru	141			varying numbers.
Jat	27	Multani	3			

Even the Animist Lambani, Korma and Korcha have done so.

Of the 1,244 Gotras returned at the Census, only eleven are owned by more than 1,000 persons of all the communities put together, and they are—

1 Atraya	...	...	1693
2 Bharadwaja	...	...	1674
3 Kasyapa	...	...	2336
4 Daruka	...	...	6541
5 Ghantanaana	...	...	1056
6 Nandi	...	...	5817
7 Renuka	...	...	19,605
8 Vrishabha	...	...	2,065
9 Veera	...	...	1,189
10 Gajakarna	...	...	9,493
11 Svarnasa	...	...	1,138
Total	...	...	52,610

The remaining 1,233 Gotras have been returned by 32,434 persons, giving an average of 26 persons to each Gotra. Of the eleven Gotras mentioned above, only the first three are Brahmanical ones, which have been returned by small numbers of

various non-brahmanical communities. Gotra Nos. 4 to 10 belong chiefly to Lingayets, while the 11th Svarna, literally meaning gold, has been returned by the Panchalas.

The total population of the 48 non-brahmanical castes which have returned Gotras, is 4,919,719, and of these, only 85,044 or 1·7 per cent have returned Gotras. Examining the details by caste, it will be seen that this small percentage is exceeded only in 6, out of the 25 castes including the Lambani, which have a population of over 20,000 persons each, and these seven castes are as follow :—

Caste.				Population.	Number who have returned Gotras.	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2
1				2	3	4
1.	Komati	..	...	31,871	6,934	22
2.	Kshatriya	...	...	24,825	3,346	13
3.	Lingayets—					
	Priests	...	...	74,180	8,053	11
	Temple servants	...	...	5,865	55	1
	Devotees	...	...	1,029	97	9
	Cultivators	..	...	359,343	21,293	6
	Barbers	...	...	5,724	158	3
	Traders	...	...	224,455	21,320	9
	Total	...	...	670,596	50,976	7
4.	Mahratta	...	...	52,204	2,296	4
5.	Neygi	...	...	96,981	2,881	3
6.	Panchala—					
	Refuse Collectors	..	..	129	14	7
	Brass and Coppersmiths	...	...	2,262	157	7
	Carpenters	...	...	23,355	634	2
	Masons	...	...	2,059	208	9
	Blacksmiths	...	...	10,900	729	7
	Goldsmiths	...	...	85,925	5,890	7
	Total	...	...	124,690	7,632	6
7.	Satani	..	..	22,325	1,428	6

Apart from any consideration of the *bona fides* of the returns, the very small percentages, which the Gotra owning persons bear to the total population of the respective communities, and the very small numbers returned against each of the Gotras, render the significance of the Gotras returned and their general acceptance by the bulk of the communities concerned extremely doubtful.

28. *Phanas*.—In Table D, there have been tabulated the Phana divisions of the castes who have claimed that attribute. From time immemorial, the leading agricultural artisan and labouring classes of Southern India have been divided into groups known as Balagai (right hand) and Yedagai (left hand) and in this Province the parties are respectively known as 18 Phanas and 9 Phanas, the epithets “right hand” and “left hand” being “indiguantly repudiated by all the superior castes on either side,” (*Vide* Page 309 of Census Report of 1891). The word ‘Phana’ is a corruption of *Banna*, the Kanarese form of the Sanskrit *Varna* meaning colour and used for caste, so that “18 Phanas” means the group of 18 castes, and the “9 Phanas” means the group of 9 castes. These respectively consist of castes as named below :—

18. CASTES.

1. Banajiga	10. Kumbara
2. Vakkuliga	11. Agasa
3. Ganiga	12. Bestha
4. Rangare	13. Padmasale
5. Ladar	14. Nayinda
6. Gujarati	15. Uppara
7. Kamati	16. Chitragara
8. Jain	17. Golla
9. Kuruba	18. Holeya

9. CASTES.

1. Panchala
2. Bheri
3. Devanga
4. Hegganiga
5. Golla
6. Beda
7. Yakula
8. Palli
9. Madiga

It appears that this division is unknown in any other part of India, and its origin in Southern India is clouded in mystery, though it is popularly ascribed to a Mythological legend. Each of these parties claim certain exclusive privileges and rights on all public festivals and ceremonies, and the exercise of these rights is so

jealously guarded, that a trespass by either party into the privileges of the other often provokes bitter resentment culminating even in breaches of the peace.

According to the statistics compiled in Table D, the division of the two factions does not appear to be clearly marked. The returns do not at all correspond to the popular division of the Phana groups. In the first place, besides the commonly recognised 18 and 9 Phanases, we have in the returns such other divisions as 16, 15, 12, 11, 8, 6 and 5 Phanases. Of these new divisions, that of 12 Phanases is the only one which has been returned on a large scale by 27,739 persons, while all the other divisions together have but 162 adherents. Again, though by tradition only 27 castes

should have been involved in the division, namely 18 on one side and 9 on the other, the compiled return embraces not only all the non-Brahminical castes with the exception of 8 noted in the margin, but include also all the animistic tribes. In most of these additional castes, however, only a very small portion of their respective populations have returned themselves under the Phana divisions. On the other hand, of the castes which are commonly supposed to belong to the Phana factions, several have ignored the distinction and returned themselves as belonging to no Phanases.

The following statement shows the divisions into Phanases of the principal castes, who are commonly known as belonging to the faction and among whom more than 50 per cent have returned themselves under the distinction:—

Caste.	Total Population.	Phanases.							
		18	16	15	12	11	9	5	No Phanases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agasa ...	90,962	50,805	...	13	894	...	1,455	..	37,795
2. Banajiga ...	132,467	80,076	...	...	369	...	2,486	...	49,536
3. Beda ...	244,990	19,948	...	...	78	...	110,730	...	114,334
4. Bestha ...	153,174	49,075	...	...	6,611	...	30,377	...	67,111
5. Ganiya ...	39,655	19,696	...	...	864	...	8,309	...	10,786
6. Holeya ...	577,166	457,850	1	12	8,086	...	6,048	16	105,153
7. Kumbara ...	43,418	21,881	...	...	620	...	475	...	20,442
8. Kuruba ...	377,091	183,673	...	..	2,979	...	2,304	...	188,135
9. Lingayets—									
(a) Priest ...	74,180	12,339	...	..	42	...	85	...	61,714
(b) Temple Servants	5,865	1,231	...	...	1	...	21	...	4,609
(c) Devotees ...	1,029	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	864
(d) Cultivators ...	359,343	31,953	...	...	37	...	202	2	327,144
(e) Barbers ...	5,724	1,400	...	...	..	...	31	...	4,293
(f) Traders ...	224,455	29,528	..	...	20	2	468	1	194,436
Lingayet Total ...	670,596	75,621	...	...	100	2	810	3	539,060
10. Madiga ...	276,821	6,834	...	...	1,197	...	208,763	...	60,027
11. Nagartha ...	9,318	800	...	...	2	...	6,323	...	2,198
12. Natuva ...	2,163	1,037	..	...	2	...	69	...	1,055
13. Nayinda ...	38,179	21,536	...	...	512	...	2,034	...	14,097

Caste.	Total Population.	Phanas.							
		18	16	15	12	11	9	5	No Phanas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Panchala—									
(a) Goldsmiths' refuse collectors ..	189	53	...	...	...	...	72	..	64
(b) Brass and Coppersmiths...	2,262	488	...	...	47	...	518	..	1,209
(c) Carpenters ..	23,355	515	...	...	30	12	4,506	20	18,272
(d) Masons ...	2,059	58	...	..	12	1	294	...	1,694
(e) Blacksmiths ...	10,900	284	...	...	60	5	3,844	1	6,706
(f) Goldsmiths ...	85,925	2,107	..	...	183	38	26,992	19	56,586
Panchala Total ...	124,690	3,705	...	...	332	56	36,226	40	84,331
15. Rachewar—									
(a) Painters ...	2,082	475	...	...	1	...	9	...	1,597
(b) Tumblers ...	1,291	249	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,041
(c) Military ...	2,244	325	...	...	...	...	20	...	1,899
(d) Lace Maker ...	366	168	..	...	...	..	8	...	190
Rachewar Total ...	5,983	1,217	...	...	2	...	37	..	4,727
16. Tigala ...	64,847	42,885	...	...	81	4	2,230	...	19,647
17. Uppara ...	106,207	60,457	...	...	1,883	...	881	...	42,986
18. Vakkaliga ..	1,283,947	724,336	...	...	1,539	...	15,805	...	542,267

From the above, it will be seen that almost every caste figures under both the main divisions of 18 and 9 phanas, and that the new division of 12 phanas is comprised chiefly of Holeyas, Besthas, Madigas, Kurubas, Agasas and Nayindas. The distribution of the population of the same caste under more than one division may, in some cases, be attributed to different sub-divisions of the same castes returning themselves as belonging to the different groups. But as the table has not been compiled by sub-castes, it is not possible to say in what cases and to what extent this is so.

There is much in these circumstances to show that the Phana distinction, which is one of social precedence, rather than religious or occupational difference, is a matter on which there is growing ignorance or indifference.

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ALPHABETICAL GLOSSARY OF CASTES.

Agasa—(*Telugu-Tsakala, Tamil-Vannan, Hindustani-Dhobi*).

(*Population*.—90,962 persons; 45,714 or 50·25 per cent males, of whom 24,973 or 27 per cent are unmarried, 18,463 or 20 per cent married and 2,278 or 2 per cent widowers. 45,248 or 49·74 per cent females, of whom 17,442 or 19 per cent are unmarried, 19,155 or 21 per cent married and 8,651 or 9 per cent widows. *Literacy* among them shows that only 510 or 0·55 per cent of the whole population are literate, of whom 507 or 0·55 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 2 or 0·00 per cent in English and 1 or 0·00 per cent in 'other' languages. The *Infirm*s among them number 126 or 0·12 per cent for the entire population, consisting of 11 Insane, 48 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 57 or 0·06 per cent Blind and 10 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By *Industrial condition* there are 35,405 or 38·92 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 15,052 or 16 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation of washing as principal occupation, while 3,938 or 4 per cent follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 15,978 or 17 per cent of these people, while 4,375 or 4 per cent are engaged in other walks of life.)

1. The caste has increased in the present Census, over the figure for 1871, by 3,991 or 4·5 per cent persons, and over that of 1891 by 6,298 or 7·4 per cent. The loss on account of the Great Famine of 1876-78 was seen by a deficit of 17,043 or 19·5 per cent persons in this caste in 1881. This caste, which holds a place in the village community, shared, along with all other rural population, the horrors of the epoch-making Famine. Since 1881, however, the caste has steadily continued to increase, and is now distributed all over the Province in varying numbers; nearly a-fourth of them being in the Mysore District; Shimoga and Tumkur each with an-eighth of the population, followed by Bangalore with almost the same number.

2. The Agasa is divided into two main divisions, *viz.*, Kannada and Telugu, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. He is a member of the village hierarchy, his office being hereditary, and his remuneration being grain—fees from the raiyats. He is also employed to be a torch-bearer on marriage or other ceremonial occasions. The class seldom follow any other profession than that of washing. Both men and women wash. Their proper beasts of burthen are asses, and these are sometimes employed in carrying grain from place to place. They marry as many wives as they please and puberty among them is no bar for marriage; but widows are prohibited from re-marrying. They worship Bhuma Deva and Ubbay, the steam arising from their cauldron in which they boil the dirty clothes. Animal sacrifices are offered to this Ubbay. But they also pray to Vishnu and Pattalamma and the Saktis. Their Gurus are Satanis, and the Pauchangi attends at their marriages.

3. The Dhobis, though a sub-division of the Agasa caste, have a history of their own. These seem to be immigrants from Orissa. Pre-puberty marriage is the rule, but puberty is no bar; but the girl must first be married to a tree or a sword before being married to the bridegroom. They are Vaishnavites. They occasionally use the Brahmans as their priests. They burn their dead and perform Sraddhas.

4. Following the general tendency of the castes lower down in the social scale to level upwards, the Agasas have made an attempt at returning Gothras, but these have been returned by only 57 persons out of the entire population, the largest number being returned under Agamande and Arasina. Apart from the apparent inference suggested that these Gothras have no foundation in fact, the Gothra Arasina (Turmeric) savours strongly of Totemistic origin and thus makes the Agasa, at least of Mysore, entirely Dravidian.

Bairagi (*Same in all languages*).

(*Population*.—158 persons; 99 males, of whom 66 are unmarried, 30 married and 3 widowers; 59 females, of whom 23 are unmarried, 28 married and 8 widows. 26 of the entire population are literate, 15 in Provincial vernaculars and 11 in others. There are no *infirm*s in this caste. 116 out of the entire population are Actual Workers or wage earners and all but 3 do not follow their Traditional Occupation (devotees) either as principal or subsidiary, and only 11 have taken to Agriculture).

1. This caste being only an immigrant one, the numbers are dependent upon the accident of a large number or small number being present on the Census night within the confines of the State. As it is, the number found at this Census is less than the number censused in 1891 by 64.

2. The Bairagis are followers of Ramanand, who became the first *Vairagi* or Bairagi from *Vairagya* meaning renunciation of all worldly cares, and thus the founder of this order. From his 4 disciples arose 4 sects, viz., Ramanandis, Bishans, Nimavats and Kubavats, who neither eat together nor intermarry. Each sect is composed of ascetics and householders known as Nihangs and Samayogis. Many profess to be physicians and herbalists, while others pretend to a knowledge of alchemy. They are also known as Sadhus. They are mostly taken from Sudra caste but many call themselves Gauda Brahmins. They are all Vaishnavites and worship the Saligrama. The laity among these marry and are called Bhat Bairagis. The effects of an unmarried Bairagi descend to his disciple. The dead amongst these are burned.

3. The Gothras returned by these people are Mrityunjaya and Mahasakti, which are not of Brahmanical origin but are the names of Siva and Durga.

Bavaji—(Same in all languages).

(Population.—7. Males 4 and females 3; all the males are unmarried and the females married. All these are illiterate and none of these Actual Workers or wage earners).

1. The variations in this caste, which, like the Bairagi and the Gosayi, consists of immigrants, are not instructive, considering the very small number of those censused within the State. These properly form a sect of Gosayis and ought to be added to that caste.

2. These people have not returned any Gothras and their name-endings, like that of Gosayis, are generally "Dossji."

Banajiga—(Telugu—*Baliga*, Tamil—*Karave*).

(Population.—132,467; 66,825 or 50·4 per cent males, of whom 35,640 or 26 per cent are unmarried, 27,005 or 20 per cent married and 4,180 or 3 per cent widowers; 65,642 or 49·5 per cent females, of whom 24,399 or 18 per cent are unmarried, 27,363 or 20 per cent married and 13,880 or 10 per cent widows. There are 11,681 or 8·8 per cent *literate* persons, of whom 11,087 or 8·3 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 571 or 0·4 per cent in English and 23 or 0·01 per cent in 'other' languages. There are 220 or 0·15 per cent *infirm* amongst the entire population, of which 21 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 81 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mute, 100 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 18 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By *Industrial condition* there are 44,492 or 33·5 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 3,081 or 2·3 per cent follow Traditional Occupation (traders) as a Principal Occupation, 1,177 or 0·88 per cent follow the same as Subsidiary while 23,215 or 17·5 per cent follow Agriculture and 18,196 or 13·7 per cent are in other walks of life).

1. These people are the middle class men of the Province. During the famine this caste suffered severely, so many as 28,098 or 23 per cent having either died or gone away to other places in 1881. Since that period, the caste has been rapidly recovering so that, in the present Census, there are 10,439 or 8·5 per cent more than what they were in 1871, and 26,074 or 24·5 per cent more than in 1891. Increased facility of communication and prosperous conditions have contributed to this rise in this caste.

2. These people are found everywhere in the Province, the largest number being found naturally in the cities. Nearly a third of the entire population is in the Kolar District and another third in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, the other 5 Districts put together accounting for the remainder.

3. The Banajigas are all mostly traders and belong to the right hand or 18 Phana faction of which they are the foremen. The name itself is derived from Vanijya meaning trade. The great body of Banajigas may be divided into 3 distinct classes (1) Panchama Banajigas, (2) Jain Banajigas and (3) Telugu Banajigas—who neither eat together nor intermarry. The Panchama Banajigas are all Lingayets and live under the constitutional authority of a headman named Peddachetty. They bury their dead and do not offer sacrifices; they marry as many wives as they please. The women are not gosha. Widows are prohibited from remarrying and after puberty, a girl is no longer marriageable. The Panchama Banajigas never eat animal food nor take any intoxicating substance. They have their own gurus in the person of Jangamas and have their own Matts. Inferior officers of Matts called Mahantinas officiate as priests at marriages and funerals, and punish all persons of

the caste for every kind of offence against religion by excommunication. These are virtually Lingayets (for which see *infra*), and the Jain converts to this faith are still a separate body, though within the pale of Lingayetism and are known by the name of Jain Banajigas. Their habits and customs are the same as those of the other Lingayets of whom they form a part.

4. The Telugu Banajigas are Hindus and are either Saivaites or Vishnavites. The followers of these sects do not intermarry nor do they eat together.

5. The Guru of Vishnavite Telugu Banajigas is the Guru of Srivaishnava Brahmins. Among the Telugu Banajigas, the custom of becoming Dasari prevails. They eat animal food but drink no liquors. Widows are prohibited from remarrying, and the dead are buried.

6. The Telugu Banajigas are known in the Telugu country as Balija, and claim descent from the Naik Kings of Madura and the Kauravas of Mahabharata. They do not wear the sacred thread nor follow the Vedic ritual.

7. Amongst the Gothras, returned by these people, may be mentioned, as the most numerous, Kasyapa and Bharadvaja, so many as 205 of the entire population (1,294 persons returning Gothras) being of the Bharadvaja Section.

Baniya. (*Same in all languages*).

(Population 30; males 15, of whom eight are unmarried, five married and two widowers; 15 females, of whom eight are unmarried, three married and four widows. 11 of these people are literate, eight in Provincial Vernaculars, one in English and two in 'other' languages. There are no infirms in this caste. By industrial condition, 20 of these are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom only one follows the Traditional Occupation (traders) and 19 in other walks of life, none taking to agriculture).

These are immigrant money lenders from the Northern parts of India.

Beda.—(*Telugu—Boya; Tamil—Vedans; Hindustani—Badakh.*)

(Population 244,990; males 123,345 or 50·3 per cent, of whom 71,353 or 29 per cent are unmarried, 44,905 or 18 per cent married and 7,087 or two per cent widowers; females 121,645 or 49·6 per cent, of whom 50,009 or 20 per cent are unmarried, 48,534 or 19 per cent married and 23,102 or 9 per cent widows. Literacy has not made good progress amongst these people, the total number of literate persons being 2,446 or 0·98 per cent, of whom 2,391 or 0·97 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 46 or 0·01 per cent in English and 9 or 0·00 per cent in 'other' languages. There are 323 or 0·12 per cent *Infirms*, 32 or 0·01 per cent Insane, 122 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute, 154 or 0·06 per cent Blind and 25 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. Over a-fourth of this caste are Actual Workers or wage earners, the total number of Actual Workers being 65,012 or 26·5 per cent, of whom 914 or 0·37 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation, (hunters, fowlers etc.) as principal and 20 or 0·00 per cent as subsidiary occupation, 38,500 or 15·7 per cent persons are engaged in Agriculture and 25,598 or 10·4 per cent are in other walks of life).

1. The variation in this class of people shows that, in the present Census, the population is less than that of 1871 by 17,111 or 6·5 per cent, this caste having suffered very heavily in the Famine of 1876-78, the deficit in 1881 being 90,832 or 34·6 per cent. Since 1881, the caste has been slowly rising in numbers, and in 1891 it gained 45,600 or 12·9 per cent persons, and from 1891 to 1901 it gained 28,121 or 26·3 per cent. The home of these people is the Chitaldrug District. The distribution by districts shows that three-tenths of the population are in the Chitaldrug District, and that another three-tenths in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, the remaining two-fifths being distributed through the rest of the Province.

2. The caste is also called Nayaka or Nayakanakkalu. It has two distinct divisions, the Kannada and Telugu, who neither eat together nor intermarry. The Bedas were employed as soldiers under the former Pallegars, and Haider Ali's celebrated peons were mostly of this caste. They are now land cultivators and Police and Revenue peons in the Government service. The village watchmen in various parts of the Province belong to this class, as also many of the Pallegars in receipt of Political pensions. They are Vaishnavites, but worship all the Hindu deities. The Bedas as well as the Gollas, Kurubas, Madigas etc., are in the habit of making Basavis or prostitutes of the eldest daughter in a family in which no sons are born. In case a girl falls ill, a vow is made to the effect that the girl would be left unmarried, whereupon she becomes a public woman. If a son is born to her, he is affiliated with her father's family. The Bedas are permitted to eat fowls, sheep, goats, hogs, deer and fish and to drink spirituous liquors. They can take as many wives as they please but can divorce them only for adultery. Widows are

not allowed to remarry, though they are allowed to live in concubinage with another Beda. They bury the dead. This caste frequently takes the vow of becoming Dasaris. Their chief deity is Tirupati Venkataramanaswamy worshipped locally under the name of Tirumaladevaru, but offerings and sacrifices are also made to Mariamma. Their Guru is known as Tirumalatatacharya, who is also a Head of the Sreevaishnava Brahmins. The Bedas claim descent from Valmiki Muni, the celebrated author of the Hindu Epic Ramayana.

3. The Machi or Myasa Bedas comprise a distinct sub-division, also called the Chunchus. They present a strange and unique jumble of apparently antagonistic customs not usually found among any of the ordinary Hindu sub-divisions. They live mostly in hills and outside inhabited places, in temporary huts. Portions of their community had, it is alleged, been coerced into living in villages, with whose descendants they have kept up social intercourse. They do not, however, eat fowl or pork, but partake of beef; and the Myasa Bedas are the only Hindu clan among whom the rite of circumcision is performed on boys of 10 or 12 years of age. These customs, so characteristic of the Mussalmans, seem to have been imbibed when the members of this sub-caste were included in the hordes of Haider Ali. Simultaneously with the circumcision, other rites such as the *pancha ganyam*, the burning of the tongue with a nim (margosa) stick etc., (customs pre-eminently Brahmanical) are likewise practised, prior to the youth being received into communion. Among their other peculiar customs, the exclusion from their ordinary dwellings, of women in child-bed and in periodical sickness, may be noted. The Myasa Bedas are said to scrupulously avoid liquor of every kind and eat the flesh of only two kinds of birds, viz., gauja (gray Partridge) and lavga (Rock-bush quail). They cremate their dead and on the next day scatter the ashes on five tangadi trees (*cassia auriculata*). Their aversion to every thing connected with drink is so great that they never use date materials for building purposes, and do not even touch them.

4. The Boycees, who are the Telugu Bedas, are the great Shikari tribe of the Deccan Districts, corresponding to the Valaiyans of the Tamil country. They call themselves Valmikas and Dorabiddas (children of Chiefs) and say they are descended from the sage Valmiki. They seem to have two endogamous sections, namely, Myasa or Vyadha (forest men) and Uru (village men) the latter of whom are more advanced in their ideas than the former. The former are Shikaris and subsist on game and forest produce, while the latter have settled down in villages and live by fishing and day labour. The latter employ Brahmins and Jangamas as priests, but the former call in the elders of their own caste. The women of the Myasas are debarred from wearing toe-rings, their men may not sit on date mats, and they eat beef which the others do not. These sub-divisions, says the Madras Report for 1901, contain 101 totemistic clans.

5. This caste, true to its reputed progenitor, has returned Gothras, 127 returning themselves as of Valmiki Gothra and 92 as of Bharadvaja Gothra.

Bestha.—(Telugu—Boyi; Tamil—Sambadavan; Hindustani—Dhunar)

(Population—153,174. Males 76,107 or 49·6 per cent, of whom 41,582 or 27 per cent are unmarried, 31,094 or 20 per cent married, 3,431 or 2 per cent widowers. Females 77,067 or 50·3 per cent, of whom 31,769 or 20·7 per cent are unmarried, 21,895 or 20·8 per cent married and 13,403 or 8·7 per cent widows. *Literary* is poor amongst these people, the total literates being 1,621 or one per cent, of whom 1,606 or one per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 14 in English and one or 0·00 per cent in other languages. *Infirmities* are also rare, the total number being 230 or 0·14 per cent, of whom 17 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 81 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 115 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 17 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By *Industrial emulition* they show 53,036 or 34·6 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 1,851 follow their Traditional Occupation (fishermen, boatmen, palukhi bearers, cooks etc.) as principal and 955 or 0·6 per cent as subsidiary occupation. Agriculture claims 33,824 or 22 per cent, while 17,391 or 11·3 per cent are in other walks of life).

1. This caste is more than its strength in 1891 by 53,506 or 53 per cent. The variations by decades are rather remarkable, and attributable to some mistake in classification as observed elsewhere. The figures show that there was a falling off of only 4,824 or 3·5 per cent persons in 1871 to 1881 and a falling off of 29,765 or 22·9 per cent in 1881 to 1891, but it has increased by 53,516 or 53 per cent in the present decade and has 18,927 or 14 per cent more than its strength in 1871.

2. Nearly two-thirds of the entire population are in the river District of Mysore the remainder being shared in varying numbers by the other districts; the next largest number *viz.*, 13,740 being in the Shimoga District, which is also another of the river districts.

3. These are fishermen, boatmen and palanquin bearers and are known by different names according to localities they live in. In the Eastern Districts, they are called Bestha (fishermen), in the Southern Toraya, Ambiga and Parivara (boatmen); while in the Western parts, their names are Kabyara and Gange-makkalu. The Telugu speaking population call themselves Boyis. There are a few other sub-divisions, returned under the names of Belli, Chammadi, Rayaravuta and Sunnakallu. These are acknowledged to be of a lower rank. Their chief occupations are fishing, palanquin bearing and lime burning; some of them are employed by Government as peons *etc.*, whilst a large number are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Boyis obey a headman of their own called the Pedda Boyi. The Besthas are allowed a plurality of wives. Though they all eat together, intermarriage is confined only to families well known. They bury the dead. The Toraya does not intermarry either with the Kabyara or the Boyi whom he resembles in every way. Widows are allowed to remarry by a system called Kudikey (practically concubinage) both among the Boyis and the Toraya. The Kabyara or the Karnatic Bestha proper never carries the palanquin but lives by either farming or lime burning. They have a headman known as the Yajaman. Puberty is no bar for marriage with these people and they are generally monogamists unless the first wife is issueless, when they marry a second time. The goddess of the caste is Yellamma and these people are mostly worshippers of Siva. Brahmins and Satanis are employed by them for domestic ceremonies.

4. Following the tendency to level upwards, so common among the classes lower down in the social scale, these people have returned Gotras, the chief being Pantha and Cholaga. The total number of the Besthas who have returned any Gotra at all is only 207.

Bhatraju—(*Same in all languages*).

[Population 1,230; males 644 or 52 per cent, of whom 318 or 25 per cent are unmarried, 288 or 23 per cent married and 38 or 3 per cent widowers. 586 or 47 per cent females, of whom 183 or 14 per cent are unmarried, 253 or 20 per cent married and 150 or 12 per cent widows. 147 or 10 per cent of the caste are *literate*: 143 or 11·6 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 2 or 0·1 per cent in English and 2 or 0·1 per cent in 'other' languages. Only 3 or 0·2 per cent persons of the entire caste are *infirms*, 1 or 0·08 per cent being Insane and 2 or 0·06 per cent Blind. 480 or 39 per cent of these people are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 53 or 4 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (musicians and ballad reciters) as principal, and 7 or 0·5 per cent as subsidiary occupations. 160 or 13 per cent follow agriculture and 267 or 21 per cent other occupations].

1. There has been a decrease of 157 in the strength of the caste from the last Census.

2. Nearly two-thirds are in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, each having a third of the entire population, and the remaining one-third is almost nearly made up by the Tumkur and Mysore Districts, the other 4 Districts mustering, in all, only 112 persons.

3. They speak Telugu and are supposed to have come from the Northern Circars. They were originally attendants on Hindu Princes as professional bards, singing their praises, and reciting ballads glorifying the deeds of their ancestors. Now many of them are mendicants. They are principally worshippers of Vishnu.

Hyder Ali, although not a Hindu, delighted to be constantly preceded by them, and they are an appendage to the State of Hindu and Mussalman Chiefs. They have a wonderful facility in speaking *improvisatore*, on any subject proposed to them, a declamation in measures, which may be considered as a sort of medium between blank verse and modulated prose, but their proper profession is that of chanting the exploits of former days in front of the troops while marshalling them for battle, and inciting them to emulate the glory of their ancestors.

Only 32 persons have returned Gotras, among which the chief are *Atreya*, *Bhadravaja*, *Gautama*, *Kasyapa* and *Kaundinya*, all Brahmanical ones, to confirm the story that the caste is the offspring of a *Vaisya* father and a *Kshatriya* mother, as none but the twice-born can have such Gotras. *Bhatrajas*, nevertheless, do not all wear the sacred thread now-a-days nor recite the *Gayatri*. They employ *Brahmin* priests for their marriages, but *Jangamas* and *Satanis* for funerals, and in all these ceremonies they follow the lower or the *Puranic*, instead of the higher or the *Vedic*, ritual. Widow marriage is strictly forbidden. They eat fish, mutton and pork but not beef.

Brahmin—(*Same in all languages*).

[Population 189,174. 95,541 or 50 per cent males, of whom 45,099 or 23·8 per cent are unmarried, 43,446 or 22·9 per cent married and 6,996 or 3·6 per cent widowers. 93,633 or 49·4 per cent females, of whom 25,426 or 13·4 per cent are unmarried, 43,514 or 23 per cent married and 24,693 or 13 per cent widows. There are 89,224 or 46·1 per cent literates with 73,135 or 39·71 per cent literate in Provincial vernaculars, 9,988 or 5·27 per cent literate in English and 4,104 or 2·16 per cent literate in other languages. *Infirmities* are also rare, the total number being only 351 or 0·15 per cent, there being only 30 or 0·00 per cent *Insanes*, 126 or 0·06 per cent *Deaf-mutes*, 181 or 0·09 per cent *Blind* and only 14 or 0·00 per cent *Lepers*. Turning to their *industrial condition*, they show 61,983 or 32·7 per cent as *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 10,823 or 5·7 per cent are engaged in their *Traditional Occupation* (priests and temple servants) as principal occupation; and 2,957 or 1·5 per cent as a subsidiary occupation; while 29,662 or 15·6 per cent are engaged in *Agriculture* and 21,498 or 11·3 per cent in other walks of life, the chief of this latter being *Administration*, in which alone 13,765 persons or 7·2 per cent are engaged].

1. The variations in the strength of this caste show that they have risen during the last decade by 6,788 or 3·7 per cent over the figures of the last Census, and by 15,246 or 8·7 per cent over those of 1871. The loss on account of the Famine was 11,276 or 6·4 per cent of the strength in 1871, while it rose by 19,734 or 12·1 per cent in 1891.




2. By distribution by Districts, a third of these people are to be found congregated in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, and nearly a fourth in the Kolar and Shimoga Districts, the rest being scattered elsewhere.

3. These people and their various sub-divisions are so well known that a detailed description here does not seem to be necessary. With these people, marriages of girls should be performed before puberty, and the widow is not allowed to re-marry. The dead are cremated. These are the most exclusive of all the races in Hindustan, and never were proselytizing. There are two broad divisions, the *Panchagauda* and the *Panchadravida*, each forming a nucleus round which cluster a lot of sub-castes.

4. The Brahmins are essentially Aryan, and the Brahmins of the South are classed under the *Panchadravida* sub-division.

5. A full account of the sects and sub-castes is not possible within the compass of this Report, and what follows is nothing but a mere enumeration of the sects.

6. Brahmins are either *Dwaities*, *Adwaities* or *Visishtadwaities* whatever be their patron deity, whether they are votaries of *Durga* or *Vishnu* or *Surya* or *Siva*. The *Dwaities* are the *Madhvas* who say that Soul and God are separate. The *Adwaities* are the *Smarthas* who say that Soul (*Jivatma*) and God (*Paramatma*) are one, and the *Visishtadwaities* are the *Srivaishnavas* who are a compromise between the two. The *Dwaities* are known as *Madhvas* from *Madhvacharya* who was the founder of this sect. The founder of the *Smartha* sect was *Sankaracharya*, while the *Srivaishnava* sect was founded by *Ramanujacharya*.

7. These three sects are recognized by the caste marks worn by them. The *Dwaiti* wears a charcoal streak in the middle of his forehead with a black dot at the bottom of the streak, thus , the *Adwaiti* uses a sandal paste horizontally across his forehead with the black dot thus ; while the *Visishtadwaiti* has a U or V-shaped mark in white, bisected by a red streak in the middle thus .

8. Among the Dwaities (Madhvas), there are two sects Vyasakuta and Dasakuta ; amongst the Advaities or Smarthas, there are the Smartha proper and the Bhagavata-sampradaya people, while amongst the Srivaishnavites, there are two mutually exclusive sects, the Tengale and the Vadagale.

Budabudike —(Telugu-Budabudakala).

[Population 1,701. 881 or 51·7 per cent males, of whom 498 or 29 per cent are unmarried, 355 or 20·8 per cent married and 28 or 1·6 per cent widowers. 820 or 48·2 per cent females, of whom 338 or 19·8 per cent are unmarried, 362 or 21·2 per cent married and 120 or 7 per cent widows. The *literate*s in this caste number only 14 or 0·82 per cent, of whom all are literate only in the Provincial vernaculars. Of *Infirmities* they show only one for the whole caste as Deaf-mute, there being none others. By *industrial condition* there are 796 or 46·7 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 163 or 9·5 per cent are in Agriculture, the rest in other walks of life].

1. Looking at the variations of this immigrant caste, it will be seen that it has an addition of 609 or 55·7 per cent persons to its strength during the past decade.

2. By distribution by Districts, over one-third of the people are in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts and two-fifths of the population in the three districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga, the remaining four-fifteenths being found in the three other districts.

3. These are gipsy beggars and fortune-tellers from the Mahratta country, one section being called Busare. They pretend to consult birds and reptiles and through them to predict future events. They use a small double-headed drum which is sounded by whisking it about so as to be struck by the knotted ends of a string attached to each side. They are generally worshippers of Hanumantha.

Darji —(Same in all languages).

[Population 11,123. 5,835 or 52·4 per cent males, of whom 3,000 or 26·9 per cent are unmarried, 2,548 or 22·9 per cent married and 287 or 2·5 per cent widowers. 5,288 or 47·5 per cent are females, of whom 1,921 or 17·2 per cent are unmarried, 2,449 or 22 per cent married and 918 or 8·2 per cent widows. *Learning* has not made much progress, there being only 1,585 or 14·2 per cent literates in the entire caste, of whom 1,533 or 13·7 per cent are literate in the Provincial vernaculars ; 30 or 0·3 per cent in English and 13 or 0·1 per cent in 'other' languages. There are only 21 or 0·17 per cent *Infirm*s, of whom there are 2 or 0·01 per cent Insane ; 9 or 0·08 per cent Deaf-mute ; 7 or 0·06 per cent Blind and 3 or 0·02 per cent Lepers. It is striking that this caste, which more than any other has to do with needle-work, shows such a small number of blind people. There are 4,578 or 41·1 per cent of Actual Workers, of whom 3,075 or 27·6 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (tailors and dyers) as principal occupation and 141 or 1·26 per cent who follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 735 or 6·6 per cent while the other occupations are represented by 768 or 6·9 per cent].

1. This caste is more than what it was 10 years ago, having had an addition of 2,302 or 26·9 per cent during the past decade. The distribution by districts shows that over one-fourth are in the Shimoga District alone, and that a-sixth each in Mysore and Bangalore Districts and the rest elsewhere.

2. This has two sub-divisions, *viz.*, (1) Darji, Chippiga or Namdev and (2) Rangare. The first three, known by the collective name of Darji, are professional tailors, whilst the Rangares are also dyers and calico printers.

3. The Darjis are immigrants from the Mahratta country, and worship Vithoba or Krishna.

4. Following the example of several others, the Darjis have also returned Gotras, the total number of persons so returning them being 792, and the Gotras themselves Jamadagni with 71 persons and Kasyapa with 65 persons. They talk a distinct dialect which resembles Guzarathi.

Dasari—(Same in all languages).

[Population 2,839. 1,412 or 49·7 per cent males, of whom 835 or 29·4 per cent are unmarried, 503 or 17·7 per cent married and 74 or 2·6 per cent widowers. 1,427 or 50·26 per cent are females, of whom 641 or 22·5 per cent are unmarried, 588 or 20·7 per cent married and 198 or 6·9 per cent widows. There are only 68 or 2·3 per cent *literate*, all being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars alone. Of *Infirm*s there are only 5 or 0·17 per cent. 1 or 0·03 per cent is Insane, 2 or 0·07 per cent Deaf-mute, 2 or 0·07 per cent Blind. The Actual Workers amongst them number 1,261 or 44·4 per cent of the entire caste population. Of these 27 or 0·95 per cent are in the Traditional Occupation (priests) as principal and 22 or 0·77 per cent as subsidiary, while Agriculture claims 296 or 10·4 per cent, leaving 938 or 33 per cent engaged in other pursuits].

1. The variation, since the past decade, shows an increase of 1,671 or 143·0 per cent, probably recruited by a large influx of new votaries.

2. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, nearly half of the caste being there, and one-fourth in Chitaldrug and Shimoga, and the rest being scattered elsewhere.

3. These are mendicants belonging to different classes of Sudras. They become Dasas or servants dedicated to the God at Tirupati by virtue of a peculiar vow, made either by themselves or their relatives, at some moment of anxiety or danger, and live by begging in His name. Dasaris are always Vaishnavites, as the vows are taken only by those castes which are worshippers of that deity. Dasaris are invited by Sudras on ceremonial days and feasted. Properly speaking, this is no caste but simply an occupational division. Among certain castes, as noticed in the course of this glossary, the custom of taking the vow to become a Dasari prevails, and in fulfilment of that vow, the person becomes a Dasari and his eldest son is bound to follow suit, the others taking to other walks of life.

4. The following is a list of castes taking the vow of becoming Dasari:—

1 Telugu Banajiga, 2 Holeya, 3 Thigala, and 4 Vakkaliga.

5. The duty of a Dasari requires that he should daily bathe his head and take care that, while eating with the profane, their victuals do not get mixed with his. Every Saturday, after bathing and praying for some hours, he must cook his own food in a clean pot. These go about the streets singing some Hari-Kcerthanams with a gong and conch to relieve the dull monotony of their mumblings.

6. These people have also returned Gotras such as Vadarishi and Mallarju, but only 23 out of the whole caste population have returned any Gotras at all.

Domba—(Same in all languages).

[Population 2,911. 1,390 or 47·7 per cent males, of whom 840 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 482 or 16·5 per cent married, 68 or 2·3 per cent widowers. 1,521 or 52 per cent are females, of whom 822 or 28·2 per cent are unmarried, 517 or 17·7 per cent married and 182 or 6·2 per cent widows. Only 11 or 0·3 per cent are *literate*, all in the Vernaculars alone, and have only one Blind man among them. By *industrial condition* there are 1,202 or 41·2 per cent of Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 188 or 6·4 per cent follow their Traditional (Tumblers and acrobats) as their principal occupation and 31 or 1 per cent follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 287 or 9·8 per cent, while other occupations are represented by 727 or 24·9 per cent].

1. This caste shows an increase of 411 or 16·4 per cent of its strength in 1891, against a decrease of 287 or 10·3 per cent in the previous decade.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows that over three-tenths of them are in the Kolar District, and nearly one-sixth in the Tumkur District; Mysore and Bangalore together accounting for nearly another three-tenths.

3. These are buffoons, tumblers, acrobats and snake-charmers. They are supposed to be descendants of an aboriginal tribe from the North of India (Doms probably).

These people travel from place to place and earn a precarious living by their exhibitions. Mr. Sherring calls these people "Dhumbari" and says these are allied to Son Chiris, a class of wandering and predatory tribe of Central India.

Ganiga.—(*Tamil—Vaniyan, Telugu—Gandla*).

(Population.—39,655. 19,897 or 50·1 per cent males, of whom 10,770 or 27·1 per cent are unmarried, 8,228 or 20·7 per cent married and 899 or 2·2 per cent widowers. 19,758 or 49·8 per cent females, of whom 7,353 or 18·5 per cent are unmarried, 8,487 or 21·4 per cent married and 3,918 or 9·8 per cent widows. There are only 1,922 or 4·8 per cent *literate*, of whom 1,880 or 4·7 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars. Literates in English are only 32 or 0·08 per cent while there is only one literate in other languages. Of *Infirm*s they have in all 75 persons or 0·14 per cent of the entire population, viz., 6 or 0·01 per cent Insane, 25 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 40 or 0·1 per cent Blind and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. There are 13,427 or 33·8 per cent of Actual Workers, of whom 3,881 or 9·7 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (oil-pressers) as principal one and 692 or 1·7 per cent as subsidiary occupation. Agriculture has 5,865 or 14·7 per cent while 3,881 or 9·2 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, as it is essentially an urban one, has been steadily increasing, there being 3,980 or 11·5 per cent more than in 1891, and 4,563 or 13·12 per cent more than in 1871. This increase is partly fictitious, owing chiefly to a confounding of Ganiga and Goniga, which read and sound very much the same in English and vernacular.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore District, over 44 per cent being in that district alone, while 17·5 per cent are each in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, the rest, 21 per cent, being found elsewhere.

3. The Ganigas are oil-pressers and oil-mongers. They are known by different names according to the special customs of the trade, such as Hegganiga, those who yoke two oxen to the stone oil-mills; Kiruganiga, those who make oil in wooden mills. These are also collectively known as Jotipana or Jotinagara, the light-giving tribe. Those who yoke two bullocks are known in Tamil, Vaniyans. The former do not wear the sacred thread and are Saivites, while the latter are all Vaishnavites. Both these eat flesh but neither drink spirituous liquors. The rich burn, and the poor bury, their dead. Widows are not permitted to re-marry. The Saivite Ganigas own the Jangamas and Linga Bannjigas as their Gurus. There is a small section called the Sajjana who wear the Linga and hold no social intercourse with the other sub-divisions of the caste. But the caste generally includes worshippers both of Vishnu and Siva.

4. 238 persons have returned Gotras amongst the entire population, the most numerous returned Gotras being Chilla, Mandanakavi, Bharadvaja, Palindra and Kaundanya.

Garadiga.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population 427 : 192 males, of whom 100 are unmarried, 90 married and two widowers; 235 females, of whom 94 are unmarried, 98 married, and 43 widows. There are 8 *literate*s amongst the people, all of them being literate in Provincial vernaculars alone. There is one Blind person amongst them. By *Industrial condition*, they number 205 Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 76 are engaged in their Traditional (Jugglers, Snake Charmers and Animal Exhibitors) as their principal occupation, two in it as subsidiary. Agriculture is but poorly represented by 30, while the remainder 93 are engaged in other pursuits.)

1. 53 per cent of the entire population are in the Bangalore District, and 25 in Kolar District and the rest elsewhere, there being no representative of this caste in either Chitaldrug or Kadur Districts.

These are Mendicant Jugglers and Snake Charmers, and are also magicians practising sleight-of-hand.

Six of these persons have returned Gothras; the name of the Gothras being Nalavari, Nilava and Karukshanada.

Golla.—(*Tamil—Edaiyan, Telugu—Golla, Hindustani—Dhangar.*)

(*Population*; 142, 291 ; 72,485 or 50·9 per cent males, of whom 41,069 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 27,177 or 19 per cent married and 4,239 or 2·9 per cent widowers ; 69,806 or 49 per cent are females, of whom 27,279 or 19·1 per cent are unmarried, 27,844 or 19·5 per cent married and 14,683 or 10·3 per cent widows. In *literacy*, this caste is but poorly represented by 1,927 or 1·3 per cent, of whom 1,864 or 1·3 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 59 or 0·04 per cent in English and 4 or 0·00 per cent in others. They show only 224 or 0·14 per cent as *Infirm*s, 23 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 76 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 105 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 20 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners amongst this caste number 38,599 or 27·1 per cent of the entire population, 5,453 or 3·8 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (Cowherds) as their principal occupation and 892 or 0·6 per cent in it as subsidiary one, 23,673 or 16·6 per cent are claimed by Agriculture, while only 9,473 or 6·6 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This, like the Kuruba and Banajiga, is an indigenuous caste, and its variations show that in 1901 it has 14,604 or 11·4 per cent persons more than in 1891 which had 25,054 or 25·68 per cent persons more than in the previous decade. The loss on account of the Famine was 57,382 or 35·8 per cent persons, and considering that this caste is purely pastoral the loss was very heavy. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Tumkur District which contains 30 per cent of the caste ; next comes Chitaldrug with over 25 per cent followed by Bangalore and Kolar each with nearly 20 per cent.

2. The Gollas are cowherds and dairymen. There are two main divisions in this caste, *viz.*, Uru (village) and Kadu (Forest). The two neither intermarry nor eat together. A section of the Gollas, by guarding treasure while on transit, have earned the name of Dhanapala. In fact one of the menial offices in Government Treasuries at the present day is known as that of the Golla. The caste worships Krishna who was born in this caste.

3. The Kadu Gollas are said to have originally immigrated from Northern India and are still a nomadic tribe, living in thatched huts outside the villages. Some of their social customs are akin to those of the Kadu Kurubas. It is said that on the occurrence of a child-birth, the mother with the babe remains unattended in a small shed outside the village from 7 to 30 days, when she is taken back to her home. In the event of her illness, none of the caste will attend on her, but a Nayak (Beda) woman is engaged to do so. Marriages among them are likewise performed in a temporary shed erected outside the village, and the attendant festivities continue for five days, when the marriage couple are brought into the village.

4. The Golla is allowed to marry as many wives as he likes, and puberty is no bar to marriage. They eat flesh and drink spirituous liquors. The wife cannot be divorced except for adultery. Their females do not wear the bodice usually put on by the women of the country, nor do they, in their widowhood, remove or break the glass bangles worn at the wrists as is done in other castes. But widows are not allowed to remarry.

5. Only 98 persons have returned Gothras, the chief being Yadava with 41, Karadi with 37, Atreya with 100 and Amswasa 22. The first two are really sub-sects of the main caste, while Atreya is the name of a Brahmin Rishi.

Gondaliga.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population* 31 persons, 13 males, of whom 4 are unmarried, 8 married and one widower ; 18 females, of whom 8 are unmarried, 8 married and two widows. There are no *infirm*s returned ; while it counts two persons as *literate* in Provincial vernaculars. 10 of these 31 are Actual Workers or wage earners, all of them following neither Traditional Occupation (Miscellaneous or disreputable livers) nor Agriculture.)

This small caste has its representatives in every district, nearly half of the number being in the Kolar District.

The Gondaligas are also of Mahratta origin like the Budabudikes, and may perhaps be a sub-division amongst them. They are worshippers of Durgi. Their

occupation, as the name seems to indicate, is to perform *gondala* or a kind of torchlight dance, usually performed in honor of Amba Bhavani, especially after marriages in Desestha Brahmins' houses, or at other times in fulfilment of any vow. None of these people have returned any Gothra.

Goniga.—(*Tamil—Saluppan, Telugu—Janapa.*)

(Population 477 ; 263 or 55·1 per cent males, of whom 194 or 40·6 per cent are unmarried, 60 or 12·5 per cent married and 9 or 1·8 per cent widowers ; 214 or 44·8 per cent females, of whom 81 or 16·9 per cent are unmarried, 92 or 19·2 per cent married and 41 or 8·5 per cent widows. They muster 17 or 3·5 per cent as *literate*s, all of them being literate only in the Provincial Vernaculars. There are no *infirm*s in this caste. These have 192 or 40·2 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners of whom 20 or 4·1 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (weavers, calenderers and dyers) as their Principal occupation, 109 or 22·8 per cent are in Agriculture, and the rest 63 or 13·2 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste has fallen by 939 or 66·3 per cent from its strength in 1891. This abnormal fall is due to Gonigas being confounded with Ganigas as already explained under the latter head.

2. The Gonigas are sack-weavers and makers of gunny bags. The known subdivisions of the caste are the Janapas and Sadhuvamsasthas. Some of them are Agriculturists, while many of the grain porters in Bangalore City are of this sub-caste.

3. These do not wear the sacred thread. Widow marriage is not permitted though girls are married after puberty.

4. These people are most numerous in the Tumkur District. 86 of these people have returned the following Gothras :—Vagendra (8), Kanagala (3), Arudra (2) and Mahameru (2).

Gosayi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population 585 ; 346 or 59·1 per cent males, of whom 188 or 32·1 per cent are unmarried, 140 or 23·9 per cent married and 18 or 3 per cent widowers. 239 or 40·8 per cent females, of whom 106 or 18·1 per cent are unmarried, 81 or 13·8 per cent married and 52 or 8·8 per cent widows. Of *literate*s, there are 52 or 8·8 per cent distributed with 44 or 7·5 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 2 or 0·3 per cent in English and 6 or 1 per cent in other languages. They have only 2 or 0·3 per cent *infirm*s, one being Insane and the other Deaf-mute. There are 213 or 36·4 per cent Actual Workers, only 6 or 1 per cent engaged in their Traditional (Devotees) as their principal occupation and 3 or 0·5 per cent in it as subsidiary, while Agriculture has 20 or 3·4 per cent persons engaged in it. The remaining 187 or 31·9 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, which is an immigrant one, shows an increase of 163 or 50 per cent over the strength of 1891 and calls for no special remarks.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Shimoga District, where nearly 30 per cent of the people are living ; 25 per cent are in the Hassan District, while another 30 per cent are in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts together.

3. The Gosayis are all immigrants from Northern and Western India, and mostly belong to the Dandi sub-division. The Gosayi is no caste ; commonly any devotee is called a Gosayi, whether he lives a life of celibacy or not, whether he roams about the country collecting alms, or resides in a house like the rest of the people, whether he leads an idle existence or employs himself in trade. They bear, however, all the marks which denote dedication to a religious life. Some besmear their bodies with ashes, wear their hair dishevelled and uncombed, and in some instances coiled round the head like a snake or rope. Most of them wear a brown cloth by which they make themselves conspicuous.

4. The Gosayis, although by profession belong to the religious class, apply themselves, nevertheless, to commerce and trade. As merchants, bankers, and tradesmen, they hold a very respectable position. They never marry. One of the chief peculiarities of this caste is that Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, the two

former especially, may, if they choose, become Gosayis, but if they do so, and unite with the members of this fraternity in eating and drinking, holding full and free intercourse with them, they are cut off for ever from their own tribes. It is this circumstance which constitutes Gosayis a distinct and legitimate caste and not merely a religious order.

5. Only 29 persons have returned Gothras, the chief being Achuta and Daridra. The latter perhaps is a cynical or humorous adoption of their beggarly condition as their family badge !

Gujarathi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population 167) ; 86 or 58.7 per cent males, of whom 53 or 33.1 per cent are unmarried, 28 or 17.5 per cent married and 5 or 3.1 per cent widowers ; 74 or 46.2 per cent females, of whom 32 or 20 per cent are unmarried, 34 or 21.2 per cent married and 8 or 5 per cent widows. 31 or 19.8 per cent are *literate*s, 7 or 4.3 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 5 or 3.1 per cent in English and 19 or 11.8 per cent in other languages. Of *infirm*s, there is only one person Blind. 86 or 58.7 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom only 9 or 5.6 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Traders) and only 1 or 0.6 per cent in Agriculture while 76 or 47.5 per cent are in other occupations.)

1. This caste, as the name itself suggests, is an entirely immigrant caste, and the variation shows that it has increased by 109 or 213 per cent over the figures of 1891.

2. Their distribution by districts shows them to be numerous in the cities, so many as 122 or 76 per cent are to be found in the cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields, over 40 per cent being in Bangalore, and 30 per cent in Mysore.

These are traders from Guzerat after which name they are called Guzarathis.

Only two persons have returned gothras named Mashantaka and Devaruka.

The Guzarathis are mostly followers of Vallabhacharya whose creed is strongly represented in Guzerat, the home of these people.

Handichikka.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—5 (2 males and 3 females). There are no *literate*s and no *infirm*s. Three are Actual Workers or wage earners engaged in Agriculture).

1. These were censused in the Hassan District.

2. This is a caste returned for the first time in the Census of 1901.

3. These people are also generally known as Handijogis. This caste is traced to the Pakanati Sub-section of the jogi, which name it bore some five generations back when the traditional calling was buffalo breeding. But as subsequently they degenerated to pig rearing, they came to be known as Handijogi or Handichikka, handi being the Kanarese name for pig. These have two sub-divisions, *viz.*, Turukanya and Hanataki, who neither eat together nor intermarry. Among these, puberty is no bar for marriage. Adultery in a female makes her liable to divorce. Divorcees and widows remarry. The dead are buried.

Hataga.—(*Same in all languages.*)

1. This is a caste returned for the first time at this Census. These are found only in the Chitaldrug District. There are only 3 persons, 2 males and 1 female, returned under this heading. These are allied to the Devangas and more appropriately ought to form a sub-division among them, as they follow them in their beliefs, social customs and habits.

Holey.—(*Telugu—Malavaru. Tamil—Pariah. Hindustani—Dhed*).

(Population.—577,166 ; 290,992 or 50.4 per cent males, of whom 165,315 or 28.6 per cent are unmarried ; 112,821 or 19.5 per cent married and 12,856 or 2.2 per cent widowers ; 286,174 or 49.5 per cent females of whom 118,292 or 20.4 per cent are unmarried ; 119,144 or 20.6 per cent married and 48,738 or 8.4 per cent widows. They muster only 2,884 or 0.4 per cent *literate*s, of whom 2,685 or 0.4 per cent are *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 117 or 0.02

per cent in English and 29 or 0·00 per cent in other languages. The *infirm* number 778 or 0·11 per cent, of whom 53 or 0·00 per cent are Insane, 299 or 0·05 per cent are Deaf-mutes, 846 or 0·05 per cent Blind, and 80 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. By *industrial condition* these show 232,166 or 40·2 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 11,183 or 1·9 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (village watchmen, &c.,) as their principal occupation while another 7,467 or 1·2 per cent are engaged in it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 130,130 or 22·5 per cent of these people, while only 90,853 or 15·7 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, which is not only indigenous but even aboriginal, is essentially a native of the Province. The variations show that these people have increased by 75,157 or 14·9 per cent over their strength of 1891. Unfortunately, figures for 1871 are not available for comparison, as these were all brought under a general term "Out castes". But it is needless to say that these people must have suffered frightfully from the effects of the Famine of 1876-78, and that they are slowly recovering their strength, swelled up again by large bodies of immigrants of this caste. Their distribution by Districts shows that one-third of the entire population are in the Mysore District, and nearly one-third in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar, and the rest elsewhere.

2. They constitute in fact, quite as fully as their name implies, the back-bone of cultivation in the country. *Hola* is the Kanarese name for a dry-crop field, and *Holeyas* means the man of such field.

3. The caste has numerous sub-divisions all of which may, however, be crystallized into 7 or 8 clans, such as the Kannada, Gangadikara, Maggada, Morasu, Telugu, Tigala and Tamil Holeyas or Parayas. All these dine together but marriage is confined between families well known to each other.

4. There is a council of elders presided over by a chief called "Gothugara," which decides all questions of caste discipline etc.

5. These people eat beef, fowl, fish and pork and drink spirituous liquors. They eat carrion, but the animal must have died a natural death.

6. Their marriage is nothing but a feast, when the bridegroom ties the bottu-round the bride's neck. The wife cannot be divorced except for adultery. Widows are prohibited from re-marrying, but the caste winks at a widow's living with another man. This caste also frequently takes the vow of becoming Dasari.

7. The Holeyas are chiefly employed as labourers in connection with agriculture, and manufacture with hand-loom various kinds of coarse cloth or home spun, which are worn extensively by the poorer classes, notwithstanding that they are being fast supplanted by foreign cheap fabrics. In some parts of the Mysore District, considerable numbers of the Holeyas are specially engaged in betel-vine gradening. As labourers, these classes are employed in innumerable pursuits in which manual labour preponderates. The Aleman sub-division furnishes recruits as Barr Sepoys.

8. The Holeyas or Pariyas are known by different names in different parts of the Province. In the Maidan or the Eastern Division, they are more numerous, and enjoy a certain recognised prestige and status in the village autonomy. In the pre-survey period, the Kulvadi, who is generally a Holeyas or Maditar, was so closely identified with the soil, that his oath, accompanied by certain formalities and awe inspiring solemnities, was considered to be a final decision in long standing and most bitterly contested boundary disputes. He has an important place in the village hierarchy and is the right-hand man of the village head-man called the Patel. In the Malnad, the Holeyas had degenerated into the agrarian slave and till recently, within the experience of men still living, he was practically an hereditary bondsman bought and sold with the land to which he was attached. The advent of British rule and higher principles of Civil law, the introduction of the Survey Settlement, the demand for labor with higher wages brought about by the extension of coffee cultivation by European planters, and a just application of the provisions of Act XIII of 1859, all tended to emancipate him from this thralldom of ages, so that he may now be seen, in many cases, owning land as a proprietor himself, paying taxes direct to Government, and altogether a more respectable person than he ever was. In the

cities and urban centres, the Pariya is often not the polluting person that he elsewhere is. He is a good and intelligent work-man, an esteemed servant and a good citizen.

9. 351 persons out of the entire population have returned Gothras; the names of the Gothras being Harischandra (162), Kali (30), Yekke (11), and Karadi (22). In thus doing, it is evident that they are learning to venerate themselves like others in admittedly higher grades of society!

Idiga.—(*Tamil—Maravar, Telugu—Indra*).

(*Population.*—48,156; 25,620 or 53·2 per cent males, of whom 14,470 or 30 per cent are unmarried; 9,977 or 20·7 per cent married and 1,173 or 2·4 per cent widowers; 22,536 or 46·7 per cent females, of whom 9,160 or 19 per cent are unmarried, 9,088 or 18·8 per cent married and 4,288 or 8·9 per cent widows. They show 899 or 1·8 per cent as *literate*, of whom 888 or 1·8 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars; 3 or 0·00 per cent in English and 8 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. The *infirm*s among them are only 43 or 0·07 per cent, of whom 2 or 0·00 per cent are Insane; 22 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute and 19 or 0·03 per cent Blind. There are 19,263 or 40 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, 4,574 or 9·4 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Distillers and Toddy-drawers) as principal occupation, 1,283 or 2·5 per cent in it as subsidiary. Agriculture is represented by 9,716 or 20 per cent, while other occupations account for 4,973 or 10 per cent.)

1. The variations show that this caste has increased by 8,239 or 20·6 per cent during the past decade, and is less than 1871 by 32,559 or 40 per cent on account of the frightful loss of 59,554 or 73·7 per cent in 1881, due to the Famine.

2. These people are found in large numbers in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts where 40 per cent of the entire population are living, and another 40 per cent in the Districts of Tumkur, Kadur and Hassan, the remainder being found elsewhere.

3. The Idigas are of Telugu origin, which language many of them still speak. The account of their caste is that they are Baliyas, but their occupation separated them into a distinct caste. They are toddy-drawers, their hereditary occupation being to extract the juice of palm-trees and distil spirits from it. In the Malnad they are known as Halepaika, and were formerly employed as soldiers under the local rulers. Many of them are now in household service. Most of them also hold land, and are agriculturists. They worship all the Hindu deities as well as Saktis, and especially the pots containing toddy. The Idiga is allowed a plurality of wives whom he can divorce only for adultery, but widows are permitted to become kudikays, the children of such issue being considered a step lower in the social scale, and marriages of these with the pure blood prohibited. Puberty is no bar for marriage. These people are generally Vaishnavaites and worship Vishnu. These people are under the control of a head-man called Gauda who looks into their caste disputes. They bury the dead, and near relations observe pollution for 12 days, during which time they refrain from a meat diet. These dine with all Baliyas except the Gazalu section. They are absolutely prohibited from drinking spirituous liquors.

4. 171 of these persons have returned Gothras, the names being Kamundala 52), Valipura (1

Jat.—(*Same in all languages*).

The Jats have their home in Rajaputana and the Punjab. Here they are immigrants engaged in trade, and are only 27 in number, 17 males and 10 females. One-half the number are in the Chitaldrug District, one-fourth in the Mysore District and the remaining fourth elsewhere.

Jogi.—(*Same in all languages*).

(*Population.*—12,871. 6,677 or 51·8 per cent males, of whom 3,721 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 2,493 or 19·3 per cent married and 463 or 3·5 per cent widowers. 6,198 or 48·1 per cent females, of whom 2,515 or 19·5 per cent are unmarried, 2,710 or 21 per cent married, and 973 or 7·5 per cent widows. Only 157 or 1·21 per cent are *Literate*, 153 or 1·19 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars and 4 or 0·03 per cent in other languages. There are only 21 or 0·15 per cent *Infirm*s, of whom 3 or 0·02 per cent are Insane, 4 or 0·03 per cent Deaf-mutes,

11 or 0·08 per cent Blind, and 3 or 0·02 per cent Leprous. 5,329 or 41·3 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom only 19 or 0·14 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (Miscellaneous and Disreputable livings) as their Principal occupation and 42 or 0·3 per cent in it as subsidiary. 2,256 or 17·5 per cent are engaged in Agriculture while 3,054 or 23·72 per cent are engaged in other walks of life).

1. This nomadic caste has continued steadily to increase since 1881. During the decade following 1881, the Province had an increase of 3,580 persons to its population, and during the past decade it was further reinforced by 3,467 persons, so that it has increased nearly cent per cent within the past twenty years.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore District, where nearly 25 per cent of the entire population live. The remainder are scattered in varying proportions all over the Province.

3. These are a caste of Telugu beggars and pig-breeders. This order of mendicants is composed of Devotees recruited from all castes. They are also called Sillekayata, Helava, Jangaliga and Pakanati. The two latter deal in medicinal drugs, and go about calling out particulars of diseases which they profess to cure by means of their medicaments. They are inferior to Dasaris. They are Saivites. Besides begging, they employ themselves in snake-charming and pig-breeding. Their form of marriage is that which is usual among the Sudras, but the ceremony is invariably performed on Mondays. The usual bride price is a pig and Rs. 19-0-4, and on the wedding day, the pig is killed and its head is taken by the bride's party, while its body is reserved for a general feast. The bridegroom provides money for the toddy for this. The Jogis bury their dead. They will eat even crocodiles and rats and are very fond of strong drinks, but they consider themselves superior to the beef-eating Malas and Madigas.

170 persons have returned Gotras such as Vrishabha (68), Kaverimatha (23) and Khedrumakula (7).

Kahar.—(*Same in all languages*).

1. This is a caste returned for the first time in this Census. The word Kahar means, in Hindustani, a Blacksmith and the small number censused, shows them to be immigrants from the Bombay Presidency.

2. There were 46 persons censused within the State, 32 males and 14 females, nearly all of whom were censused in the Mysore District.

3. Four out of these 46 persons have returned Manasina (1) and Daridra (1) as their Gotras.

Kanakkan.—(*Same in all languages*).

1. These belong to the group of writers. They are a professional writing class. The Kanakkan is in the South what the Kayastha is in the North of India. The Kanakkan appears to be allied to the Karnams or Shanbagues of the Madras Presidency, while the Kayastha claims descent from the Kshatriya or Rajaput. This caste is an immigrant one, and numbered 17 in all, 17 males and 2 females, found almost wholly in Shimoga and Mysore Districts.

Karaman.—(*Same in all languages*).

1. The Karaman is a member of the Panchala community numbering one in Mysore, apparently an immigrant from Madras. He returned his Gotra as "Mandarakula."

Kayastha.—(*Same in all languages*).

This is another immigrant caste whose small numbers do not require any detailed account of it being given. This is the hereditary writing class in Bengal, like the Kanakkan in the South. Only five persons, three males and two females, were censused under this head and were found in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

Komati.—(*Same in all languages*).

(Population.—31,871. 16,546 or 51·9 per cent males, of whom 8,146 or 25·5 per cent are unmarried, 7,143 or 22·4 per cent married and 1,257 or 3·9 per cent widowers. 15,325 or 48 per cent females, of whom 4,654 or 14·6 per cent are unmarried, 7,205 or 22·6 per cent married

and 3,466 or 10·8 per cent widows. *Literacy* has made good progress with these people as 11,266 or 35·33 per cent of the entire population are literate; 11,049 or 84·6 per cent in Provincial vernaculars, 181 or 0·5 per cent in English and 36 or 0·1 per cent in other languages. The *infirm* are almost a cipher, there being only 60 or 0·1 per cent who are afflicted with any Infirmary, 8 or 0·02 per cent Insane, 17 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 31 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners in this caste number 10,284 or 32·2 per cent of the entire population. 5,382 or 16·8 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as Principal occupation and 768 or 2·4 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 1,812 or 5·6 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, the other occupations possessing 3,090 or 9·6 per cent of the population).

1. The variations between the different Censuses show that except in 1881, when they had lost 2,360 or only 8 per cent, they have continued to rise ever since. The comparatively small loss in the community during the Famine is due essentially to the urban character of this caste and their trading occupation.

2. The distribution by districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar District, over one-third of the entire population being in that District, and about 20 per cent in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, the rest being in varying numbers all over the Province.

3. The Komatis are principally found in towns and large trade centres. They are specially considered Vaisyas and belong to the Dwija class. The majority are worshippers of Siva and a few of Vishnu, but the chief object of reverence is the Goddess Kanyaka Paraneswari. All eat together and intermarry. They deal in cloth and in all kinds of merchandise except spirits, and also money and jewels. In dress and ornament, as well as in social habits, they follow the Brahmmins, whom they imitate in religious observances also. One of the peculiar customs of this caste is the obligation of a boy to marry his maternal uncle's daughter.

4. 6,934 persons have returned Gotras, the chief of them being Yella Setti (629), Ananthakula (580), Bala Setti (450).

Kshatriya. —(Same in all languages).

(Population.—24,825. 12,699 or 51·1 per cent males, of whom 7,193 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 4,828 or 19·4 per cent married and 678 or 2·7 per cent widowers. 12,126 or 48·8 per cent females, of whom 4,678 or 18·8 per cent are unmarried, 4,841 or 19·5 per cent married and 2,607 or 10·5 per cent widows. There are 3,628 or 14·6 per cent *literate*, of whom 3,214 or 12·9 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 322 or 1·2 per cent in English and 92 or 0·3 per cent in other languages. *Infirmities* claim 37 or 0·1 per cent; 3 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 11 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute, 19 or 0·07 per cent Blind, and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers number 8,591 or 34·6 per cent of the entire population of whom 222 or 0·8 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Military and dominant) while only one follows it as a subsidiary occupation; 4,699 or 18·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 3,670 or 14·7 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste is less than its recorded strength in 1871 by 30,254; but a very large proportion of this is due to the difference in the method of grouping which, if corrected, will show an increasing population.

2. The Mahrattas, that were as non-existing in 1871, have all on a sudden increased to 11,301 in 1881. In regard 1871-1881, which was rendered memorable by the dire Famine of 1876-77, that either not conducive to any immigration; but yet the figure above should show that 11,301 Mahrattas had immigrated into the Province! The reason, therefore, is that the Mahrattas, whose traditional occupation is Military and Dominant, were included among Kshatriyas in 1871, who, therefore, show an abnormal strength of 58,259 in that year. Deducting the number of Are Mahrattas, etc., 4,778 and other allied castes included thereunder numbering 12,279 from the total Kshatriya in 1871, the figures for the various decades stand as under:—

1871	1881	1891	1901
13,301	13,251	21,167	24,825

thus showing that the caste has been uniformly increasing.

3. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, nearly half of the entire population being found there.

4. These are the ruling classes of Manu who even now are rulers of different States and the dominant race. The castes grouped under this head are the Arasus, Rajaputs, Coorgs and Sikhs. The Sikhs will be treated separately later on. To the Arasu section belongs the Royal Family of Mysore, while the Rajaputs are the descendants of the ancient Hindu Rajas, and have their stronghold in Rajaputana. These claim to be lineal descendants of the Solar and Lunar races and have even now but little deviated from the orthodox type of Kshatriyas of Manu. The Coorgs are the residents of the neighbouring Province of Coorg.

3,346 persons have returned Gotras, among which may be noticed Athreya (754) Kasyapa (429), Vasishta (184) all Brahmanical Gotras.

Kumbara.—(Tamil.—*Kusavan*).

(Population.—43,418. 22,839 or 52·6 per cent males, of whom 12,405 or 28·5 per cent are unmarried, 9,368 or 21·5 per cent married and 1,066 or 2·4 per cent widowers; 20,579 or 47·3 per cent females, of whom 7,704 or 17·7 per cent are unmarried, 9,056 or 20·8 per cent married and 3,819 or 8·7 per cent widows. There are only 1,081 or 2·4 per cent *Literates*, of whom 1,065 or 2·4 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 16 or 0·03 per cent in English. Only 72 persons or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*; 9 or 0·02 per cent being Insane, 29 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 26 or 0·05 per cent Blind and 8 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners number 15,950 or 3·67 per cent of the entire population. 7,860 or 8·1 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Potters) as a principal means of livelihood while 1,473 or 3·3 per cent are engaged in it as subsidiary while 5,474 or 12·6 per cent in Agriculture and 2,116 or 6 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste suffered on account of the Famine, having lost 3,296 or 9 per cent of its 1871 population. Since then it has gained strength and has 2,960 or 7·3 per cent more than 1891, the net variation between 1871 and 1901 resulting in a gain of 8,853 or 25·6 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows that more than one-third of the entire population are in the Mysore District alone, while a tenth are each in the Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan Districts, the rest being scattered, in varying numbers, over the other four Districts.

3. The Kumbaras are potters and tile-makers. There are two great divisions amongst them mutually exclusive, the Kannada and Telugu; the former claiming superiority over the latter. The Telugu Kumbaras trace their descent to Salivahana, and wear the sacred string. They abstain from eating meat. There are both Saivites and Vaishnavites amongst the Kumbaras; the Saivites acknowledge the Smartha Brahmins' sway, while the Vishnavites follow the Sri Vaishnava belief. Polygamy is permitted and divorce can only be for adultery. Widows are not permitted to remarry.

4. This caste also includes Dyers known as Nilagara. It is curious that these two trades, quite distinct from one another, are followed by persons of the same family according to inclination. They worship all the Hindu deities, but pay special reverence to their kiln. These are recognised members of the village hierarchy though not stationed in every village. They furnish the pots for the raiyats, and are entitled to Auya (fees) in an equal number to the other Auyagars.

5. 377 persons have returned Gotras: R and Mysore (13) Nandi (14).

Kurūba. (Tamil.—*Kurumban*).

(Population.—377,091, 187,082 or 49·6 per cent males, of whom 101,330 or 26·8 per cent are unmarried, 77,039 or 20·4 per cent married and 8,713 or 2·4 per cent widowers. 190,009 or 50·3 per cent females, of whom 73,015 or 19·3 per cent are unmarried, 10,052 or 2·1 per cent married, and 36,942 or 9·7 per cent widowed. The *Literates* number 4,136 or 1 per cent of the entire population, of whom 4,085 are literate in the Provincial vernaculars, 50 or 0·00 per cent in English and only one in the other languages. There are 306 or 0·1 per cent *Infirm* being distributed as follows:—50 or 0·1 per cent are Insane, 206 or 0·05 per cent are Deaf-mutes, 309 or 0·8 per cent Blind and 32 or 0·00 per cent Leprous. 117,657 persons 31·2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 13,308 or 3·5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Shepherds and wool weavers) as a principal means of livelihood; 3,947 or 1 per cent in it as Subsidiary, while Agriculture has 82,386 or 21·8 per cent leaving 21,968 or 5·8 per cent for other vocations.]

1. This indigenous caste shows that it lost 79,352 or 21·3 per cent of its population in the Great Famine, and that, at present, it has more than just recovered its ori-

ginal strength, being 5,774 or 1·5 per cent more than its recorded strength in 1871. But here also there is, probably, a difference in classification. These people are distributed over the Province in varying numbers, and are to be found mostly in the Mysore District where several of their caste have found employment in the palace.

2. The Kurubas are shepherds and weavers of native blankets or *Kambilis*. The Kadu Kuruba will be noticed later on under Forest and Hill Tribes. The remaining great body of the civilized Kuruba are divided into two tribes, the Hande Kuruba and Kuruba proper, who have no intercourse with one another. The latter worship Bire Devaru and are Saivites. Their priests are Brahmins and Jogis. The caste also worship a box, which they believe contains the wearing apparel of Krishna, under the name of Junjappa. Parts of Chitaldrug and the town of Kolar are noted for the manufacture of a superior kind of a fine texture like home spun. The women spin wool. Polygamy is permitted, the wives being seldom divorced even for adultery, as they are often a source of profit, for they are very industrious. Puberty is no bar for marriage. Widows are allowed to remarry by the custom of Kudikay. The dead are buried. The Kurubas have not taken kindly to Education, and by nature they are so very simple, that Kuruba has become, in some places, a bye-word for a simpleton.

Ladar.—(Same in all languages).

[Population.—1,527. 812 or 53·1 per cent males, of whom 458 or 29·9 per cent are unmarried, 286 or 18·7 per cent married and 68 or 4·4 per cent widowers. 715 or 46·8 per cent females, of whom 232 or 15·1 per cent are unmarried, 304 or 19·9 per cent married and 179 or 11·7 per cent widows. 250 or 16·3 per cent of these people are *literate*, 246 or 16·1 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 4 or 0·2 per cent literate in English. Only 3 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s of whom 1 or 0·06 per cent is a Deaf-mute and 2 or 0·02 per cent are Lepers. 463 or 30·3 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom 116 or 7·5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as Principal occupation and 11 or 0·7 per cent in it as subsidiary. 98 or 6·4 per cent are in Agriculture and 249 or 16·3 per cent are in other occupations].

1. This is mainly an immigrant caste and its variations are accidental. The caste has lost 519 since 1891. The distribution by Districts shows that over one-third are in the Mysore District and another one-third in the Kadur District.

2. The Ladars are a class of general merchants found chiefly in the Cities where they supply all kinds of stores, glass-ware, etc. These seem to be foreign to the Province, and are of Mahratta origin. They wear the sacred thread, and their families are divided into Gotras like those of Brahmins. They pay special homage to Bhavani, the consort of Siva, and claim to be Kshatriyas, a pretention not accorded to by the other castes. Like the twice-born, the boys amongst these are invested with the sacred string in their 6th year, and girls must be married before their 10th year. Their priests are called Bombolas, who go about naked and offer animal sacrifices to their goddess Bhavani. The men are allowed a plurality of wives, who can be divorced only for adultery, but widows are not allowed to remarry. The dead are cremated. The Ladars are prohibited from eating meat (except what is offered as sacrifices) and drinking spirituous liquors.

3. 79 Ladars have been found in regiments, such as, Athreya (48), Viswamithra (30), all Brahminical Gotras, which to a certain extent give colour to their being Kshatriyas as they assert themselves to be.

Lingayets.—(Same in all languages).

[Population.—610,596 ; 334,746 or 54·9 per cent males, of whom 188,210 or 28 per cent are unmarried, 127,833 or 19 per cent married and 18,728 or 2·7 per cent widowers. 335,850 or 50·1 per cent females, of whom 128,084 or 19·1 per cent are unmarried, 181,800 or 19·6 per cent married and 5,966 or 1·1 per cent widows. 49,673 or 7·3 per cent are *literate*, 49,158 or 7·4 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 447 or 0·06 per cent in English, 73 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. 1,180 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s, 99 or 0·01 per cent Insane, 404 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 622 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 55 or 0·00 per cent Leper. 210,952 or 81·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 99,842 or 14·8 per cent are in their Traditional Occupation (Priests, Temple Servants, Devotees, Cultivators, Traders and Barbers) as Principal Occupation ; 5,223 or 0·7 per cent in it as Subsidiary, while 73,739 or 10·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 37,371 or 5·5 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 188,513 or 39·1 per cent during the past decade. Part of this large increase is attributable to

difference in classification as explained elsewhere. This community suffered no loss even on account of the Famine, as it showed an increase of 52,369 or 12 per cent in 1881.

2. The distribution of these people shows them to be scattered all over the Province, but in large numbers in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

3. The term Lingayet is properly not a caste, but a religious designation combining several castes. It is a popular designation, but the caste people call themselves Veera Saivas, Sivabhaktas or Sivachars. The following are notes and extracts from information furnished by Mr. Karibasavappa Sastry of Mysore, and Mr. Mahadevaiya, B.A. B.L., of Tumkur, both of whom are Lingayets who have taken some trouble to investigate the nature, origin and spread of the religion, the latter gentleman ransacking a whole library of literature, English and vernacular, in pursuit of his purpose.

4. The aptest definition, which at once describes a Lingayet and his religion, is that given by Vyasa, in a verse in Skanda purana, to the effect that "a Veera Saiva is one, who worships his Istalinga in his hand, concentrating his whole mind on it forgetting the external world."

5. The distinctive mark of the religion is the wearing, on the person, of a Jangama Lingam or portable Linga. It is a small stone about the size of an acorn, and is enshrined in a silver box of peculiar shape, which is worn suspended from the neck or tied round the arm. Hence the name Lingayet or Lingavanta. This Linga, the symbol of Siva, worn by the Lingayets as the badge of their religion, is of four kinds, *viz.*, white, red, yellow, black. The colour of the Linga to be worn depends upon the caste to which the person belongs.

6. There was a great deal of obscurity as regards the origin of this religion, but, on the ground of recent discoveries, it is claimed, on its behalf, that it existed long before the birth of the great Sri Sankaracharya, and it existed even during the time of Buddha. The orthodox theory among the Lingayets is that their religion was founded by a number of Acharyas, the most famous of whom were Renuka, Daruka, Gajakarna, Ghantakarna and Viswakarna who are the Gotrakartas of the Lingayet Dwijas, having received their mandate direct from Siva to establish his true religion on earth or rather to restore it to its purity, basing it upon *gnana* in preference to *karma* with the ritual with which it had become confounded. Though, the exact date of the origin of this religion cannot be definitely ascertained at present, it is suggested that it was the result of one of those great revolutions of ideas which took place just about the beginning of the Buddhist religion, when the religious notions of the times were in a very unsettled condition, owing to various circumstances.

7. Mr. Bhattacharya, the author of the learned treatise on Hindu law, in his work on "Castes and Sects" says, "that a very large part of the population of Southern India are Lingayets or Veera Saivas. These alone are perhaps entitled to be regarded as a strictly Saivite sect. The Sankarite sects spoken of in the preceding chapters are more or less Saivites. But they pay due homage to the other ancient gods of the Hindu Pantheon, and furnish what he said to be exclusively Siva worshippers."

8. Sir Monier Williams in his "Brahminism and Hinduism" says "It is clear too that in the days of Sankara several of the Saivas existed and became the object of his controversial onslaughts. Sankara Vijaya or his names, to wit, 1. The Saivas *par excellence*, who had the Linga branded on both arms; 2. the Raudras who had the trident branded on the forehead; 3. the Ugras who had the Damaru branded on the two arms; 4. the Bhaktas who had the Linga on the forehead; 5. the Jangams who bore the trident on the head and carried a Linga made of stone on their persons; 6. the Pasupathas who had the latter symbol branded on the forehead, arms, breast and navel.

These sects are described in the Sankaravijaya as hostile to the doctrine of non-duality (Advaita-Drohina). Their practice of branding is denounced by Sankara on the ground that various gods are present in the limbs of the human body, who are driven away by the burning (Tapana) of the skin.

Of the 6 sects named only the two last are numerous in the present day, and both these have altered not a few of their tenets and practices. In modern times Saiva sectarians are generally followers of Siva in his third character of an ascetic.

They profess to practise, like their God, severe austerities and bodily mortifications. Numbers of them may be seen at sacred places of pilgrimage, where their appearance as self-mortifying mendicants is often revolting to Europeans.

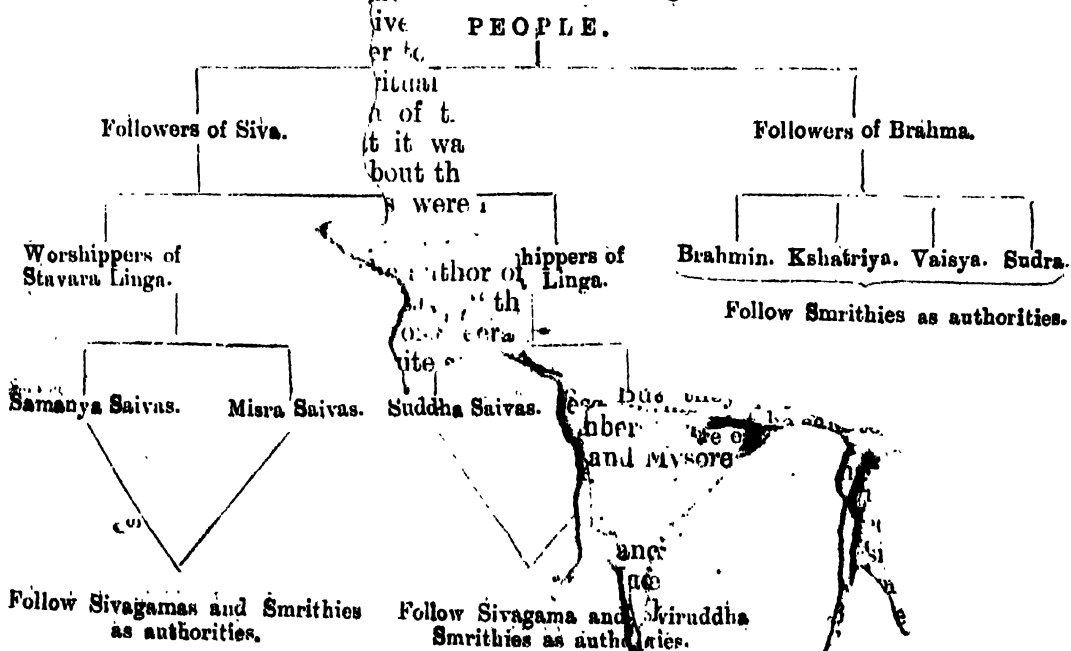
We may also note that a sect of Saivas exists in the south of India—mostly in the Mysore and the Kanarese country—who were formed into a religious community about the 11th or 12th century by a leader named Basava (for Sanskrit Vrishabha), and are called Lingavats (popularly Lingaits), because they wear the Linga in a silver or metallic casket suspended round their necks with a cord like a necklace. They are usually identified with the Jangams of Sankara's day described as utterly unorthodox."

9. Mr. Rice says that "about 1160 A.D., a little more than forty years after the establishment of the Vaishnava faith in Mysore by Ramanujacharya, arose the well-known sect of Siva worshippers called Lingayets, chiefly composed of the Kannada and Telugu speaking races." Basava, the supposed founder of the Lingayet religion, was only a great reformer, who, by his abilities, learning and virtues, possessed great influence over the masses, and greatly strengthened the Lingayet religion which he sincerely embraced in his early life to the great discontent of his orthodox Brahmin parents and relatives. "He was the son of an Aradhya Brahmin, a native of Bagalwadi in Belgaum. According to the legends, he refused to wear the Brahmanical thread, because its investiture required the adoration of the Sun." His contention was that investiture with the sacred thread was not necessary in the case of Veerasaivas as in the case of Brahmins, because, whereas among the latter a person was not a full Brahmin until the ceremony was performed, in the case of the former the corresponding religious rite was performed when the Linga was tied to each child, male or female, as is usually done immediately after birth. By his abilities and influence, he organised and strengthened the religion, and fired by the polemical zeal, characteristic of the Veerasaiva sect of those days, even converted large numbers of the people to it, so that among the Veerasaivas of the present day are to be found not only the lineal descendants of those Veerasaivas who existed in the time of Sri Sankaracharya, but also innumerable converts who have been admitted into the religion since the days of Basava. These conversions are stated to have included all classes from the highest Brahmin to the lowest Paria, who voluntarily joined the religion by virtue of their conviction in its intrinsic merits, for example, Paingala mentioned in the Sankara Samhita of the Skanda Purana. At the present day, however, the religion is not spreading. The present conversion has stopped, and the public opinion among the Veerasaivas is against conversion. Conversion too, entailed apprenticeship and examination of a very laborious kind, as, three years for Brahmins, six years for Kshatriyas, nine years for Kshatriyas and twelve years for Sudras were the periods during which each mode of life had to pass under religious test and discipline. A member of any caste could become a Lingayet. A Mula or a Madiga can wear the Linga. So far as the Lingayet's worship, faith, and salvation are concerned, any person of whatever caste or colour can become a Lingayet in the same way as by wearing the *Chakrakantika* or the *Oordhvapundra* any person of whatever caste can become a Vaishnava. The Linga is the sign of the Veerasaiva religion, just as the *Chakrakantika* and the *Oordhvapundra* are the signs of the Vaishnava religion. Just as in regard to the Vaishnava religion, so a Madiga is taken into the Vaishnava religion. But his privileges are confined to the wearing of the Linga and *Chakrakantika*. The mere act of conversion will not enable him to pass the social barriers which he cannot otherwise pass. A Veerasaiva convert of a higher class cannot eat with him or drink with him, and still less can he intermarry. The numerous legends of the Basavapurana, regarding the Sudra converts, are related only to illustrate the force of *Bhakti* or faith, and to show that any person is capable of obtaining salvation whatever his caste or colour. The Sreevaishnavas have performed the *Mudrankama* (the ceremony of stamping impressions on the body by heated metallic seals) and other *samskaras* (ceremonies) to Sudras and other low castes and have admitted them into the Vaishnava religion. To this day such Vaishnavite Sudras are known as the *Tirukulas*. From this we ought not to infer that the Sreevaishnavas have taken Sudras into their caste. Just so in the case of Veerasaivas. And it must not, for a moment, be forgotten that the converts into the Veerasaiva religion occupy a position in the religion exactly similar to that they occupied before. A Brahmin convert commands

his usual respect and holds his usual status in the Veerasaiva religion; a Kshatriya is a Kshatriya; a Vaisya is a Vaisya, and a Sudra is also a Sudra in the Veerasaiva religion. Among the Veerasaivas, a Sudra convert is never known to have occupied the position of a Brahmin and a Brahmin that of a Sudra. No intermarriage can take place and even interdining is strictly prohibited. The conversion of a man into the religion is one thing, and admission into a higher caste is altogether a different thing. The former is possible, whereas the latter is not at all possible in Hindu society. This act of conversion is not a special feature of the Lingayet religion alone. The reformers of all great religions have done it on a very large scale to obtain a numerical strength to their religion. Otherwise no religion could exist unless it was followed by others. Sri Ramanujacharya and Sri Sankaracharya have both made converts even from among the lowest orders of Hindu society. Just so did Basava. The converts of the Veerasaiva religion do occupy the same position among the Veerasaivas, that they would occupy as converts in other religions. The distinctions between the descendants of the original founders of the religion and all converts, have been maintained from the remotest times and are maintained even at the present day, in every place where the Lingayets are to be found.

10. Basava repaired to Kalyana, the capital of Bijjala, where he became the prime minister, and there he promulgated the reformed sect. He is deified as Siva's servant Nandi, appearing in this world, in human form, to recall mankind to the true worship. The reformed faith "soon spread through the northwest of Mysore and according to tradition, within sixty years of Basava's death; (1168-1228)," it was embraced over a great part of Southern India, including the north-western part of Mysore "from Ulavi near Goa to Sholapur and from Balehalli or Balehonnur (in Koppa Taluk) to Sivaganga (Nelamangala Taluk)."

11. The Lingayets acknowledge the supremacy of the Vedas, but dissent from the performance of sacrifices and repudiate the efficacy of the *Sraddhas*. Their doctrine is that there are two kinds of creation, one by Brahma called *Prakrita Srishti* and another by Siva called *Aprakrita Srishti*, and that the Veerasaivas belong to the latter, as shown in the following tree.



As belonging to the *Aprakrita Srishti*, the Veerasaivas are enjoined not to follow that portion of the Vedas which treats of *agnas* or animal sacrifices. Their contention is that *karma* or the performance of ceremonies is of two kinds, namely, one relating to the attainment of worldly desires, and the other relating to the attainment of wisdom or *gnana*; the idea of salvation in Brahmanical religions generally, is the attainment of desires, going to *Swarga* or Heaven where one would enjoy eternal bliss. But salvation, as understood by the Veerasaiva religion, is something different and goes one step further, meaning absorption into and attain-

ment of Oneness with the deity. Consequently, they are prohibited from performing all those ceremonies which relate to the attainment of *Swarga*, but are bound to perform those which relate to *gnana* or wisdom and to salvation as understood by them.

12. Many learned treatises have been written in Sanskrit, which prove that the "Lingadharana" or the wearing of the Linga is a vedic injunction. Their contention is chiefly based on those portions of the Rig Veda and the Yajur Veda, which form the common field of literary activity for great reformers in each Hindu religion. Their philosophy is almost entirely based on the *gnana kanda* of the Vedas and may be traced to the *Mimamsa* philosophy. It is called the *Sakti Visishtadwaita* and closely resembles the philosophy of the Smarthas. A Smartha Brahmin when explaining the Smartha philosophy, beautifully compares it with the Veerasaiva philosophy, and the whole comparison is included in a statement to the effect that our *Tatvamasi* corresponds to their *Lingangasamyoga*.

13. Ethnologically considered, the higher classes of the Lingayets have certainly got Aryan blood running in their veins, though there is a large admixture of Dravidian element in the whole religion. They are very numerous in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Mysore, Central Provinces and the Nizam's Dominions. They are also found in small numbers in Nepal, Benares and Kashmere. On the whole, they number about two-and-a-half millions.

14. The Lingayets are a peaceful and intelligent community of Hindus, who have played a great part in the history of Kannada Literature; and to them is largely due the preservation of the purity of the highly polished Kanarese language. Rajasekhara Vilasa, the famous Kanarese poem which Mr. Rice says "divides with the Jaimini Bharata the honor of being the most highly esteemed poem in Kannada" is the work of the great Lingayet Shadakshari Deva. The late Basavappasastri, the Poet Laureate of the Mysore Court, who among other works has translated "Sakuntala" into Kanarese, is the most recent example of eminent authors.

15. The Lingayets are chiefly traders and agriculturists; and as a commercial class they occupy a very prominent place. A few members of this community in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, have graduated at the University in Arts, Law, Engineering and Medicine, and others are following in their wake.

16. Their religion is a proselytizing one and is admitted into it converts from almost every class of Hindu society. The Lingayets like the Jains have caste distinctions among them, corresponding to the fourfold division of Brahmmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras. Among the various castes of the present day, the Badagalvaroo, Bellaryavaroo, Sthaladavaroo, Chaskarooroo, Silavantharoor, Athaniyavaroo, Panchamasaleyavaroo, Dhulapavadake mode, Acharadavaroo, Vasthradavaroo and a few others are the priestly caste. These are also called by the general name of Gurusthaladavaroo.

17. Representatives of the ancient ruling families such as those of Nagara, Punganur, Hagalvadi and several others are supposed to be Lingayet Kshatriyas. Mr. Rice in his Gazetteer of Mysore states that "it was the State religion of the Wodeyars of Mysore and of the Nayaks of Keladi, Ikkeri or Bednur from 1600 to 1765." In regard to Nagarthas are the best representatives of the Lingayet Vaisyas, while shepherds, tailors, barbers and others represent the Lingayet Sudras.

18. Every Lingayet, irrespectively of the caste or class to which he belongs, is a rigid vegetarian, and worships the Linga which he always wears as God Siva, and which he considers as the only God in all the three worlds. Every person, be he male or female, young or old, poor or rich, is bound to wear the Linga and to worship it. The Linga is tied immediately after birth and each Lingayet is formally initiated into the doctrines of the religion at a reasonable age by the spiritual Guru.

19. The several castes do not intermarry nor interdine. The privilege of assuming the priesthood and the prohibition of intermarriages beyond the limits of each class, seem to be the chief criteria of distinguishing the different classes of castes of the Lingayet society.

20. The Lingayets do not perform *Yagnas*. They do not believe in the efficacy of a great many ceremonies such as observances of pilgrimage, fasts and penance which other Hindus perform. They follow a simplified system of daily and

special ceremonies. The daily ceremonies '*Nithyakarma*' consist chiefly of *Siva Puja* or the worship of *Siva*. The special ceremonies, *Naimithikakarma*, consist of *Dasa samskaras* or the ten ceremonies, viz., *Garbadhana*, *Pumsavana*, *Simantha*, *Jathakarina*, *Namakarapa*, *Annaprasana*, *Chaula*, *Diksha*, *Vivaha* and *Anthiyashti*. They use Vedic and Agamic mantras, and the *Vishva Veerasaivas* officiate as priests on all these occasions.

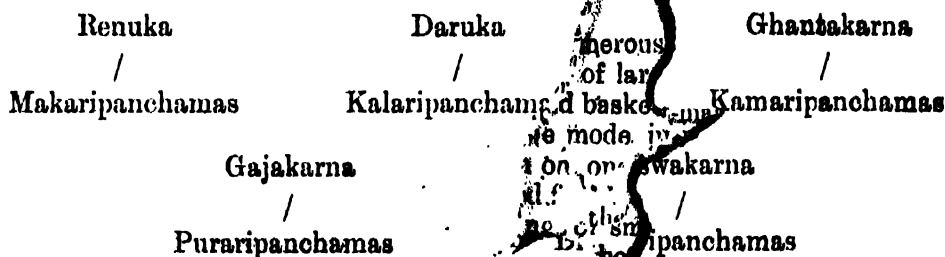
21. A few words may here be added on the ecclesiastical constitution of the Lingayets. The five great Gotrakartas named at the beginning of this note, established five great religious centres in different parts of India, viz., Ekorama at Ketara in the Himalayas, Viswacharya at Benares, Marulacharya at Ujjain, Pandithacharya at Srisaila in Cuddappa District and Renukacharya at Balehalli or Balehonnur in Koppa Taluk, at all of which places, the Mutts still exist. The heads of these Mutts have geographically divided the Lingayets into five great divisions; and each head exercises spiritual control within his own legitimate sphere, though all of them have a general jurisdiction over all the Lingayets generally. Each of these Mutts called Simhasanas (thrones) has sub-Mutts in important popular centres under the management of Pattadaswamis. Each sub-Mutt has a number of Branch Mutts, called Gurusthala Mutts under it, and these latter are established wherever a community of Lingayets exists. The rights and duties of the Swamis of these Mutts are to preside on all ceremonial occasions, to receive their dues, to impart religious instruction, to settle religious disputes, and to exercise a general control over all matters affecting the interests of the community at large.

22. But one particular feature of this sect, is the existence of another order of priests, called Viraktas, also known as Nirabharis or Jangamas, who hold the highest position in the ecclesiastical order, and, therefore, command the highest respect from laymen as well as from the abovementioned clergy. Each Virakta Mutt is directly subject to the Murgi Mutt at Chitaldrug which has absolute jurisdiction over all the Viraktas. Most Lingayet towns have a Virakta Mutt built outside the town, where the Swami or the Jangama leads a solitary, simple and spiritual life. Unlike the other priests, the Virakta is prohibited from presiding on ceremonial occasions, and from receiving unnecessary alms, unless for the purpose of immediately distributing the same to others. He should devote his whole life partly to spiritual meditation, and partly to the spreading of spiritual knowledge among his disciples, so that he should be the fountain head, to whom all laymen and all clergy must turn for spiritual wisdom. His position, in short, should be that of a pure Saunyas of the most exalted order. But here, as in the case of most other Indian ecclesiastical orders, he were a mere representative of the ancient prototype is far different from the ideal.

23. The Veerasaiva sect consists of numerous castes. It is a religion consisting of representatives from every caste in Hindu society. People of all castes from the highest to the lowest have embraced the religion. There are Sivachar (another name of the sect) Bramins, Sivachar Kshatriyas, Sivachar Vaisyas, Sivachar Carpenters, Sivachar Weavers, Sivachar Goldsmiths, Sivachar Potters, Sivachar Washermen, and Sivachar members of other low castes who have all followed the popular religion in large numbers. An important distinction between a caste and a religion is very clearly seen in the Census Report of Mysore for 1871.

24. All matrimonial connections are absolutely limited to the particular branch or sub-branch of the particular sub-sect to which the parties belong. Unfortunately, the tendency of limiting the area of choice is growing. Marriages between persons of the same sub-sect, but living in distant places, are very much discouraged by the community. Ignorance and want of education have much to do in such matters. And marriages between members of one caste or branch with those of another are always prohibited and never known to have been carried out. Any such connection is marked by the society with the greatest displeasure and the parties are ostracised. This is one of the greatest distinctions which differentiate one caste from another; another differentiating feature being the exclusive privilege of a few branches only to attain priesthood over all others. Various conditions are imposed in the selection of a bride. The girl must belong to the same caste; she must belong to a different Gotra; she must not have attained puberty; she must be younger than the intended bridegroom; she must not be within the prohibited degrees of relationship; she must be beautiful, etc.

25. The community has five Gotras or family stocks. A few omit the fifth Gotrakarta and consider him as the Acharya or priest of the four Gotrakartas. Certainly it is the higher castes among the Veerasaivas who have Gotras; the lower orders have none. It may be noticed that the chief test of finding out the caste of a Veerasaiva is in the social status he occupies. It is only the members of the higher classes who are priests. They are always priests to and never disciples of the other castes. Such priestly classes are Badagalavaroo, Bellaryavaroo, Sthaladavaroo, Aradhyaroo, Silavantharoo, Melpavadadavaroo, Dhulepavadedavaroo, Panchacharadavaroo and a few others. These are the Panchamas or Panchama Banajigaroo who are the descendants of the five original sages or the Gotrakartas. Members of these classes are always priests to all the other castes of the whole religion. They are never the disciples of others. For example, about 15 or 16 years ago, a religious dispute arose among the different castes of Lingayets of the Dharwar District on the question, whether the people of some sub-divisions of the Veerasaiva religion known as Sadas and Nonabas were entitled to assume priesthood and to exercise the rights and privileges attached to that status among the Veerasaivas. There was a large meeting at Hanagal of about 15,000 Lingayets. The Panchayetdars (arbitrators) were composed of Smartha Brahmins, who were specially selected to secure impartiality as the dispute was among the Veerasaivas themselves. The Panchayetdars referred the question with the necessary authorities to the Sri Sringeri Swami who decided that the Veerasaiva religion had been established by the great ancestors of the five Simhasanadhipathies of Balehalli, Ujjain, Kasi, Sri Sail and Himavathkethara, that the regular descendants of these sages alone are entitled to the priesthood, that the right of assuming priesthood and of performing the Deekshasamskara vested in the Panchamas who are the lineal descendants of the original sages above named, that there are three broad sub-divisions among the Veerasaivas, namely Samanya, Visesh and Nirabhari, that of these, the Visesh Veerasaivas alone are entitled to the priesthood and to perform the Deekshasamskara, and that the Samanya Veerasaivas are not entitled to the same rights or privileges. The determination of Gotra becomes very important during marriages and on occasions when priests are to be selected for Mutts. The members of these classes are, as a rule, all literate and it may be noticed that widow marriages are unknown among these. The descendants of the five Gotrakartas are commonly known as the Panchamas.



26. 50,916 persons have gotras, the chief being Renuka (19,278) Daruka (6,508), Gajakarna (6,508), that Ghantakarna (653).

Madiga. (Mamil - Chummar - Hindustani-Chummar).

(Population 2,221; 139,886 or 29.68 per cent males, of whom 82,184 or 29.68 per cent are unmarried, 51,143 or 18.4 per cent married and 6,059 or 2.1 per cent widowers; 137,435 or 49.6 per cent females, of whom 62,014 or 29.9 per cent are unmarried, 55,167 or 19.9 per cent married and 20,254 or 7.7 per cent widows. There are 316 or 0.1 per cent literates, of whom 314 or 0.1 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars and only 2 or 0.0 per cent in English. There are 314 or 0.1 per cent firm, of whom 15 or 0.01 per cent are Insane, 160 or 0.03 per cent Deaf-mute, 156 or 0.05 per cent Blind and 63 or 0.02 per cent Leprous. Actual workers or wage earners number 90,624 or 32.7 per cent, of whom 7,170 or 2.5 per cent are in their Traditional Occupation (leather workers) as principal means of livelihood, 2,579 or 0.93 per cent in it as subsidiary. 45,597 or 16.4 per cent are engaged in Agriculture while 37,857 or 13.6 per cent are engaged in other occupations.)

1 This indigenous rural caste shows that it has 40,130 or 16.9 per cent more now than in 1891. Distributed by Districts, these people are to be found all over the Province, nearly 88 per cent being in the Eastern Division.

2 The Madiga is the village cobbler. He removes the carcasses of the village cattle, skins them, and is bound to supply the village community with agricultural

articles made of skin or leather, such as, the thongs of the bullocks, buckets for lifting water, etc. The out-castes are, with certain restrictions, members of village and urban populations. They present numerous minor divisions mostly dependent on geographical and lingual differences, such as the Kannada and Telugu Madigas.

3 The Madigas are, by religion, Vaishnavites, Saivites and Sakteyas, and have five different Gurus or Mutts at Kadave, Kodihalli, Kongarli, Nelainangala and Konkallu, all within the Province. The tribe is sometimes called Jambavas or Matan-gas. The caste is divided into two independent sub-divisions, the Desabhaga and others, between whom there is no intermarriage. The former, though respectively under the abovenamed matas, acknowledge Srivaishnava Brahmins as their Gurus to whom they pay homage on all ceremonial occasions. The Desabhaga division has six sub classes, viz:—1 Billoru, 2 Malloru, 3 Amaravatiyavaru, 4 Munigalu, 5 Yanamaluru and 6 Morabuvvadavaru.

4 Intermarriage exists only between these clans. They are allowed a plurality of wives who are divorced only for adultery. Puberty is no bar for marriage, nor are widows condemned to lead a life of celibacy. They eat meat of all kinds including carrion. They bury their dead. They do not take food from Barbers, Washermen, Holeyas and Musalmans, but only employ the washermen of the Musalmans to do their washing.

5 The Madigas in the Province are decidedly an indigenous class, and are found in every town and village. They are mostly field labourers, but some of them till land, either leased or their own. In urban localities, on account of the rise in the value of the skins, the Madigas have attained to considerable affluence, both on account of the hides supplied by them and their work as tanners, shoe makers, etc.

6 Only 355 persons have returned gothras such as Matangi (36) Mareecha (39) and Jambavarishi (13).

Malayali (*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—269; 206 male and 63 females. There are only 17 literates of whom 9 are literate in Provincial Vernacular and one in English and 7 in other languages. There are only 2 lepers amongst these. 197 who are Actual Workers of whom 83 are engaged in Agriculture.)

This is not a caste but a tribal name which came in very handy to class several of the Malabar tribes who have immigrated to the Province within the last decade, and whose names were familiar to Census Officials. These are found in large numbers in the Kadur district where, perhaps, the coffee industry must have tempted them from their homes.

To the above, a further 536 Nairs have properly to be added as they are also immigrants from Malabar.

Maleru. (*Same in all languages.*) In some temples of the Malnad, there exist a set of females, who, though not belonging to the Natuva class, are yet temple servants like them, and they are known by the name of Maleru. Any woman who eats the sacrificial rice strewn on the temple floor loses caste and becomes a public woman of this caste. The Maleru women are termed "Golakas." Any Maleru woman who marries a man of a higher caste than her own is degraded into a "Gaudi." They numbered 3,501 at the present Census. It is not possible to compare their strengths with those of the previous censuses, for, they do not seem to have returned themselves under any one head at any of the previous censuses, though the institution itself is of very long standing.

Mahrata. (*Same in all languages.*)

(Population 52,204; 27,132 or 51.9 per cent males of whom 14,911 or 28.1 per cent are unmarried, 10,893 or 20.8 per cent married, and 1,528 or 2.9 per cent widowers; 25,072 or 48.0 per cent females, of whom 9,222 or 17.6 per cent are unmarried, 10,541 or 20.1 per cent married, 5,309 or 10.1 per cent widows. The literates number 3,256 or 6.2 per cent of whom 3,039 or 5.8 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 135 or 0.2 per cent in English and 82 or 0.2 per cent in other languages. There are only 89 infirm distributed as 12 Insane, 38 Deaf-mutes, 29 Blind and 10 Leper. By Industrial condition they reckon 20,127 or 38.5 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 366 or 0.7 per cent follow their Traditional occupation (Military and Dominant) 10,652 or 20.4 per cent agriculture and 9,109 or 17.4 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste has been steadily increasing in strength, decade by decade, having increased by 21 per cent during the past decade. The loss on account of the Famine was but 539 or only 1·2 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people, shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

3. These are immigrants from the Mahratta country. Says Mr. Rice "their principal occupation is Military Service, especially cavalry or rough riders. But the majority of them have for sometime past taken to cultivation and menial service." The Maharatas are commonly called Are by the Mysore people.

4. 2,296 have returned gothras such as Atreya (354), Bharadvaja (133), Kasyapa (268), Vasista (68), and Parasara (112).

Marvadi. (*Same in all languages*).

(Population 226; 142 males and 84 females. 38 of these are *literate*, 10 in Provincial Vernaculars, 1 in English and 25 in other languages. There are no *Infirms*, Actual Workers number 93; only 7 are engaged in Traditional Occupation (Traders), only one in Agriculture and 85 in other occupations.)

1. The variation in this caste shows them to have come into the Province all within the past decade, every one of them either having gone back or died during the period, 1881 to 1891.

2. These are to be found in large numbers in the Bangalore District. To the above, should be added 45 Marvadies who are Jains by religion, the distinctions between these two classes of Marvadies being the difference of religion and nothing more.

3. These are traders from other parts. The name comes from Marwar in Rajaputana, but the Marvadis are not all from Marwar, but from the various States of Rajaputana. These deal in pearls and cloths. These are very energetic and enterprising traders and may be found even in large villages.

Meda. (*Tamil—Velakuran*).

(Population—5,774; 2,918 or 50·5 per cent males, of whom 1,595 or 27·6 per cent are unmarried, 1,163 or 20·1 per cent married and 160 or 2·7 per cent widowers. 2,856 or 49·4 per cent females, of whom 1,115 or 19·3 per cent are unmarried, 1,265 or 21·9 per cent married, and 476 or 8·2 per cent widows. Only 47 or 0·8 per cent are *literate*, all of them being *literate* only in Provincial Vernaculars. Only 9 are *Infirms*, 3 Insane, 3 Deaf-mute, 4 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,607 or 45·1 per cent are Actual Workers, of large numbers (many of large earners of whom 1,492 or 25·8 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (basket-makers and cane splitters) as principal means of livelihood, 131 or 2·2 per cent in mode of life; only 514 or 8·9 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, while 601 or 10·4 per cent are engaged in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that this caste has increased during the past decade by 1,544. The Meda or Gauriga are mat and basket-makers and workers in bamboo and cane. The largest number of these people are found in the Shimoga District, the next best being Mysore and the other districts.

Mochi. (*Same in all languages in regard to name*).

(Population—1,063; 1,028 or 96·7 per cent males, of whom 585 or 29·8 per cent are unmarried, 396 or 38·7 per cent married, and 47 or 2·3 per cent widowers; 935 or 47·9 per cent females, of whom 532 or 18·5 per cent are unmarried, 410 or 20·8 per cent married, and 160 or 8·1 per cent widows. Only 46 are *literate*, all in Provincial vernaculars. Only 3 are *Infirms*, 1 being Blind, one Deaf-mute and one Leper. 750 or 38·2 per cent are Actual Workers, of whom 346 or 17·6 per cent are in Traditional Occupation (Leather workers) as principal, 52 or 2·6 per cent as subsidiary means of livelihood, while 270 or 13·7 per cent are in agriculture and 134 or 6·8 per cent are in other occupations.)

1. The variation shows that these have increased by 1,321 or 205·7 per cent during the past decade.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in Mysore, Shimoga and Kadir Districts.

3. These are not to be classed with Madigas, except in the matter of working in leather. They are immigrants who, it is said, came into Mysore with Khasim Khan, the general of Aurangazeb, and settled originally in Sira and Kolar. They claim to be Kshatriyas and Rajaputs, pretensions which are not generally admitted. They are shoe-makers and saddlers by trade, and are all Saivas by faith.

Mondaru.—(Same in all languages).

(Population.—141; 90 males and 42 females. No literates and no infirms. Actual Workers or wage earners number 76, of whom 11 are engaged in Agriculture and 64 in others,) one only being in his Traditional occupation (Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers).—

This is a caste returned for the first time and is, perhaps, allied to Monda, a caste of beggars returned in 1891, or perhaps, may be a sub-section of Jogis. By actual occupation, 21 are engaged in earth-work and general labour, and 36 under order "Independent," being mostly mendicants. These people are found scattered in small numbers all over the Province, the largest number being in the Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

Mudali.—(Same in all languages).

(Population.—11,621; 6,576 or 56.5 per cent males, of whom 3,658 or 31.4 per cent are unmarried, 2,639 or 22.7 per cent married, and 279 or 2.4 per cent widowers; 5,045 or 43.4 per cent females, of whom 1,986 or 17 per cent are unmarried, 2,202 or 18.9 per cent married, and 857 or 7.3 per cent widows. These take a very high place in literacy, having so many as 3,796 or 32.6 per cent literates, of whom 3,129 or 26.9 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 661 or 5.6 per cent in English, and 6 or 0.05 per cent in other languages. Only 8 or 0.06 per cent are infirms, 4 or 0.03 per cent being Deaf-mutes, and 4 or 0.03 per cent Blind. The Actual Workers number 4,535 or 39 per cent of the entire caste population, 336 or 2.8 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as principal, 18 or 0.15 per cent in it as subsidiary 481 or 4.1 per cent in Agriculture and 3,718 or 31.9 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variation in this caste shows that it has gained 6,210 or 114.7 per cent persons during the last decade, mostly by immigration.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows that, next to the Cities, they are in large numbers in the Kolar District.

3. The Mudalis or Mudaliyars and certain other allied sub-castes are regarded as of the non-Iwija caste; and they certainly do not wear the sacred Brahmanical thread, usually the badge of a higher caste origin. In enterprise, intellect and prosperity, they have in late times become conspicuous for the success they have achieved. Some of the caste have described themselves as Bhuvaisayas or earth Vaisyas. These people also call themselves Vellalas. These people employ Brahmins as their priests.

Multani.—(Same in all languages).

These are immigrant as the name suggests, from the Punjab. Their trade consists, chiefly, in money-lending. These are found mostly in the cities which afford the best facilities for their trade. Only 3 have been censused this Census, as follows; to this caste, 2 males and 1 female, of whom 2 are in the Shimoga District.

Nagartha.—(Tamil.—Nagarchetty).

(Population.—9,318. 4,542 or 48.7 per cent males, of whom 1,426 or 24.3 per cent are unmarried, 1,912 or 20.5 per cent married, and 304 or 3.2 per cent widowers; 4,776 or 51.2 per cent females, of whom 1,557 or 16.7 per cent are unmarried, 2,097 or 21.5 per cent married, and 1,214 or 13 per cent widows. 2,236 or 24 per cent are literates, 2,197 or 23.5 per cent in Provincial vernaculars and 39 or 0.4 per cent in English. There are only 20 or 0.2 per cent infirms; 4 or 0.04 per cent Insane, 3 or 0.03 per cent Deaf-mutes, 10 or 0.1 per cent Blind, and 3 or 0.3 per cent Lepers. 3,248 or 34.8 per cent are Actual Workers of whom 979 or 10.5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as principal means of livelihood, 197 or 2.1 per cent in it as subsidiary; 34 or 12.1 per cent have taken to Agriculture and 1,136 or 12.1 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that there has been a decrease of 1,426 or 59 per cent during the present decade, owing to difference in classification, as explained elsewhere. During the Famine of 1876-78, this caste lost very little, the number fell in 1881 by only 738 or 8.5 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

3. The Nagarthas are principally found in Towns and large trade centres. They also claim to be Vaisyas. Of these, some are worshippers of Vishnu and others of Siva. Of the latter, some wear the Linga. These three sects do not intermarry nor eat together. They are dealers in bullion, cloth, cotton, drugs and grain.

4. A curious mode of carrying the dead amongst the Namadari or Vaishnavist Nagarthas, is that the dead body is rolled in a blanket and carried by its four corners, instead of a bier or a vimana as with others. These cremate their dead while the others bury.

5. These persons obey the constitutional authority of a "Yajman" in all caste matters. Marriage must be performed before signs of puberty appear in girls and widows are not allowed to remarry. Polygamy is allowed, but divorce can be for adultery alone.

6. These people have returned Gotras, but only 588 out of the entire population have returned any such, the names of the Gotras being Kasyapa (18), Chandramaulleswara (45), and Cholendra (48).

Natuvu.—(Tamil.—*Dasi*. Telugu.—*Bhogavaru*).

(Population.—2,163. 784 or 36 per cent males, of whom 496 or 22.9 per cent are unmarried, 226 or 10.4 per cent married and 62 or 2.8 per cent widowers. 1,379 or 63.7 per cent females, of whom 1,014 or 46.8 per cent are unmarried, 238 or 11 per cent married and 127 or 5.8 per cent widows. 410 or 18.8 per cent are *liberates*, nearly half of whom are females, 406 or 18.7 per cent in Provincial vernaculars, 3 or 0.1 per cent in English, and 1 or 0.04 per cent in other languages. Only 1 or 0.04 per cent is a Leper. The Actual Workers number 970 or 44.8 per cent, of whom 286 or 13.2 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Dancers and Singers) as a principal means of livelihood and 34 or 1.5 per cent in it as a subsidiary one, 187 or 8.6 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 497 or 22.9 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been a decrease of 5,276 or 70.9 per cent, due, perhaps, to most of these people having returned themselves as Banajigas or Lingayets.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore Districts.

3. The Natuva comprises the sub-divisions of Natuvus and Kaikolas. The word Natuva signifies a dancer from the Sanskrit *Natyam* dancing. The men are musicians and stage managers, and the women, with their several *aliases* of Sule, Nayak-sani, Devadasi, Basavi, Lokabalike, etc., are *prostitutes*. The latter are also employed for dancing in large Hindu Temples, while the males are their accompanists in music on all occasions of nautch dancing. In the strict sense of the term, the Natuva is not a caste, the individuals in the numerous by are, in many cases, either affiliated to or are born in it. The majority of of large men therein are adopted from other orders of the Hindu castes. Public word baskets sometimes buy good-looking girls from their parents who are too poor to make a marriage. In some cases, girls are dedicated to idols whereupon they become *on on*. The Natuvus who speak Telugu belong to the Telugu Banajiga caste. The Kannada speaking Kaikolas are said to be a sub-division of the Lingayets.

4. This order of dancing girls is of very long standing, their name being "Devadasi" slave of God. Their function is to fan the God with Chamara, and wave the Kumbarti, and sing and dance that when God, when it is carried in procession. At the present day, they are free in regard to having laws of their own and their own constitutional rights and Yajman that either from they obey.

The three *Devadasi* classes are evolved the habit of becoming "Dasis."

5. The statistics under males and widowed under females deserve some explanation, as also the large number shown as unmarried. The enumerator was instructed to put down these people as unmarried, unless they stated themselves to be married.

6. Seventy-seven persons have returned Gotras which at once in a happy adaptation to their vocations. The Gotras returned being Arasina (Turmeric) and Suganda (Perfume).

Nayar.—(Sami in all languages).

There are only 636 persons censused under this head consisting of 509 male and 67 females, found chiefly in the Kolar Gold Fields. These are immigrants from Malabar. A reference to these will be found under Malayali.

Nayinda.—(*Tamil*—*Ambattan*. *Telugu*—*Mangala*. *Hindustani*—*Hajam*.)

(Population—38,179. 19,420 or 50·8 per cent males, of whom 10,376 or 27·7 per cent are unmarried, 8,025 or 21 per cent married and 1,019 or 2·6 per cent widowers. 18,759 or 49·1 per cent females, of whom 6,965 or 18·2 per cent are unmarried, 8,355 or 21·8 per cent married and 3,439 or 9 per cent widows. Only 828 or 2·1 per cent are *literate*, 822 or 2·1 per cent are literate in the Provincial vernaculars, 5 or 0·01 per cent in English and only one or 0·00 per cent in other languages. There are 79 or 0·1 per cent *Infirms*; 6 or 0·01 per cent being, Insane, 20 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 47 or 0·1 per cent Blind and 6 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. So many as 12,461 or 32·6 per cent are Actual Workers, 4,367 or 11·4 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Barbers) as principal means of livelihood, 1,642 or 4·3 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 4,206 or 11 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 3,888 or 10·1 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. As is natural to all rural classes, this caste suffered heavily during the Famine of 1876-78, having lost 9,256 or 23·3 per cent. Since that time, it has continued to increase so that, in the present Census, it has 2,026 or 5·6 per cent more than its recorded strength in 1891, though it is still less than its strength in 1871 by 1,453 or 3·6 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts of these very useful people shows that they abound in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts.

3. These are members of the village hierarchy. They are paid like the Agasa in kind for their services. They are also fiddlers and have the exclusive right of wind instruments. They are known as Kelasiga or Hajam. They are both Saivites and Vaishnavites. A section of these wear Linga and follow Lingayatism. These are known as Silavanta.

4. Excepting this last sub-sect, the caste owns Brahmins for their Gurus. These people are largely in requisition in feasts, marriages, etc., when they form the music band.

Neygi. (*Tamil*—*Kaikolm*. *Telugu*—*Devanga*. *Hindustani*—*Khatri*.)

(Population.—96,981. 49,197 or 50·7 per cent males, of whom 25,740 or 26·5 per cent are unmarried, 20,296 or 20·9 per cent married, and 3,159 or 3·2 per cent widowers. 47,786 of 49·2 per cent females, of whom 17,770 or 18·8 per cent are unmarried, 20,491 or 21·1 per cent married and 9,025 or 9·3 per cent widows. *Literates* number 7,702 or 7·9 per cent, of whom 7,525 or 7·7 per cent are in of in Provincial vernaculars, 152 or 0·15 per cent, in English and 25 or 0·02 per cent in other languages. There are only 183 or 0·1 per cent *Infirms*, 24 or 0·02 per cent being Insane, 57 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 91 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 11 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. 34,711 or 35·7 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom 17,193 or 17·5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers). 1,756 or 1·8 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 10,152 or 10·4 per cent in Agriculture and 7,366 or 7·5 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 10,163 or 11·7 per cent since 1891, the loss on account of the Famine of 1876-78 was frightful, as these people, even in the best of seasons, have got to live from hand to mouth. They lost 18,751 or 19·6 per cent of their strength during the Famine.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows a wide and varying numbers all over the Province, the largest numbers being in the Hassan District and the Bangalore City.

3. Under the generic name of Neygi (weavers), thirty one sub-castes appear. The 31 sub-divisions may be condensed into 8 distinct sub-orders as below:—

Devanga. Togata. Sale or Saliga. Bliinaga. Seniga. Palavagar. Khatri. Sourashtraka.

These sub-divisions do not intermarry with one another, nor have they any social intercourse.

4. "The Kannada Devanga are weavers who wear the Linga, but they have no intercourse with the Linga Banajiga. They worship Siva and Parvati, and their son Ganesa, who is a special patron of their looms, The hereditary sectarian chief is called "Yajaman" who, with the assistance of a Council of Elders, settles all religious disputes. These people are allowed a plurality of wives who can be divorced only for adultery. They do not eat animal food nor drink spirituous liquors. These people bury their dead."

5. "The Telugu Devangas are of two sects, one of whom worship Vishnu and the other Siva, but the latter do not wear the Linga. This difference of belief is no bar for intermarriage, the wife always adopting the religion of her husband. These people offer bloody sacrifices to Sakti, marry as many wives as they please, who can be divorced for adultery. Puberty is no bar for marriage. These people eat animal food but drink no intoxicating liquors. The dead are buried."

6. "The Togatas are of Telugu origin and worshippers of Siva in the form of his consort Chowdesvari. They manufacture the coarse kinds of cloths that are worn only by the poorer classes."

7. "Sales or Saligas comprise two clans, the Padmasale or Pathasale, who are worshippers of Vishnu and the Sakumsale who are worshippers of Siva and wear the Linga. The two sects do not intermarry. Like the Togatas, they are of Telugu origin."

8. "The Bilimagga call themselves Kuruvina Banajiga and regard the former designation as a nick-name. They are an indigenous caste like the Devangas and speak Kannada." They are Saivites by religion, and Gotrams have like Brahmins.

9. The Senigas are a wealthy caste of weavers. They are immigrants from the lower Karnatic and specially manufacture cloths for female wear, of superior kind and high value. They are Lingayets by religion, but are not friendly with the other Lingayets. They eat with Linga Banajigas but do not intermarry with them. These people are not allowed to take a second wife unless the first dies or is issueless.

10. "The Patavegars are silk weavers and speak a corrupt conglomerate of Guzarati and Hindi. They worship all the Hindu deities, especially the female energy under the name of Sakti. The Khatri are also silk weavers and in manners, customs and languages, are akin to the Patavegars, but do not intermarry with them, although the two castes eat together. The Khatri claim to be Kshatriyas."

11. "Sourashtraka. The only other division of the class of weavers deserving of special mention is the Sourashtraka, commonly known as the Patnuli or Jankhanvala. They manufacture superior kinds of cotton and woollen carpets and an imitation shawl of cotton and silk mixture, and of green color called *tees*. These people were originally immigrants from Northern India and settled in Madras Presidency where they are known as Patnulis, i.e., weavers of silk and cotton. With silk, they manufacture a fabric called Kutni, which no other weavers are able to prepare. It is largely used by Mussalmans for trousers and *lungis* (loose-fitting trousers). It is said that Hyder Ali, while returning from his expedition against the Tanjore District, and established them at Ganjam near Seringapatam, to encourage silk and velvet weaving exempted them from certain taxes. The industry flourished till the fall of Seringapatam, when most of the class fled to the country, a few only having survived turbulent times. They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves; it is a mixture of Maharashtra, Guzarathi, Kannada, &c. Their written language is Kannada. They are Vaishnavites and wear trident marks. Their hereditary Gurus are Sri Vaishnava Brahmins of the Achar and Bhattachar families. In Bangalore, the *Sri* Brahmins are their Purohits for conducting marriage and other ceremonies. In religious matters, they imitate and perform Upanayanam (Investiture of the sacred thread) on their boys before the 10th or 12th year. They do not intermarry with any other caste of weavers. Marriage of girls before the age of puberty is obligatory among them, and remarriage of widows is not permitted."

12. 1,831 of these people have returned Gotras, such as, Munni Rishi (473) Agastya (212), Kapila Maharishi (99).

Panchala.—*Tamil.*—*Kamalan.* *Telugu.*—*Kamsala.* *Hindustani.*—*Sonar.*)

(Population.—124,390; 63,940 or 51·2 per cent males, of whom 34,700 or 27·8 per cent are unmarried, 25,821 or 20·7 per cent married and 3,428 or 2·7 per cent widowers. 60,741 or 48·7 per cent female, of whom 22,349 or 18·3 per cent are unmarried, 25,860 or 20·7 per cent married and 12,032 or 9·6 per cent widows. 11,822 or 9·4 per cent are *literate*, of whom 11,622 or 9·3 per cent are *literate* in Provincial vernaculars, 108 or 0·08 per cent in English and 62 or 0·04 per cent in other languages. 246 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirme*; 36 or 0·02 per cent being *Insane*, 96 or 0·07 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 90 or 0·07 per cent *Blind*, 74 or 0·01 per cent *Leper*. 42,371 or 33·9 per cent are *Actual Workers* or *wage earners*, 20,729 or 16·6 per cent

are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Goldsmiths, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Brass and Coppersmiths, Goldsmiths, refuse collectors, Masons) as Principal occupation; 3,586 or 2·8 per cent in it as subsidiary, 14,244 or 11·4 per cent are in Agriculture; 7,598 or 5·9 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations in this caste show that 12,341 persons or 10·9 per cent of the entire population have been added on during the course of the past decade. This caste lost 4,825 or 4·6 per cent of its population in the Famine of 1876-78, as this is mainly an urban caste.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows that one-sixth are in the Mysore District and an eighth in each of the Districts of Hassan and Shimoga.

3. The term 'Panchala' (or Panchavala) implies 'persons making up the number five' and the tribe covers the five kinds of handicrafts *viz.*, work in (1) Gold and Silver, (2) Brass and Copper, (3) Iron, (4) Carpentry and (5) Sculpture; so that these artisans are all of the same race known under the general name of Panchala, although there are shades of difference between them according to locality and spoken language. The Panchalas profess to be descended from the five sons of Visvakarma, the architect of the Devas, who severally embraced the professions above specified. They wear the triple cord and consider themselves equal to the Brahmmins who, however, deny their pretensions. These people eat no animal food nor drink intoxicating liquors. Though Kali is their chief Goddess, they do not offer bloody sacrifices. The marriage of girls amongst these should be before puberty and widows are not allowed to remarry. They have a Guru of their own caste, though Brahmmins officiate as Purohits. These people have been fighting to be recognised in Census literature, at least, as Brahmmins, and have sent in a statement professing to be supported by some decisions of Courts of Justice, a genealogical tree and a book which they say contains their sacred texts, all of which are of little value.

4. 7,632 persons have returned Gotras as follows:—

Goldsmiths, Refuse Collectors: Kasyapa, Puthamnanasa.

Brass and Coppersmiths: Kasyapa, Sanathana, Visvakarma and Abhavanasa.

Carpenters: Bharadvaja, Kenuka, Sanathana and Sanaka.

Masons: Kasyapa, Sanathana, Visvakarma, and Supernasa.

Blacksmiths: Athreya, Bhadravaja, Supernasa and Suvarnasa.

Goldsmiths: Kasyapa, Bhadravaja, Athreya, and Supernasa.

Pandaram.—(Same in all languages).

(Population.—433. 242 males, 191 females. 93 are *literate*, 41 in Provincial vernaculars, 5 in English and 47 in other vernaculars. Only 1 person is Blind. 169 are Actual Workers or wage earners, 109 in Agriculture and 167 in other walks of life.)

1. This is an immigrant caste. It shows that, in the Census just taken, all of them are immigrants and are to be found in the Kolar Gold Fields.

2. These are a class of people who are not regulated to religion like the Dasari and, as such, cannot be classed as miscellaneous and disreputable livers. In fact, they are to Mudaliars and Vellalas what the Satanis are to the latter, lower down in the scale. In fact, in Southern India several castes are known as Tambalans are of this caste, and are commanded by the latter in respect of every body. But, of course, most of them live on alms. These are of a low origin; some wear the sacred thread. They often abstain from eating meat, but always eschew alcohol. These do not permit widows to remarry.

Pille.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—1,794. 1,011 or 56·3 per cent male, of whom 576 or 56·3 per cent are unmarried, 388 or 21·6 per cent married and 47 or 2·6 per cent widowers. 783 or 43·6 per cent females, of whom 279 or 15·5 per cent are unmarried, 481 or 18·4 per cent married and 173 or 9·6 per cent widows. *Literary* has made good progress with these people, the total number being 755 or 42 per cent, 605, or 33·7 per cent being *literate* in Provincial vernaculars, 142 or 7·9 per cent in English and 8 in other languages. Only one is Blind. Actual Workers number 609 or 33·9 per cent, of whom 90 or 5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Other Agricultural cultivators) as Principal occupation, 27 or 1·5 per cent as subsidiary; the rest, 519 or 28·9 per cent, being in other walks of life.)

1. The variations of this immigrant caste have nothing particular to show except that there has been an accession of 1,239 or 223·6 per cent to the strength of this caste mostly, due to immigration.

Their distribution by Districts shows them to be in large numbers in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore.

3. These are Sudras from the Madras Presidency. They are generally a well educated class, and many of them are employed under the Government. These people are also engaged in trade and contracts for buildings. They worship both Vishnu and Siva, and have Brahmins for their Priests. These, like the Mudali, call themselves Vellalas. Marriage is performed when either adult or young; the dead are burned and they observe 15 days' pollution. They perform the Mahalaya ceremony and the Pandaram are their priests; but Brahmins are called in for all ceremonies. The Saiva and the Vaishnava Vellalas intermarry.

4. 31 of these people have returned Gotras such as Angirasa (7) and Grishma Rishi (7).)

Rachewar—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—5,983. 3,063 or 51.1 per cent males, of whom 1,664 or 27.8 per cent are unmarried, 1,209 or 20.2 per cent married and 190 or 3.1 per cent widowers. 2,920 or 48.8 per cent females, of whom 985 or 16.4 per cent are unmarried, 1,193 or 19.9 per cent married and 742 or 12.4 per cent widows. 986 or 18.1 per cent are literates, 945 or 17.4 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 35 in English and 6 in other languages. Only 14 are Infirme, 2 Insane, 6 Deaf mute, 5 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,396 or 40 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom only 211 or 3.5 per cent are engaged in Traditional Occupations (Painters, Tumblers and Acrobats, Military and Dominant. Gold lace-makers) as Principal means of livelihood, 17 in it as subsidiary, while 1,004 or 16.7 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, and 1,181 or 19.7 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that these people have been constantly going down in numbers decade by decade. In 1871 they numbered 12,324. Perhaps, the Sarige Rachewar does not find his wares much in requisition, and these Rachewars have no patronage except in the Mysore Palace. Others again, may have merged themselves under the name of Kshatriya to which they claim a right.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

3. There are three broad distinctions founded on the Traditional occupation, but there are two main exclusive divisions of Telugu as Kannada Rachewars. One set called Ranagare are military, and most of them are employed in His Highness the Maharaja's Rachewar and Bale forces; the other set consisting of the Chitragaras or Bannagaras make good paintings, decorations and lacquered ware and toys. The last consist of the Sarige or the Gold lace-makers. These people claim to be Kshatriyas a pretension not generally acquiesced in by the other set. They trace their origin to a passage in Brahmanda Purana mode in which it is said that, for an injury done to a Brahmin, they were condemned to one of the mechanical occupations. The Saivite and the Vaishnavite Rachewars have Brahmins as their priests. The dead are burned.

4. 339 persons have returned Gotras such as Rudilya (8), Athreya (7), Bharadvaja (1).—all Brahmanical Gotras.

Sanyasi—(Same in all languages.)

These are a set of mendicants or beggars numbering only 25 for the whole Province of whom 20 are in the Bangalore District.

Sanyasi—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—805. Males 380, females 425. There are only 8 literates, of whom 6 are literate in Provincial vernaculars and 2 in other languages. Only 2 are lepers. 424 are Actual Workers or wage earners; 63 are engaged in Agriculture and 360 in other occupations.)

1. A Sanyasi is, literally, a man who has forsaken all, and who has renounced the world and leads a life of celibacy, devoting himself to religious meditation and abstraction and to the study of the holy books. He is considered to have attained a state of exalted piety that places him above most of the restrictions of caste and ceremony. It is the fourth Asrama or final stage of life for the three higher orders. The number of Brahmin Sanyasis is very small, and chiefly confined to those who are Gurus or High Priests of the different sects. These are, as a rule, men of learning and heads of monasteries where they have a number of disciples under instruction, who are trained for religious discussion. They are supported entirely by endowments.

and the contribution of their disciples. Periodical tours are undertaken for the purpose of receiving the offerings of their followers. Since the Sanyasi is considered to be above all sin, and to have acquired sufficient merit to enter Moksham, no Sraddha is performed by their children born to them before they became anchorites.

2 But the majority of the Sanyasis found and generally known as such are a class of Sudra devotees who live by begging, and pretend to powers of divination. They wear the clerical dress of red ochre and allow the hair to grow unshorn. They are married and often have settled abodes but itinerate, and their descendants keep up the sect and follow the same calling.

Satani.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—22,325. 11,313 or 50·6 per cent males, of whom 5,974 or 26·7 per cent are unmarried, 4,532 or 20·3 per cent married, and 807 or 3·6 per cent widowers. 11,012 or 49·3 per cent females, of whom 3,874 or 17·3 per cent are unmarried, 4,550 or 20·3 per cent married, and 2,588 or 11·5 per cent widows. 3,458 or 15·4 per cent are *literate*, 3,382 or 15·1 per cent in Provincial vernaculars, 67 or 0·3 per cent in English, and only 9 in other languages. 54 are *Infirme*, 4 being Insane, 15 Deaf-mute, 31 Blind, and 4 Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners number 8,051 or 36 per cent of the caste population, of whom 2,513 or 11·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Priests) as principal, and 823 or 3·6 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 4,236 or 18·9 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 1,302 or 5·8 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variations in this caste show that they have increased during the past decade by 2,566 or 12·9 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be very numerous in the Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts.

3. These are regarded as priests by the Holeyā and other inferior castes, while they themselves have the chief of the Srivaishnava Brahmins and Sanyasis as their Gurus.

4. Their sub-divisions are Khadri Vaishnava, Natacharasurti, Prathama Vaishnava, Sameraya or Samogi, Sakara, Sattadhava, Suri, Telugu Satani, Venkatapurada and Vaishnava. Some are employed in agriculture, but as a rule, they are engaged in the service of Vishnu Temple, and are flower-gatherers, torch-bearers and strolling minstrels. Buchanan supposed them to be the remnants of an extensive priesthood, who formerly held the same relation to the Holeyā, that the Brahmins now do to the Sudras. But, as a sect, they are of more modern origin. They call themselves Vaishnavas and connect themselves with the Baisnobs (Vaishnavas) in Bengal. They are followers of Chaitanya from whose name, or that of Satanaia, one of his disciples, their designation may be derived. Properly speaking, they are not a caste, but a religious sect, or votaries of a deity especially in the form of Krishna, who have ceased to regard caste. As in the North of India, admission to the sect is obtained by payment to a *guthi* and partaking of food with other members of the sect. In their social and domestic customs, they closely follow the Tēngalē Sri Vaishnava Brahmins whom they acknowledge as their Gurus. Marriage of girls after puberty and widow marriages are entirely prohibited and for the Vedas they have substituted the Prabandham (Tamil sacred hymns).

5. 1,428 of these persons have returned from Mysore District (391), Achyuta (48), Kasyapa (78) and Venkatapura (34).

Sillekyata.—(Same in all languages.)

These are mendicants very nearly allied to the *Sugis*, whom they resemble in every respect.

907 persons, 373 males and 624 females were censused under this caste name. These are generally Puppet-show exhibitors and are found in large numbers in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

Sudugadusidda.—(Same in all languages.)

These are mendicants like the *Jogi*, like whom they itinerate. They were once lords of burning grounds to whom the Kulavadi, who takes the cloth of the deceased, and a fee for every dead body burned, paid something as acknowledging their overlordship. These like the *Sillekyata* are, properly speaking, a sub-sect of the *Jogis*. 311 persons, 443 males and 368 females, were found returned belonging to this caste. These were censused in large numbers in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

Tigala.—(Same in all languages).

(Population—64,847; 32,988 or 50·8 per cent males, of whom 18,530 or 28·5 per cent are unmarried, 12,914 or 19·9 per cent married, and 1,539 or 2·3 per cent widowers; 31,864 of 49·1 per cent females, of whom 13,455 or 20·7 per cent are unmarried, 13,869 or 20·6 per cent married, and 5,040 or 7·7 per cent widows; only 822 or 1·2 per cent are *literate*, 791 or 1·2 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 24 or 0·03 per cent in English and 7 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. 113 or 0·10 per cent are *infirm*s, 5 or 0·00 per cent *Insane*, 32 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute, 62 or 0·09 per cent Blind, and 14 or 0·02 per cent Leper, 23,314 or 35·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 18,327 or 28·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (cultivators) as principal occupation, 262 or 0·4 per cent in it as subsidiary, 4,987 or 7·6 per cent being in other walks of life.)

1. The variations in this caste show that there has been an increase of 11,450 during the past decade. The loss on account of the famine of 1876-78 was 10,760, so that there has been a net increase of 9,804 or 17·8 per cent since 1871. Their distribution by Districts show them to be most numerous in the Bangalore City and District.

2. Those are skilful kitchen and market gardeners, mostly Sudras of Tamil origin, though they have long lost the use of that language, and are divided into two sects Vanne and Ulli who eat together but do not intermarry. They have no regular Guru or High Priest, but worship all Hindu Deities and pay special reverence to Dharmaraya.

3. These people are allowed a plurality of wives who can be divorced only for adultery; girls can be married even after puberty. They eat meat and drink liquor. This caste also takes the vow of becoming Dasaries. Their head man is called a Gauda, who settles caste disputes. They bury their dead.

4. 257 persons have returned Gothras such as Dharmaraja (130), Sanjivaraya (15) and Karaga (29).

Uppara.—(Same in all languages).

(Population—106,207; 53,836 or 50·6 per cent males, of whom 30,261 or 28·4 per cent are unmarried, 21,199 or 19·9 per cent married, and 2,376 or 2·2 per cent widowers; 52,371 or 49·3 per cent females, of whom 22,099 or 20·8 per cent are unmarried, 20,868 or 19·6 per cent married, and 9,404 or 8·8 per cent widows. *Literacy* only 860 or 0·8 per cent, 851 are *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars and 152 or 0·1 per cent in English. 152 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*s, 9 or 0·00 per cent being *Insane*, 56 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 72 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 15 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 38,277 or 30·6 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners 3,326 or 3·1 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (workers) as principal occupation, 978 or 0·9 per cent as subsidiary, with *Nayaka* or 23·4 per cent are in Agriculture and 10,075 or 9·4 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 17,103 or 19·1 per cent during the last decade.

2. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore District.

3. The caste is called Uppara in the Eastern, Uppaliga in the Southern, and Melu-Sakkre in the Western. Like the Kunbaras, this caste is divided into the Telugu and Karnata divisions. The latter make earth salt, while the former work as bricklayers and masons. The Uppara obey the injunction of the "Yejaman" who settles all caste and secular disputes. Polygamy is allowed and puberty is no bar for marriage among girls, but widows are not permitted to remarry. They worship Vishnu and Dharmaraya. They eat meat but cannot drink intoxicating liquors. They bury their dead.

4. 117 of these people have returned Gothras such as Manuka (18), Hulivana (16), Hiranya (13) and Agilaraya (4).

Vadda.—(Same in all languages).

(Population—134,664; 68,681 or 51 per cent males, of whom 38,627 or 28·6 per cent are unmarried, 27,112 or 20·4 per cent married, and 2,942 or 2·1 per cent widowers; 65,983 or 48·9 per cent females, of whom 28,233 or 20·9 per cent are unmarried, 24,322 or 21 per cent married and 9,428 or 7 per cent widows. *Literacy* is at a discount with these people only, 817 or 0·2 per cent being *literate*, 313 or 0·2 per cent being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars and 4 or 0·00 per cent in English, 208 or 0·2 per cent are *infirm*s, 16 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 100 or 0·07 per cent Deaf-mutes, 79 or 0·05 per cent Blind, and 13 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 51,835 or 38·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 29,173 or 21·6 per cent

are engaged in their Traditional Occupation, (earth-workers and stone dressers) 3,895 or 2·8 per cent in the same as subsidiary occupation, while 18,234 or 13·5 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 4,428 or 3·2 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variations show that they have increased by 28,266 or 26·5 per cent during the past decade, but lost 39,926 on account of the Famine of 1876-78 in 1881. The net variation shows that there has been an increase of 18,898 or 16·3 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts.

3. The caste embraces 20 sub-divisions and divides itself into two main branches, the *Kallu Vaddas* and *Mannu Vaddas*, between whom there is no social intercourse of any kind or intermarriage. The former are Stone-workers and builders and more robust than the latter, and are very dextrous in moving large masses of stone by rude and elementary mechanical appliances. They are hardy and capable of exertion and endurance. The *Kallu Vaddas* consider themselves superior to the *Mannu Vaddas*, though both worship the same Hindu deities.

4. Unlike the Kallu Vaddas, the Mannu Vaddas (Earth-diggers) or Bailu Vaddas are a nomadic tribe, squatting wherever they can find any large earthwork, such as deepening and repairing the tanks, throwing embankments and the like. They are experts and they turn out within a given time more hard work than any other labouring class. But the tribe is often found concerting with the Korachas, Koramas and other predatory classes in committing decoities and robberies, and it has passed into a proverb, that they would rather bear any amount of bodily torture than confess or disclose the truth regarding the crimes attributed to them. They are said to be originally immigrants from Orissa and Telugu country and to be thrifty. Numbers of them are now permanently settled in the outskirts of large towns, where both the sexes find employment as sweepers, etc., in connection with Sanitation and Conservancy. Polygamy freely prevails and divorces are common. Divorcees and widows can remarry and puberty in girls does not operate as a bar to marriage. These are chiefly Vishnu worshippers. They eat flesh and drink spirituous liquor. In fact drunkenness is the vice of these people, but this hard drinking is resorted to, perhaps, mostly to counter-balance the fatigue of hard labour, rather than from an innate desire for drinking them.

257 of these people returned Gothras such as Arsina (29), Huvvina (15), Hovua (7) and Aksha (20).

Vainavas a. — (Tamil—*Vainavas* a. — Hindustani—*Kunbi*).

(Part of the population may be derived from the following sources:—) per cent males, of whom 352,346 or 27·4 per cent are unmarried, 254,372 or 19·7 per cent are married, and 35,527 or 2·7 per cent widowers; 641,702 or 49·9 per cent females, of whom 140,349 or 10·8 per cent are unmarried, 266,439 or 20·7 per cent married and 131,323 or 10·1 per cent widows; 27,890 or 2·1 per cent are *literate*, 27,395 or 2·1 per cent being *literate* in English, 1,980 or 0·1 per cent in English and 36 or 0·00 per cent in other languages; 1,980 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*, 169 or 0·01 per cent *insane*, 710 or 0·05 per cent *deaf-mutes*, 961 or 0·07 per cent *blind*, and 140 or 0·01 per cent *leper*; 415,412 or 32·3 per cent are *Actual Workers* and 337,052 or 26·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Occupation of the population in different occupations, 12,544 or 0·9 per cent in it as subsidiary and mixed occupations, while 18,360 or 6·1 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The caste forms the back bone of a State, are in the State. The variations of this caste show that during the past decade, the caste has lost 48,206 or 3·8 per cent, attributable to error in compilation in 1951, as explained elsewhere. In the Famine, the caste lost 230,633 or 19 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be ubiquitous, but in large numbers in places where extra irrigation facilities exist.

3. The Vakkaligas are made up of numerous tribes, the most important of which are the Gangadikara, Morasu, Kunchitiga and Nannaba. The Vakkaligas are of both Kanarese and Telugu origin and both Saivaites and Vaishnavites, some of the Saivaites wear the Linga, others do not. All these castes do not live together nor intermarry.

4. The *Gangadikara* are the most numerous of the Vakkaligas, and are purely Kannada. They are found principally in the centre and south of the country, and

represent the subjects of the ancient Province of Gangavadi called also Ninety-six thousand country which formed an important part of the Ganga Empire. The name Gangadikara is a contraction of Gangavadikara. At the present day, the Gangadikaras are followers, some of Siva and some of Vishnu.

5. The *Nonabas*, in like manner, are relics of the ancient Province of Nalambavadi or Nonambavadi also called Thirty-two thousand country, situated principally in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. It is in these parts and the west that they are now located. At the present day, they are by faith Lingayets, and as such, should be counted under Lingayets in preference to Vakkaligas. The residence of their chief Guru is at Gandikere near Chikkanayakanhalli.

6. The *Hale-paika*, inhabiting the north-west, are of interest, and are said to be long to another earlier, if not aboriginal, race probably to be found in the Hale-paika, or paiki of the Nagar mahal. Their name is said to be derived from *hale* and *pagika* meaning old foot, as they furnished the foot soldiers and body guards of former Rulers, to whom they were noted for their fidelity.

7. The *Morasu* are Vakkaligas chiefly of Kolar and Bangalore Districts. They appear to have been originally immigrants from a district called Morasanad to the east of this country whose chiefs formed settlements in the neighbourhood of Nandidrug. A section of the Morasu called *Beralakodura* (or finger giving), had a strange custom which, on account of its cruelty, was put a stop to by Government. Every woman of the sect, previous to piercing the ears of her eldest daughter preparatory to her being betrothed in marriage, had to suffer amputation of the ring and little fingers of the right hand.

8. Of the other large tribes of Vakkaligas, the *Sada* abound mostly in the north and west. They include Jains and Lingayets, Vaisnavas and Saivas. Not improbably they all belonged to the Jains originally. In the old days many of them acted in the Kaudachar or native militia. They are not only cultivators but some times trade in grain.

9. The *Rudhy* are chiefly in the east and north and have numerous subdivisions. To some extent they seem to be of Telugu origin and have been supposed to represent the subjects of the ancient Rattavadi or Kingdom of the Rattas.

10. The *Halu Vakkaligas* or *Hal Vakkal* are most numerous in Kolar and Hassan Districts. As their name implies the combine the keeping of cows, buffaloes and sale of milk (*halu*) with other agricultural pursuits. It is also stated that the word "*Halu*" is an euphemism for toddy, employed to distinguish this class from others who do not drink toddy.

11. The *Hallikara* are also largely engaged in agriculture and the name is the best in the Amrut Mahal.

12. The *Jalgunda* are not only farmers, but also firemen-out of bullocks, gardeners, builders of mud walls, and traders in straw.

13. There do not appear to be any peculiarities deserving of notice in regard to the numerous other classes of Vakkaligas who are only distinguishable by name; and as in each successive year, that when many designations returned in the previous ones do not recur, it is clear in regard to these classes are known by more than one name, and probably use different names on different occasions. Polygamy prevails amongst these. Puberty is no bar for marriage of girls. These people have their headmen called Gaudas. Widows are not immediately prohibited from re-marriage, but a re-married widow is looked down upon and is under certain social disadvantages. They eat flesh but drink no intoxicating liquor, and the dead amongst them are buried.

Arab.—(Same in all languages).

These are the people from Arabia and are itinerate tradesmen, their chief business being horse-dealing and a few in cloth also. Only 17 persons, 14 males and 3 females, have been censused under this head, chiefly in the Hassan District.

Khakar.—(Same in all languages).

This is a caste returned for the first time in the present Census. This caste is allied to Pindari, and has been included among them in the returns for the Census of 1871. Properly speaking, it is a sub-sect of the Pindaris. 65 persons, 28 males and 37 females, have been censused under this head, and are to be found in the Hassan and Mysore Districts.

Labbe.—(Same in all languages).

(Population.—6,310; 4,227 or 66·9 per cent males, of whom 2,352 or 37·2 per cent are unmarried, 1,781 or 28·6 per cent married, and 94 or 1·4 per cent widowers. 2,083 or 33 per cent females, of whom 954 or 15·1 per cent are unmarried, 853 or 13·5 per cent married, and 276 or 4·3 per cent widows. 1,785 or 22·6 per cent are *literate*, 1,726 or 27·3 per cent being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 11 or 0·17 per cent in English and 48 or 0·76 per cent in other languages. Only 5 or 0·06 per cent are *Infirm*, only one being *Insane*, 2 Deaf-mutes, 1 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,934 or 46·4 per cent are Actual Workers, 630 or 9·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 2,304 or 36·5 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. This is purely an immigrant caste, and as is usual with all temporary immigrant castes, the proportion of females to males is always low. They are found in large numbers in trading centres, chiefly in the Mysore, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

2. Labbe is supposed to be derived from the Arabic *labbaik* i.e., "here I am" being the response of servants to the call of their masters. The Labbe and Maple are, by origin, descendants of intermarriage between foreign traders, (Arabs and Persians) driven to India by persecution in the 8th century, and women of the country, but the latter designation was taken by the children of those forcibly converted to Islam in Malabar, in the persecution of Tippu Sultan's time. The Labbe belong to the Coromandel Coast, their principal seats being at Negapatam and Vaniambady, while the Maple belong to the Malabar Coast. The former speak Tamil and the latter Malayalam. The Labbe are an enterprising class of traders, settled in nearly all the large towns. They are vendors of hardware and general merchants, collectors of hides and large traders in coffee produce; but take up any kind of lucrative business. They are also established in considerable strength as agriculturists at Gargeswari in the Mysore District.

Maple.—(Same in all languages).

1. These are called Maples in Malabar and Labbes in Madras, but among themselves they acknowledge no other name than that of Mussalmans. They are of Arabic extraction and use a written character peculiar to themselves and totally different from the present Arabic, and "a mere jargon of corrupted Hindustani." The Maples are both traders and mechanics. As traders, they are remarkably quiet and industrious; they come in great numbers to work in the coffee estates and generally take up sand bridge work. But, from fly, as they are well built, they are also enlisted in large numbers in the British Army.

2. Maple-like the Labbes, immigrants and number only 537 persons, 454 males and 83 females, found in the Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts.

Marrich.—(Same in all languages).

(Population.—7,761; 4,267 or 54·8 per cent males, of whom 2,376 or 30·6 per cent are unmarried, 1,765 or 22·7 per cent married, and 126 or 1·6 per cent widowers; 3,494 or 45 per cent females, of whom 1,511 or 19·9 per cent are unmarried, 1,485 or 19·1 per cent married, and 498 or 6·4 per cent widows. 1,980 or 25·5 per cent are *literate*, 818 or 10·5 per cent being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 35 or 0·4 per cent in English, and 114 or 1·4 per cent in other languages. Only 6 or 0·06 per cent are *Infirm*, 3 Deaf-mutes, 3 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,736 or 35·2 per cent are Actual Workers and 1,768 or 22·7 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 1,768 or 22·7 per cent in other occupations.)

1. This is an immigrant caste from the North, and unlike other immigrants, they have settled in the State for good. They were first introduced in large numbers in the Kolar District.

2. These are descended from Tartar Chiefs who followed Tamerlane into India, as also of the Moghal Emperors. They have now settled here, taking service in the Local Military and Civil Departments and engaged in Trade or Agriculture. Their numbers are not separately shown in the Census tables of 1871 and 1881. But in 1891, they numbered 8,772 and have gone down by 11 per cent at the present Census.

Pathan.—(Same in all languages).

(Population.—38,226; 19,873 or 51·9 per cent males, of whom 11,699 or 30·5 per cent are unmarried, 7,494 or 19·6 per cent married, and 710 or 1·8 per cent widowers; 18,353 or 48 per cent females, of whom 7,906 or 20·6 per cent are unmarried, 7,599 or 19·8 per cent married and 2,848 or 7·4 per cent widows. 3,622 or 9·4 per cent are *literate*, 3,209 or 8·3 per cent being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 107 or 0·2 per cent in English and 306 or

0·8 per cent in other languages. Only 49 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*, 7 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 17 or 0·04 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 21 or 0·05 per cent *Blind*, and 4 or 0·01 per cent *Deper*. 11,820 or 30·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 5,671 or 14·8 per cent are in Agriculture and 6,149 or 16 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This, like the Moghal, is an immigrant caste and is to be found mostly in the Bangalore District. These are of Afghan origin, descendants of Kutb-ud-din, the founder of the Pathan dynasty, and of his followers. Compared with the last Census they now number 9 per cent more.

Pindari.—(*Same in all languages*).

(*Population.*—2,097; 1,059 or 50·5 per cent males, of whom 650 or 30·9 per cent are unmarried, 350 or 16·6 per cent married, and 59 or 2·8 per cent widowers; 1,038 or 49·4 per cent females, of whom 433 or 20·6 per cent are unmarried 413 or 19·6 per cent married, and 192 or 9·1 per cent widows. 64 or 3·1 per cent are *literate*, 59 or 2·8 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 2 or 0·09 per cent in English and 3 or 0·14 per cent in other languages. Only 7 or 0·3 per cent are *infirm*, 2 or 0·09 per cent being *Deaf-mutes*, and 5 or 0·2 per cent being *Blind*. 766 or 36·5 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners 292 or 13·9 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, and 474 or 22·6 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations of this caste which, like the preceding, is also an immigrant one, show a nominal addition of 49 during the past decade. The distribution by Districts of the people shows them to be most numerous in the Tumkur, and Mysore Districts and Bangalore City.

2. The Pindaries were, to a great extent, Afghans, Mahrattas and Jats in origin, disbanded from the service of the Moghul Empire, but became known as a tribe of free-booters who ravaged India on a grand scale with large armies, and gave rise to many wars. They were finally suppressed in Central India in 1817, in the time of Marquis of Hastings. They are now settled down in the pursuit of peaceful occupations in Agriculture and Government service of various kinds.

Pinjari.—(*Same in all languages*).

(*Population.*—4,558; 2,296 or 50·3 per cent males, of whom 1,316 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 906 or 19·8 per cent married and 74 or 1·6 per cent widowers; 2,262 or 49·6 per cent females, of whom 1,015 or 22·2 per cent are unmarried 447 or 20·7 per cent married, and 300 or 6·5 per cent widows. 109 or 2·3 per cent are *literate*, of whom 104 or 2·2 per cent are *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 5 or 0·1 per cent in English and 100 or 2·2 per cent in other languages. 7 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*, 6 or 0·1 per cent being *Deaf-mute*, and 1 or 0·02 per cent *Blind*. 1,411 or 30·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 378 or 8·3 per cent are in Agriculture, 763 or 16·8 per cent in other walks of life. Of these last of larger 8·9 per cent are engaged in Cotton working which is their hereditary occupation basket

1. This caste may almost be said to be *in mode* though they are Mussalman, they are little better than circumcised. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 2,378 since the past census. The Pinjari, as their name indicates, are cotton ginners and cleaners. They do not intermarry with other Mussalman who, as a rule, have no intercourse with them. These people were censused in large numbers in the Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts and form a thriving community in Bangalore City.

Sheik.—(*Same in all languages*).

(*Population.*—165,205; 85,716 or 51·8 per cent males, of whom 49,245 or 29·8 per cent are unmarried, 33,266 or 20·1 per cent married and 3,249 or 1·9 per cent widowers; 79,445 or 48 per cent females, of whom 33,839 or 21·4 per cent are unmarried, 32,654 or 19·7 per cent married and 12,952 or 7·8 per cent widows. 16,357 or 9·8 per cent are *literate*, 14,257 or 8·6 per cent being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 591 or 0·35 per cent in English, and 1,509 or 0·9 per cent in other languages. There are 208 or 0·1 per cent *infirm*, 30 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 69 or 0·04 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 88 or 0·05 per cent *Blind* and 21 or 0·01 per cent *Leper*. 52,776 or 31·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 23,285 or 14 per cent are in Agriculture and 29,541 or 17·8 per cent in others walks of life.)

1. The majority of the Mussalman population of the Province has been returned under this head, and the distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar District, but they are scattered all over the Province.

2. Sheik denotes properly a lineal descendant of Mahomet through his successors Abu Bakar and Ummar, while the Syeds are the descendants of Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet. Men of this clan are mostly in the army and the subordi-

nate service of Government, while some are traders and other Agriculturists. Some, of late, have risen to higher places in Government service. The variations in their numbers at the past censuses are, in a great measure, due to difference in classification. In 1881 they were 179,296. In 1891 they were 139,746 or lost 23 per cent. In 1901 they have again risen to 165,205 or 20 per cent more than in the last Census.

Sheriff.—(Same in all languages).

1. These people claim descent from the Mussalman Nobles and are mostly found in the Mysore District. 116 persons, 62 males and 54 females, have been censused under this head.

Syed—(Same in all languages).

(Population—39,458; 20,559 or 52·1 per cent males, of whom 11,932 or 30·2 per cent are unmarried, 7,822 or 19·8 per cent married and 805 or 2 per cent widowers; 18,899 or 47·8 per cent females, of whom 8,042 or 20·3 per cent are unmarried, 7,731 or 19·5 per cent married and 3,126 or 7·9 per cent widows; 5,400 or 12·6 per cent are *literate*, of whom 4,631 or 11·7 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 200 or 0·5 per cent in English, and 569 or 1·4 per cent in other languages. Only 43 or 0·00 per cent are *infirm*, 7 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 16 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mutes, 15 or 0·03 per cent Blind and 5 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 13,947 or 35·3 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 6,063 or 15·3 per cent being engaged in Agriculture and 7,884 or 19·9 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 3,884 or 10 per cent during the past decade. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be numerous in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Shimoga.

2. The Syeds are the lineal descendants of the Prophet, being descended from Ali, the son-in-law, and Fatima, the favourite daughter of Mahomet. These claim the first place among the Mussalmans by virtue of their pedigree.

Eurasians—

(Population—2,450; 1,298 or 52·9 per cent males, of whom 707 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 511 or 22·4 per cent married and 40 or 1·6 per cent widowers; 1,152 or 47 per cent females, of whom 609 or 24·1 per cent are unmarried, 408 or 19·1 per cent married and 75 or 3 per cent widows. 2,016 or 83·1 per cent are *literate*, of whom 307 or 12·5 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 1,744 or 71·1 per cent in English, and 10 or 0·4 per cent in other languages. 11 or 0·4 per cent are *infirm*, all of whom are Insane. 1,151 or 46·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 56 or 2·2 per cent are in Agriculture, 1,095 or 44·6 per cent in other walks of life; of these latter 399 or 16 per cent are engaged in Metals and Precious Stones and 253 or 10·3 per cent in Transport and Storage.)

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 1,168 or 91·1 per cent since the last census, like that attributed to immigration. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be numerous in the Province but in large numbers in the three Cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields specially.

2. These are persons born of one of whom is an Asiatic and the other European. There are several small colonies mostly formed by these people in the Bangalore District. Whitefield is the most prosperous of them.

Europeans—(Same in all languages)

(Population—1,792; 1,174 or 65·5 per cent males, of whom 525 or 44·7 per cent are unmarried, 617 or 34·4 per cent married and 82 or 6·9 per cent widowers; 618 or 34·4 per cent females, of whom 323 or 18 per cent are unmarried, 275 or 13·7 per cent married and 49 or 2·7 per cent widows. 1,634 or 91·1 per cent are *literate*, of whom 159 or 8·8 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 1,319 or 73·6 per cent in English, and 156 or 8·7 per cent in other languages. 1,008 or 56·2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 157 or 8·7 per cent in Agriculture, 851 or 47·4 per cent in other occupations; of these latter 311 or 17 per cent are engaged in Precious Stones and Metals, while another 110 or 6 per cent in Learned and Artistic Professions.)

1. These people are to be found in the largest number in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

2. The variations show that there are 546 persons or 43·8 per cent more than in 1891; This accession to the strength, being chiefly due to the enterprise on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Native Christians—(Same in all languages).

(Population—28,691; 15,592 or 54·3 per cent males, of whom 9,192 or 32 per cent are unmarried, 5,863 or 20·4 per cent married and 537 or 1·8 per cent widowers; 13,099 or 45·6 per cent females, of whom 6,306 or 21·9 per cent are unmarried, 5,062 or 17·6 per cent married,

and 1,731 and 6 per cent widows. 6,525 or 26 per cent are *literate*, 6,009 or 20·9 per cent being *literate* in Provincial vernaculars, 1,373 or 4·7 per cent in English and 143 or 0·4 per cent in other languages. Only 69 or 0·2 per cent are *infirm*, 38 or 0·13 per cent being *Insane*, 9 or 0·03 per cent *Deaf-mutes*, 12 or 0·04 per cent *Blind* and 10 or 0·03 per cent *Leper*. 12,304 or 42·8 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 3,843 or 18·3 per cent are in *Agriculture*, and 8,461 or 29·4 per cent in other walks of life; of these latter again, 1,980 or 6 per cent are in *Personal, Household and Sanitary Services* and 1,126 or 7 per cent in *Earthwork and General Labour*.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 10,986 since 1891 or 62 per cent. This increase, be it noted, is in the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. It is attributable partly to a prolific natural increase of population, and partly to migration from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, probably on account of the plague, or of the attractions of the Kolar Gold Fields.

2. These are Christian converts and are found scattered all over the Province, the largest number being in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Bangalore District. Education has made fair progress with these classes—thanks to the efforts of the various Missions who have strenuously worked on behalf of Education in general, but of the Panchamas and the Converts in special. The largest number of these converts belong to the Roman Church and the next highest to the Anglican Communion. The Anglican Communion is not strongly represented in the State, and this swelling up of numbers under this head is due to Protestants of the Methodist persuasion being classed under the head of Anglican Communion, as these had returned themselves simply Protestants, without any additional epithet differentiating their denomination.

Digambara—(Same in all languages).

(Population—11,723; 6,102 or 52·8 per cent males, of whom 3,448 or 29·4 per cent are unmarried, 2,246 or 19·1 per cent married and 498 or 4·2 per cent widowers; 5,531 or 47·1 per cent females, of whom 1,927 or 16·4 per cent are unmarried, 2,214 or 18·8 per cent married and 1,390 or 11·8 per cent widows. 2,758 or 23·5 per cent are *literate*; 2,474 or 21·1 per cent being *literate* in Provincial vernaculars, 49 or 0·4 per cent in English and 235 or 2 per cent in other languages. Only 0 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*, 2 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 7 or 0·06 per cent *Deaf-mutes*, 8 or 0·08 per cent *Blind* and 1 or 0·00 per cent *Leper*. 5,073 or 43·2 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 300 or 2·5 per cent are in their Traditional Occupations (Traders and Devotees); 2,8 or 25·4 per cent in *Agriculture* and 1,787 or 15·2 per cent in other walks of life; of these latter, 460 or 3 per cent are in *Metals and Precious Stones* and another 429 or 3 per cent in *Commerce* and 353 or 3 per cent in *Dress*.)

1. There has been an increase of 6,261 or 1 per cent in the recorded number during the past decade, attributable to difference in classification arising from a large number of persons omitting, on the present occasion, to return answers which were returned at the last Census. As has been stated elsewhere, the *Nayaka* in the Jain population as a whole is very small.

2. The Digambara and Svetambara are the two main divisions of the Jain faith. The root of the word Digambara means 'clad' or 'sky clad' i. e., 'nude,' while Svetambara means 'clad in white.' Svetambaras are found more in Northern India and are represented but by a small number in Mysore. The Digambaras are said to live absolutely detached from society and from all worldly ties. These are generally engaged in trading, selling mostly brass and copper vessels and are scattered all over the country, the largest number of them being found in Shimoga, Mysore, and Hassan. Sravanabelagola, in the Hassan District, is a chief seat of the Jains in the Province. They have various sub-divisions which appear to have been returned at the last Census but omitted at the present Census.

Marwadi—(Same in all languages).

1. These are also traders like their Hindu brethren and closely resemble them in all respects, the difference in faith alone, dividing the two communities. Only 145 persons, 121 males and 24 females, were censused under this head. These are generally cloth merchants and money lenders and as such are to be found mostly in the cities.

Sada—(Same in all languages).

1. These are, by caste, Vakkaligas but being Jains by religion, have been separated. A section of these Sadas have embraced Lingayatism, while the others are still under the pale of Hinduism. Their traditional occupation (cultivators) does not change with the change of their religion. 387 persons, 173 males and 214 females, were censused as belonging to this faith.

Swetambará—(Same in all languages).

(Population—884; 661 or 74·7 per cent males, of whom 428 or 48·4 per cent are unmarried, 195 or 22 per cent married and 38 or 4·2 per cent widowers; 223 or 25·2 per cent females, of whom 60 or 6·7 per cent are unmarried, 89 or 10 per cent married and 74 or 8·3 per cent widows. 385 or 37·8 per cent are literates; 93 or 10·5 per cent in Provincial vernaculars, 2 or 0·2 per cent in English and 240 or 27·1 per cent in other languages. There are no infirms in this caste, 508 or 57·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 36 or 4 per cent follow Traditional Occupation (devotees), 75 or 8·4 per cent are in Agriculture, while 397 or 44·9 per cent are in other occupations; of these latter 221 or 25 per cent are in Dress, chiefly trade in piece goods.)

1. These like the Digambaras are traders and are found in large numbers in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. These are immigrants from Northern India. Their sacred place is Mount Girnar in Junagad State.

• **Tirthankara—(Same in all languages).**

1. These are the priests of the Jain religion and are also known as Pitambaras. The Jain Yatis or clergy here belong to the Digambara sect and cover themselves with a yellow robe and hence the name Pithambara. These have been censused in the Hassan District alone. Only 13 persons, 7 males and 6 females, have been returned under this head in the Census of 1901.

Parsi—(Same in all languages).

1. 46 persons, 29 males and 17 females, were returned as belonging to this religion, mostly relatives of Government officials of the State, or in the service of Railways as contractors to refreshment rooms, or as general carrying contractors.

Sikh—(Same in all languages).

1. These were censused in the Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields, where the men returned themselves as carpenters. The Sikh religion is a compromise between the Mussalman and the Hindu and was started by Nanakshah (the Sikhs after whom are also known as Nanakshahi) in the 17th century. The stronghold of this religion is in the Punjab. The celebrated golden temple of Amritsar is the sanctuary of these people and there, the Granth or the sacred writings of the Sikh Gurus and the principles of their religion are worshipped. Only 11 persons, 7 males and 4 females, returned themselves as belonging to this faith.

Brahmo—(Same in all languages).

1. There was only one returned as belonging to this persuasion.

Iraligas, like Soligas in all languages.

(Population—8,338; 4,440 or 53·3 per cent males, of whom 2,418 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 1,763 or 21·1 per cent married and 247 or 2·9 per cent widowers; 3,910 or 46·8 per cent females, of whom 1,615 or 19·1 per cent are unmarried, 1,593 or 19·1 per cent married and 702 or 8·4 per cent widows. 1,615 or 19·1 per cent are literates, 47 being literate in Provincial vernaculars and 2 in other languages. Only 14 or 0·1 per cent are infirms, 10 or 0·1 per cent deaf-mutes, 3 or 0·03 per cent Blind and 1 or 0·01 per cent Leper, 4,559 or 54·6 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 47 or 0·5 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (in the Soliga tribes). 2,305 or 27·6 per cent are in Agriculture and 2,207 or 26·4 per cent are in Dress, chiefly trade in piece goods.)

1. The variation of this aboriginal tribe with it has increased since 1891 by 7,236 or 656 per cent which, of course, is due to the difference in classification yet unexplained, and their distribution by districts shows them to be most in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts.

2. The Iraligas contain 2 sub-divisions, viz. Soliga and Iraliga proper.

3. The Soligas are aboriginal forest tribes, inhabiting the depths of the forests skirting the foot and slopes of the Biligirirangan hills on the South Eastern frontier of the Mysore District. They are dark and plain featured, have generally a thick nose, narrow forehead and small head with curly hair. Most of the males wear locks of hair but a few also shave their heads. They cultivate with the hoe small patches of jungle clearings, which are known as *Kumri*. Polygamy freely prevails. Every man may take as many wives as he can persuade to live with him, after they have arrived at the age of puberty. Widows are permitted to marry again. When a girl consents to marry, the man runs away with her to some neighbouring village and they live there until the honey-moon is over. They then return home and give feasts to the people of their village. Among their women adultery is unknown.

The sons remain in their father's house until they are married. They then build a hut for themselves and each contributes a share towards the support of their aged parents. The dead are buried; and all the rags, ornaments and implements of the deceased are placed in his grave. On this occasion the family, if they are able, give a feast. Once a year each family celebrates a feast in commemoration of their deceased parents. The Soligas pray to Vishnu under the name of Rungaswami and on festive occasions they give some plantains to the priests at His temples. They are too poor to have either Guru or Purohita; but have hereditary chiefs who settle their disputes. They live in huts built of bamboo and thatched over with plantain leaves.

2. In the hilly tract of *Ramagiri* these people are called by the other natives Cad Eriligaru; but they call themselves Cat'chensu. The language of the Chensu is a dialect of Tamil, with occasionally a few Kannada or Telugu words intermixed, but their accent is so different from that of Madras, that one of Madras does not at first, understand what they say. Their original country, they say, is the Anemalay forest below the Ghats, which is confirmed by their dialect. Those who live in the villages have taken the Panchama Banajiga as their chiefs; they trade chiefly with them, and call them their Swamis or lords; but although they have learnt to invoke the name of Siva, they do not wear the Linga. Those in the woods have either no religion or some simple one with which we are unacquainted. The people attribute to the Chensu the power of bewitching tigers. The Chensu live upon game, wild roots, herbs and fruits; and a little grain which they purchase from the farmers. They are enabled to do this by collecting some drugs, honey and wax.

Koracha—(Same in all languages.)

[Population—9,530; 4,789 or 50·2 per cent males, of whom 2,632 or 27·6 per cent are unmarried, 1,916 or 20·1 per cent married and 241 or 2·5 per cent widowers; 4,741 or 49·7 per cent females, of whom 1,963 or 20·5 per cent are unmarried, 2,070 or 21·7 per cent married and 708 or 7·4 per cent widows. Only 20 or 0·2 per cent are literates, all of them being literate in Provincial vernaculars. 17 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirmis*, 1 being Insane, 6 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 9 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 1 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 3,896 or 40·8 per cent are Actual Workers, 12 or 0·1 per cent following their Traditional Occupation (Forest and hill tribes) as principal and 8 as subsidiary occupation. 682 or 7·1 per cent are in Agriculture and 3,202 or 33·5 per cent in other walks of life].

1. The variations show that there has been a decrease of 1,914 since 1891. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be numerous in Chitaldri and Kolar Districts.

2. The Korachas, Koramas or Koravas, a numerous wandering tribe who carry salt and grain from one market to another by means of large droves of asses, also employ themselves in making bamboo mats and baskets, appear to be *Nayaka* unity with aboriginal or early naturalised tribes. The mode in which the men wear their hair, gathered up into a large knot or bunch on one side of the top of the head, exactly resembles what we see in the sculptured figures on various monuments. The women, again, may be known by numerous strings of small red and white glass beads and shells worn round the neck and falling over the bosom.

3. It would appear as if some reminiscence of a custom like *couvade* lingered among the Koravas, for, it is said, that when a woman is confined, her husband takes medicine for her, but on enquiry in regard to this matter, very little confirmation has been received, tending to show, that either the practice has long ceased to exist, or is a mere myth based upon a proverb evolved out of a Brahmin's simplicity in accepting the plea, that a Korama was eating medicine because his wife was in child-bed, as a conclusive proof of an *alibi*.

The Korachas are subdivided into Bettale, Gantugazula, Kannada, Setti, Satubeda, Uppu, Vadda, Yadava and Yentumule; the Koravas into Naval, Palchankoti and Uppu.

These people bury their dead at night in out-of-the-way places. Their women are trained tattooers, and in their nomadic life venture to impart the beauties of their handiwork upon willing rustic men and women. A monograph on Tattooing, as it exists at the present day, is attached herewith,

Korama—(Same in all languages.)

These are akin to the Korachas, whom they resemble in many respects and number in all 14,527 persons, 7,285 males and 7,242 females. The increase of 995 over the 1891 figures points to the fact that the deficit of 1,014 under Korachas is probably due to correct classification of these tribes this year.

These were censused in large numbers in the Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur Districts.

Korava—(Same in all languages.)

These are also akin to Koracha and number 171 persons, 118 males and 53 females.

These were found in the Hassan and Shimoga Districts at the present Census.

Kuruba—(Same in all languages.)

[Population 8,482; 4,442 or 52·3 per cent males, of whom 2,372 or 27·9 per cent are unmarried, 1,815 or 21·3 per cent married, and 255 or 3 per cent widowers; 4,040 or 47·6 per cent females, of whom 1,470 or 17·3 per cent are unmarried, 1,798 or 21·1 per cent married and 772 or 9·1 per cent widows. Only 5 or 0·05 per cent are *literate*, all in the Provincial Vernaculars. Only 2 are *Infirm*, 1 Deaf-mute and 1 Blind. 2,751 or 32·4 per cent are Actual Workers, that is, wage-earners, of whom 1,693 or 19·9 per cent are in Agriculture, and 1,058 or 12·4 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 6,213 or 273·8 per cent during the past decade. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be almost concentrated in the Mysore District.

2. The Kadu or wild Kurubas of Mysore are divided into Betta or Hill Kurubas (with sub-divisions called Ane—elephant, Bevina—the neemtree, probably a Totemistic sept and Kolli—firebrand)—a small and active race, capable of enduring great fatigue, who are expert woodmen; and Jenu or Honey Kurubas, said to be a darker and inferior race, who employ themselves in collecting honey and bees wax. Their villages or clusters of huts are called *hadi*. One of their peculiar customs is that a separate hut or *charadi* is set apart in which the unmarried females of the *hadi* sleep at night, and another at the other extremity of the *hadi* for the unmarried males, both being under the supervision of the head man of the tribe. In cases of death, adults only are cremated, children are buried.

3. There are two kinds of marriages, one like the marriages among Vakkaligas performed with much *eclat*, and another in the mere formal exchange of betel-leaf and nut.

4. The Betta Kurubas worship forest deities called Norale and Mastamma and are said to be revengeful, but if treated kindly, will do willing service.

5. Polygamy prevails, but girls are married only after puberty. The system of *kudam* is allowed, but the children of such alliances are not considered as legitimate. These do not use intoxicating drinks; they eat all kinds of meat excepting beef.

6. ^{like} Kurubas never own or cultivate land for themselves, nor keep live-stock ^{like} ~~of~~ ^{wh.} Both classes are expert in tracking wild animals as well as skilful in eluding pursuit by wild animals when accidentally encountered. Their children, when over two years old, move about freely in the jungle.

Lambani—(Tamil-Lambani)

[Population 45,579; 23,654 or 51·8 per cent males, of whom 14,351 or 31·4 per cent are unmarried, 8,393 or 18·4 per cent married and 910 or 1·9 per cent widowers; 21,925 or 48·1 per cent females, of whom 10,683 or 23·4 per cent are unmarried, 8,860 or 19·4 per cent married, 2,382 or 5·7 per cent widows. Only 51 or 0·09 per cent are *literate*, 36 or 0·07 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars. 2 or 0·00 per cent in English and 13 or 0·02 per cent in other languages. 57 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*, 7 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 13 or 0·02 per cent Deaf-mutes, 37 or 0·08 per cent Blind. 17,858 or 39·1 per cent are Actual Workers, of whom only 38 or 0·08 per cent are in the Traditional Occupation (Forest and Hill tribes), 9,416 or 20·6 per cent in Agriculture and 8,404 or 8·4 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that this caste has increased since 1891 by 6,442 or 16·4 per cent. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

2. "The Lambanis or Lamanes" may be classed among the gypsies of India and yield an interesting study in Ethnology. They are also locally known as the Sukalis, Sukaligas and Brinjaris (Brinjara). They are of good stature and fair-complexioned. They are a brachy-cephalous stalwart race, with oval face, black or brown eyes, silky hair and straight nose. Marathi, Hindi, etc., form the preponderating ingredient in their dialect which is also named *Kutni*. The women wear a peculiar dress, consisting of a lungi or gown, of stout coarse print, a tartan petticoat and a mantle often elaborately embroidered, which also covers the head and upper part of the body. The hair is worn in ringlets or plaits hanging down each side of the face and

decorated with small shells and terminating in tassels; the arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets and rings made of bones, of brass and other rude materials.

3. The men's dress consists of a white or red turband and a pair of white breeches or knicker-bockers, reaching a little below the knee, with a string of red silk tassels hanging by the right side from the waist band, the bust above the waist being uncovered. They live in detached clusters of rude huts, called *Thanda*, which are mostly pitched away from villages, on high grounds, affording them coigns of vantage for reconnaissance in their predatory excursions. Education is unknown among them, and their violations of the law are much stimulated and intensified by habitual intemperance. Their common occupation is the transport of grain and other produce by means of herds of pack-bullocks, especially in the more hilly and forest tracts, difficult of access. They are desperate marauders, and their jealous isolation from the ordinary population and the unintelligibility of their *lingo*, enable them to carry out successfully many a campaign of dacoity and robbery. Like the other more primitive peoples of India, the Lambanis trace the origin of their race to the twilight of History and invest it with a miraculous halo. But some confirmation of the legend is obtained, from the constituents of their language and from one of their branches still wearing the Brahminic sacred thread.

4. The Lambanis own the Gosayis (Goswami) as their priests or Gurus. The latter are the genealogists of Lambanis as the Helavas are of the Sivachars. The Lambani outcastes comprise a sub-division called "Dhalya" who, like the Holeyas, are drum beaters and live in detached habitations. Their chief occupation is trade in bullocks, but latterly some of them have taken to Agriculture.

5. Among the Lambanis marriage takes place after the females attain puberty. The brides' party usually make a gift of Rs. 2 to the bridegrooms' who, in their turn pay Rs. 21 or Rs. 41 to the bride, as the marriage portion, together with 4 bullocks. The usual feasting, of course, takes place and is characterised by the quantity of toddy and spirituous liquor imbibed by the parties. Another point noticed is, that the bride and bridegroom pour milk down some ant-hill where a snake is said to live and offer it cocoanuts, flowers, etc.

6. Widow marriage and polygamy freely prevail among these people, and it is customary for divorced women to marry again during the life-time of the husband, under the "*Sire Udike*" (Tying of a new cloth) form of re-marriage, which also obtains among the Vakkaligas and others. In such cases, the second husband, under the award of the caste arbitration, is made to pay a certain sum (*tera*) as amends to the first husband, accompanied by a caste dinner. The woman is then admitted into society. But certain disabilities are attached to widow re-marriage. ^{Nayaka} re-married are forbidden entry into a regular marriage party, whilst their ^{Nayaka} wives are disabled from legal marriage for three generations, although allowed to take wives from families similarly circumstanced.

7. The Lambanis are Vishnavites and their principal object of worship is Krishna. Bana Sankari, the goddess of forests, is also worshipped, and they pay homage to Basava on grounds dissimilar to those professed by the Lingayets. Basava is revered by the Lambanis, because Krishna had himself tended cattle.

Jew.—(Same in all languages).

1. These were the predecessors of Christians and are better known as the Israelites, and their sacred book is the Old Testament, and their language, the Hebrew. Only 21 have been returned as of this persuasion and are found in the Hassan District, the family and relatives of a Government official there.

2. 21 Persons, 12 males and 9 females, were censused as of this faith, and all belong to the Beni-Israel section of the Jews.

Burmese.—(Same in all languages).

There was only one person censused in the Kolar Gold Fields, where he is employed in the Mines. He is a native of Burma and a Buddhist by religion.

Japanese.—(Same in all languages).

Two persons were censused in the Bangalore District in the neighbourhood of the City. These are the managers of the silk farming industry, instituted on Japanese methods by Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay, and are Buddhists by religion. The silk farm itself is barely a mile beyond the Municipal limits of the City of Bangalore.

TATTOOING.

1. *Introduction.*—The Census Commissioner for India, in one of his Circulars, desired some information about the system of tattooing as it obtains at the present day in the several parts of India, and circulated a set of questions to be answered in respect of Tattooing. The questions were translated into the vernacular and sent to the Amildars of the various Taluks for getting replies, after personal inquiry wherever possible. The replies, so received, have mainly supplied the matter for the following monograph on Tattooing.

2. *Meaning and Philology of the word Tattoo.*—Tattooing is of Polynesian origin. The word itself is derived from a root "ta" meaning "to strike," for, in the primitive mode of Tattooing, the operation was performed by a fine pointed bone dipped in charcoal paste, being beaten into the flesh by a piece of wood, and then withdrawn from the puncture, leaving the indelible mark behind.

It seems to have been an indication of entering manhood, just as the assumption of *Toga virilis* marked that stage among the ancient Romans, but, chiefly, was used as a female adornment, and as such, seems to have been in vogue among all the nations of the globe—the Jews being the only exception, as is seen from the Bible. The practice of sailors tattooing themselves with marks of anchors, etc., may perhaps be evidence of the system having been in vogue even in England.

3. *Tattoo and Totemism.*—Tattooing seems also to be associated with Totemism, at all events, in cases where the person assimilates himself with his Totem by cicatrising or painting or tattooing his body with the figure of his Totem. This Totem mark signified, at the same time, that all persons having the same Totem tattooed, belonged to one clan practising exogamy.

Possibly the tattooing of the sign of the Cross, etc., among Christians and the branding at the hands of a spiritual Guru, a practice in vogue amongst the Vaishnavites even at the present day, may also have had their origin in a modified Totemism, where the Totem, instead of being a species of animal or plant, is a Divine or a Spiritual being or a mark indicating Him.

It is, perhaps, a survival of the primitive methods adopted by mankind in decorating their bodies by painting them with the juice of plants, as the Celts in England, the Maories of New Zealand or the American Indian of Canada and United States, or the Negro of Senegambia. It is also probable, that, when slavery was prevalent, the master had all his slaves tattooed to show that they belonged to him, just as the *Broad Arrow* is now used to distinguish Government property.

4. *Process like of Tattooing.*—Few persons are ignorant of the existence of this custom of tattooing, and it is done, at the present day, by puncturing the skin, generally on the face or arms, with a sharp pointed needle or thorn along the lines of a design, previously drawn on the part to be tattooed, in ink or other material, and introducing into the punctures black or green pigments to render the marks indelible.

5. *Origin of Tattooing.*—The practice is stated to be very ancient in India and to possess divine sanction. It is stated that Vishnu tattooed the arm of Lakshmi with the figures of his weapons, and the Sun, the Moon and the Tulasi plant, for protection for her, when he was away on his campaigns against Demons, and ordained that those devotees of His who carried these marks on their persons, would always be free from danger and evil. This is, however, a matter which requires verification by an examination of the sacred books.

There is also reason to believe that tattooing may, in some cases, prove medically beneficial, inasmuch as some of the herbs which go to make up the pigment employed in tattooing, are used by Native Vaidyans for medicinal purposes.

In ancient days, it was the custom of the Zenana ladies to have their foreheads, cheeks, chins, breasts and arms painted with artistic designs of flowers, sacred trees, famous birds and charming ornaments, the colouring matter being composed of scents and perfumes to serve the double purpose of decoration and fragrance. The females of the middle and lower classes who could not afford the expense, may well be supposed to have resorted to the cheaper process of getting themselves tattooed with the juice of herbs readily procurable, and thus enjoy the pleasure, of an abiding, if not fragrant, decoration.

6. *Folklore about Tattooing.*—As to folklore, there is not much to say; the operators of tattooing recommend it to the superstitious, often on the ground, that it is a passport for the forgiveness of sins and admission to heaven; while the absence of tattoo marks is calculated to invoke the displeasure and condemnation of Yama, the God of Death. It is also recommended on the ground, that tattoo marks bring riches to those who bear them. All this is sufficient to operate upon the feelings of the rustic population, while the following quaint faith is an irresistible temptation for the fair sex of the raiyat class and perhaps even for their sisters higher in the social scale, to undergo the operation.

(1) That tottooting makes a married woman predecease her lord. It is considered that the *Summum bonum* of a Hindu woman's existence is to be happy in her relations with her husband and to avoid widowhood by predeceasing him.

(2) That a woman, who has not got her body tattooed with certain designs, is considered as unclean, and not allowed to touch corn heaped on the thrashing floor or serve at dinner.

7. *Age at which persons are usually tattooed.*—It is not obligatory upon any person of whatever age to undergo the operation, the matter being left to his own free choice; but it must be admitted that among the fair sex, influence is brought to bear upon them, so that their consent cannot be deemed to be "free."

Whatever may be the age at which the operation is performed, it is a condition precedent that the subject should possess good physique in order to bear the pain of the operation. Males generally are tattooed when they become adults or in the prime of their manhood, but some Mudaliyars and Konga Holeyas are reported to have resorted to it, while still young.

As regards the fair sex, tattooing is done during the different stages of their womanhood. Some get tattooed while still young, some when they bloom into womanhood, some before and some after marriage, some from their tenth year till they attain their puberty, others, again, after puberty till they become mothers, while some others get themselves tattooed when pregnant, under the belief that it will enable them to have an easy accouchement.

As regards the recorded ages at which tattooing has been performed, it would be interesting to note that the minimum age reported is 4 and the maximum very rarely 50. Between these extremes, therefore, lies the normal period when the operation is generally undergone, and from the reports received, it would not be unreasonable to locate 15 to 35 as the period, when most people tattoo themselves.

As to the number of times the operation is performed, it is sufficient to state that one complete design is tattooed at one time and that no additions are possible to the first one; but, this does not stand in the way of enthusiasts getting themselves tattooed as often as they like—old age being considered a bar for further tattooing, probably from humane and physical considerations, rather than any inadaptability inherent in old age for undergoing the operation. Nor is it necessary, that all the various parts of the body should be tattooed at one time or at any subsequent period. It is not also necessary that every one of the known designs should be tattooed. These depend on the choice of the enthusiast to be tattooed.

8. *Portions of the body tattooed.*—As Tattooing is a very painful operation to undergo, it is not done on the sensitive surfaces of the skin, but is confined to those parts where the skin is tough enough to enable the individual tattooed to endure the pain. The chief object of tattooing being no doubt decoration, one does not get the unexposed parts tattooed.

The order of preference of the various parts of the body is as follows:—First, the forehead; then the junction of the eyebrows; then the cheeks, chin and shoulders; next, the upper arms, elbows and forearms; then the wrists, the back of the hands and the upper surface of fingers, etc; sometimes the feet and toes; rarely the back, breasts and calf muscles.

The figure attached to this note shows the names and the position of the Tattoo marks as on the body of a female. A list of the portions selected for tattooing and the designs tattooed thereon is appended.

In the case of women, Tattoo marks are not found about the mouth or abdomen

or under the armpit. A few are tattooed on their *mammæ* in the form of a bodice whilst the Lambanis and other wild tribes are reported to get their chests, feet and lips also tattooed.

There have been instances of persons getting themselves tattooed on their chests, sides of shoulders and other parts, not with any object of getting themselves beautified by such marks, but as a means to get rid of any pain in those parts.

9. *Religious ceremonies connected with Tattooing.*—There are no religious ceremonies, worth mentioning, performed in connection with tattooing, but it is said that some of the individuals to be tattooed worship Ganesa in the following way:—They stick a blade of green grass into a ball of cow-dung to represent God Vinayaka, burn frankincense and offer cocoanuts and plantains to propitiate him. After the operation, a plate containing salt and chillies is generally waved in front of the person tattooed and the contents emptied into the fire, as this is supposed to avert the effect of evil eyes.

A tattooer generally pronounces a benediction for the welfare of the individuals to be tattooed, and then begins the operation describing their person, or chanting incoherent verses or nursery rhymes or singing Gopigita songs with the object of making the person undergoing the operation forget the pain.

10. *Designs used in Tattooing.*—The designs for tattooing are not always carried about by the tattooers, but being specially trained for that profession, they generally know how to tattoo figures of various kinds.

Sometimes Sketches of all the designs known are shown beforehand. If they have none, they draw on the ground almost all the designs they know.

If the individual to be tattooed selects any one or more of these designs, they then artistically reproduce on the parts selected the exact representations thereof.

The designs employed in tattooing are chiefly those of flowers, ornaments usually worn by Hindu ladies, trees, birds, animals and vehicles, articles of dress and sacred symbols of God or other objects connected with worship.

A selection of the designs in use is attached hereto.

If the individual selects any design unknown to the Tattooers, he either draws on the ground or asks the Tattooers to draw the same, and when this is approved, they copy the design on the part to be tattooed in ink, and then tattoo the design by puncturing along the lines with a bundle of needles, and rubbing into them a pigment to make the marks indelible. The bundle consists of 2, 3, 5 or 7 needles or an equal number of *Jas. (acacia arabica)* Mullu or thorns tied together.

11. *Pigments used in Tattooing.*—The tattooers generally use pigments of black or green colour, rarely of blue or dark green colours. They prepare these pigments by mixing with the juice of certain plants or herbs, fine charcoal powder obtained by burning a cocoanut shell and powdering it finely, or lamp-black or soot, and adding to the mixture, before it is used, either breast milk or water or both.

Different methods are employed for preparing pigments of the same colour. The difference consists chiefly in the juices of plants used in the preparation of the pigment. A list of the herbs used is hereto appended.

12. *Diet, etc., observed by the tattooed.*—There is no diet prescribed for the individuals tattooed, but it is only those of delicate constitution that observe any diet at all. It is said that, as the operation is very painful, some get an attack of sympathetic fever for two or three days. Such persons are prohibited from eating or doing anything which may make them predisposed to an attack of cold. Some do not get fever, but the punctured parts on their bodies swell. These abstain from bathing for two or three days after the operation, but live on simple and nourishing food till the swelling subsides, eschewing vegetable oils, gourd, brinjals, dry cocoanut, butter and the like in their meals. None of the tattooed persons use any special vessels to eat or drink from.

When the punctured parts get swollen, the following recipe is resorted to, to alleviate the pain and reduce the swelling: juice of the leaves of Chikkadi or Nellavare or Chapradavare (*Dolichos Lablab*) mixed with turmeric and well rubbed in castor oil.

13. *Tattoo marks, their meaning and significance.* (a) *Not social.*—No design has any particular significance attached to it. It is merely named after the object it represents.

The designs do not vary with the social or family rank of the individual tattooed. There are no separate designs for different individuals. Neither are they in any way hereditary. It is not compulsory that if one member of a family gets tattooed, the others should also have it done; nor are the idols and cattle decorated with ornaments resembling the tattoo designs.

(b) *Not religious*.—Tattooing is not in any way connected with worship or ritual, nor is it considered indispensable as a sign of manhood. It is currently believed that the Tattoo marks enhance the beauty of fair youths and girls and improve the appearance of men and women with fair or copper coloured complexions.

(c) *Not personal*.—None of the tattoo marks are reported to be personal *i. e.*, peculiar to, or distinctive of the individual to be tattooed. Neither are they regarded as charms to ward off danger generally, but a few people suppose that the figure of a scorpion has the power to check the effects of scorpion sting, and that whoever gets tattooed on New and Full Moon days will have no fear from goblins.

(d) *Not evidences of marriage*.—Tattoo marks generally are not evidences of marriage. It is not possible to say by simply looking at the tattoo marks on the body of a female, whether she is married or not, but a few Brahmin girls get the figure of a star tattooed on their foreheads soon after marriage. Other indications of a married state among non-Brahmin women are the tattoo marks in the form of a lotus, a crysanthemum or a lemon flower or a garland of Mallige (*Jasminum Sambac*) flower, or of a plantain tree, a car or tiger's claws, or the design called "Valeguppu," the three lumps of an Indian hearth, or "Tholachappara" (a waving platter) tattooed on the arm. It is also said that among Mahrattas, a dot on the side of the nose near the right nostril and a figure of a point on the chin of females, indicate that they are married.

(e) *Not of religious dedication*.—None of the tattoo marks are considered as symbols of religious dedication, but some Native Christians get the figure of the Cross tattooed on their fore-heads or on the back of their hands, as an indication of the Christian religion to which they belong. Even among enlightened persons, can seen gentlemen having the name of their dear friend or wife or their own in tattooed, but these cases are very rare.

14. *Superstitious meanings attached to certain marks*.—It is obtained by some Hindu ladies, that the figure of a dot or point on the forehead or the eye-brows is essential to a woman in the married state, as an indication *Nayaka* civil condition, probably because, a married woman (*Sumangali*) must always have a mark on her fore-head, and a tattoo mark is indelible whereas a kunkuina (Saffron) mark may be rubbed off. It is further supposed, that the figure of a single point on the chin or on the middle of the cheek, besides being a beauty spot which heightens the beauty of the complexion, averts the effects of evil eyes; as it is an axiom of faith with most superstitious persons, that beauty or good looks are often affected by evil eyes and it is commonly believed by them, that a distinct spot or mark diverts the attention of the evil eye.

15. *Tattoo marks and signature*.—No instance of the tattoo marks upon a man's person, being adopted as marks of his attestation in ink of his signature, has been reported. The usual way of the illiterate people to sign is to make a rough drawing of the most familiar instrument used in their respective occupations—a farmer, his plough, a warrior, his dagger, a woman, her bangles, a merchant, his scales, etc.

16. *Tattooers*.—Both the sexes are tattooed by trained women, chiefly of Korwanji Kormas, Kambli Koramas, Kukke Kormas, Killekyatars, Myadars, Jogis, Burade Besthas and puppet show exhibitors of Mahratta caste.

These, generally, occupy the lowest rank in the social scale, being only higher than the Holeya or Madiga inasmuch as they are permitted to enter the house of a Brahmin. They are a set of nomadic beggars with no permanent residence. They roam about the country in every direction and undertake frequent long tours for the purpose of begging. In the course of their tours, in villages and hamlets, they attract numerous folk around them, to whom they relate, with a naive grace, the various legends regarding the efficacy of tattooing, and thus persuade them to get themselves tattooed. They receive their fee which consists of rice, plantains, betel leaves and nuts, sometimes enhanced by a present in cash.

17. *Conclusion.*—Tattooing is not as prevalent now as it was formerly, and is rapidly becoming confined to the lower orders. It has almost died out among the Brahmins and other civilized classes, and even some of the rural classes are giving it up. But who can say that this species of decoration may not become fashionable if it be made more artistic and less painful !

Apart from the legendary or the divine origin ascribed to tattooing by interested operators, the following piece entitled "Korathy's Song" being the translation of a song, sung when a Korathy was plying her trade, heard by the author (Mr. T. Ramakrishna Pillai of Madars) and published in his "Legends of Ind" will be found interesting.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
 And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
 Your lotus eyes can soothe the savage beast,
 Your lips are like the newly blossomed rose,
 Your teeth—they shine like pearls ; but what are they
 Before the beauties of my handiwork.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
 And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
 I've left my home, and all day long I toil,
 So to adorn the maiden of the land
 That erring husbands may return to them.
 Such are the beauties of my handiwork.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
 And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
 In days of old fair Sita laid her head
 Upon the lap of one of our clan,
 When with her lord she wandered in the wild,
 And like the emerald shone her beauteous arms.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
 And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
 And often in the wilds, so it is said,
 She also of the Pandus went in quest
 Of one of us, but found not even one
 And sighed, She was not like her sister's blest.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
 And you'll be the fairest of the fair :
 My work is done, rejoice, for you'll be
 The fairest of your sisters in the land
 Rejoice for ever more, among them, you
 Will shine as doth the Moon among the Stars

LIST I.

The various methods, reported, of preparing the pigments generally employed in Tattooing may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The juice of (1) Baragaraganasoppu (*Eclipta alba Hassk*); or (2) of Hache-soppu (*Calamus Rotang lin*); or (3) Honagane (*Alternanthera sessilis*) is mixed with the soot sticking to the bottom of a ragi-cooking earthen pot; when the mixture is used, breast milk is added to it.
- (2) The juice of Molahalinasoppu (*Asclepius rosea Roxb*) is smeared over a tile and allowed to dry in the shade. The tile is then held over the flame of a gingili-oil-lamp till soot deposits thereon, and the soot is mixed with human milk to form a kind of ink.
- (3) The juice of Maravarikesoppu is spread over the convex surface of a new tile, then turmeric powder is sprinkled over it. The tile is held over the flame of a gingili or castor-oil-lamp to form soot thereon, which is then scratched by a twig and kept in a small earthen vessel ready to be used, at any moment, with a little water added to it.
- (4) The juice of Maniavaresoppu (*Dolichos lablab lin*) is rubbed over a tile which is then held over the flame of a castor-oil-lamp. The soot is mixed with cold water.
- (5) Betel-leaf juice is smeared over a new tile which is exposed to the flame of a castor-oil-lamp to cause the soot to deposit thereon. The soot is then mixed with cow's milk or breast milk.
- (6) Betel-leaf juice and cow-dung are spread over a tile. The tile is held over the flame of a castor-oil-lamp. The soot that deposits thereon is separated by a twig and kept in a small earthen vessel and is mixed with cold water before it is used.
- (7) Human milk is mixed with the soot adhering to the bottom of an earthen frying pan.
- (8) The soot of gingili-oil-lamps is mixed with betel-leaf juice.
- (9) Fine charcoal powder is mixed with the juice of a plant called Hache-soppu (*Calamus Rotang lin*) to form a kind of ink.
- (10) The juice of the plant called Thumbesoppu (*Asteracappā angifolia Nayaka*) is mixed with breast milk and dry-coconut oil.
- (11) The juice of the leaves of Hagalukayi plant (*Momodica charantia*) or Chapradavare or Nellavare (*Dolichos Lablab lin*) plant is mixed with ghee and lampblack.
- (12) The juice of Hagalu (*Momodica charantia*) or Chapradavare (*Dolichos Lablab lin*) plant is slightly warmed in a small earthen vessel to form a kind of jelly-like ink.
- (13) The juice of the leaves of plants called Chapradavare or Nellavare (*Dolichos Lablab lin*) or Honogone (*Alternanthera Sessilis*) or Garaga (*Eclipta alba Hassk*) is mixed with the finely powdered charcoal of dry coconut shell or the juice of either of the two latter plants is mixed with breast milk or cow's milk and to the mixture is then added the soot adhering to the bottom of a rice cooking earthen pot.
- (14) The juice of Kirugonisoppu (*Urogstigma pistiferum*) which grows on the sides of the drains or Nellisoppu (the greens of *Cassia torat*) is mixed with the soot of gingili-oil-lamp.

LIST II.

The designs that are generally tattooed on the different parts of the body may be classified as hereunder :—

On the foreheads of non-Brahmin girls after their 7th year before they attain their puberty.

Figure of Sun or Moon called *Suryanahache* and *Chandranahache* respectively.

On the foreheads of a few Brahmin girls after marriage, on the foreheads of non-Brahmin woman.

Figure of Star called *Nakshatrahache*. Figure of a crescent with a dot in it or a perpendicular line or simply a small point called *Ardhashandra* and *Hanehache* respectively.

On the foreheads of Native Christians as also on the back of their hands.

The mark of Cross called *Silubehache*.

On the junction of the eyebrows of youths.

A small point or a single dot *Dhristi bottu*.

On the middle of the cheeks of women.

Two points called *Kennahache*.

On the middle of the chin.

A single point called *Gallahache*.

On the upper arm, a little above the elbow.

Figures in imitation of ornaments worn thereon by Hindu women.

On the right fore-arm of non-Brahmin women.

Figure of a plaitain tree or either of the designs called *Muthinarathi* or *Jogijade*.

On the left fore-arm of non-Brahmin women.

Figure of a three petaled *Tavare* flower or the design called *Gourigaddige*, (the throne or seat of Parvati.)

On the fore-arms of women.

Figure of a plantain tree or a lotus or a chrysanthemum.

On the arms of Sudra women.

The figure of a square called *Tholachappara*.

On the arms of a Gollar woman.

A figure in the form of the bodice worn round the breast called *Kubadahashe*.

On the hind part of the right elbow a little above the junction of the upper and fore-arms.

The figure called *Gourigaddige* or a figure in the form of a sessamum flower called *Jeerigehuvvinahache*.

On the hind part of the left elbow a little above the junction of the upper and fore-arms.

A figure of a lime flower called *Nimbehuvvinahache* or the design named *Muthinarathi*.

On the back of the hands of high caste females.

A figure of a discus or conch shell, lotus or a *tavare* flower or the club of Yama.

On the back of the right hand.

The figure called *Jogijade* or *Tavare huvvu*.

On the back of the left hand.

A figure in the form of an octagonal pond called *Ashtakola*.

At the foot of the right thumb.

A figure in the form of Tiger's claws.

At the foot of the left thumb.

The design called *Valeguppu*.

On the wrist.

The name in full or the initials of the person tattooed.

On the fore-arm a little above the wrist.

The name of the wife or the husband of the individual tattooed.

On the back of the feet of women generally.

A figure of a lotus called *Kamaldahache*, or a beautiful and symmetrical figure called *Hasay*.

On the junction of the eye-brows of non-Brahmin males.

The figure of a crescent with a point in the middle of it, or simply a single point.

On the back of the hands and on the elbows a little above or below the junction of the upper and fore-arms of non-Brahmin males.

Figures in the form of various flowers.

Specimens of Names selected from various Castes, Tribes and Races.

Name of caste.		Name of caste.		Name of caste.	
Hindus.		Hindus contd.		Mussalmans.	
Agasa	564	Kumbara	574	Labbe	587
Bairagi	564	Kuruba	575	Mogul	587
Banafiga	564	Ladar	576	Pathan	587
Baniya	565	Lingayet	577	Pindari	588
Beda	565	Madiga	577	Pinjari	588
Bestha	566	Mahratta	578	Sheikh	588
Bhatraju	567	Marwadi	578	Sheriff	589
Brahmin	567	Meda	579	Syed	590
Budabudike	569	Mochi	579	Christians	
Darji	569	Mudali	579		
Dasari	569	Nagartha	580	Native Christian	590
Dombar	570	Natuva	580	Jains.	
Ganiga	570	Nayer	580		
Gardiga	570	Nayinda	580	Digambara	592
Gondaliga	570	Neygi	581	Swetambara	592
Goniga	570	Panchala	581	Animists	
Golla	571	Pandaram	582		
Gosayi	571	Pille	582	Iraliga	593
Gujarathi	571	Rachewar	583	Korac	593
Holeya	572	Sanyasi	583	Korama	593
Idiga	573	Satani	583	Korava	594
Jogi	573	Tigala	584	Kuruba	594
Kahar	573	Uppara	585	Lambani	594
Kanakkan	573	Vadda	585	Others.	
Komati	573	Vakkaliga	586	Parei	594
Kshatriya	574			Sikh	594

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Dasa—contd.</i>	Lingamma Thinnamma Chamamma Devamma Venkatanma Venkatalakshmi	Neelamma Ranganayaki Puttathayi Puttachamma Muddamma Sundaramma Singamma Lakshammamma Srirangamma Punni Venkoobayi Vaidevamma Devajamma Paramma Thirumalamma Padmini Challakkiramma Devajamma	<i>Agaravala.</i> Sabramhanyalal Niranjanadasalal Lakshmanlal Dinadayalal BANIYA FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i>
<i>Setti.</i>	<i>Naidu.</i> Thayamma Gauri Bettamma Kalyani Muniyamma Rajamma Papi Manikyam Lakshminarayammamma Balannammamma Lokannayuki Varadamma	<i>Setti.</i> Kempadevamma Channamma Kanthamma Naganamma Gudusiddamma Siddaviramma Govindamma Doddavirakka Honnuramma Channajamma Rangamma Lakshammamma Kempamma Tippamma	Kesarabayi Vijayakaveri Lakshammamma Honabayammamma Gaurabayammamma Rumabayammamma Subhadramma Kannalabai Rumabayi Motibayi Chotibayi <i>Agaravala.</i> Yasodabayi Sambayammamma Annapurnabayi Krishnabayi Bhuvanibayi Radhubayi Mannabayi
<i>Setti.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i> Annamma Alamelamma Singuramma Nacharamma Venkatamma Puttathayi Rannakka Lakshammamma Rangamma Mutamma Thimmakka Mangamma Puttamma Thayamma Channamma Achanamma Venkatanarasamma Annamammamma Kuppamma Subbamma Bhageerathy Bonni Chellekeramma Sheshasani Puttarangasani Moratasani Masani Subbasani Bhavanamma Govindamma Chinnasammamma Kuppamma	<i>Huvradiga.</i> Rangamma Nannamma Kalyani Venkati Sanjeevi Krishti Lakshmi <i>Kalay.</i> Peddakka Maligemma <i>Bale.</i> Gaviyamma Manganma Lingamma Srirangamma	<i>BEDA MALES.</i> <i>Pallegar.</i> Dasanna Nannunda Boranna Retha Venkatappa <i>Nayaka.</i> Ranganna Rannamma Hannamma Durga Munisamy Appanna Ligamma Akkalakka Laguma Subbrayanayaka Ramaswami Nayaka Padivelu Narayanayami Nayaka Varada Adinulam Manikyam Maranna Papaya Muniyappa Narayanayami Perumalu Kumpanna Venkatanayami Doddapapaiya Ramakrishnappa Nagappa Kodappa Narasappa Narasimha
<i>Huvradiga.</i>	<i>Dasa.</i> Annamammamma Rangamma Andalamma Yedugiriyamma Kaveramma Sheshamma Sanjeevi Thimmammamma Venkatalakshammamma Subbamma Giriyamma Lakshmidevi Anulasamma	<i>BANIYA MALES.</i> <i>Not told.</i> Papatta Bayyi Munilal Sankaralal Balaji Krishnadasi Anasimsalal Girdasalal Krishnalal Sammalil Rumadas Lakkerbir	
<i>Bale.</i>			
<i>Kalay.</i>			
<i>Mudaiya</i> Venkatarammama Kavade Malla			
BANAJIGA FEMALES.			
<i>Yala.</i>			
Chammi Sanjeevammamma Rangamma Lakshmi Siddamma Varadammamma Giriyammamma Kempamma			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Nayaka—contd.</i>	Babu	Linga	Kala
Yallappanayaka	Sanbhagya	Mailari	Mari
Sallappa	Kempamma	Sidharamaiya	Guli
Hutehi	Chennamma	Raja	Sidda
Munisami	Tayamma	Banna	Venkata
Giriya	Govindamma	Yerra	Nanju
Mulla	Ramukka	Chikka	Hanuma
Muddaganga	Chikkollamma	Madaiya	Boga
Arasa	Kempurani	Mulla	Raka
Betta	Kenchamma	Dunda	Kailasa
Tirumaja	Chikkannarasamma	Ranga	Kambalidasa
Kunnaiya	Kariyamma	Bannaboyi	Nanjunda
Yerrappa Nayaka	Doddannarasamma	Mayiga	Mulla
Sada	Kalamma	Kulla	Mada
Chennaraya	Nanjamma	Kalasa	Lakshma
Tippa	Munirangamma	Channaboyi	Thimmappa
Kulle	Masthamma	Kariya	<i>Parivara.</i>
Gidda	Puttarami	Kenchu	Ranganayaka
Gummanu	Lakkamma	Venkatadasi	Modanayaka
Gutta	Puttamma	Puttavenkata	Murunayaka
Bauginanju	Boramma	Arasa	
Naranayaka	Narayanamma	Muniya	<i>Gangemakkalu.</i>
Sanaganayaka	Hutehi	Honnasula	Tirukaiya
	Gangamma	Chikkaboyi	Giddaiya
<i>Not told.</i>	Kovi	Bomma	
	Hutehri	Gejje	BESTA FEMALES.
Busiali	Aravamma	Goraka	<i>Kannada.</i>
Eera	Chandi	Kallumalla	Ranganma
Bangi	Muddarangi	Segudinalla	Muddamma
Sankaranayar	Pilladi	Goravannalli	Tinni
	Siddanahalli	Karichikkamalla	Muni
<i>Hulu.</i>	Bodi	Hombaiya	Chikkaraji
Appaiya	Bali	Chuda	Karki
Linga	Laguni	Magana	Siddi
Ada	Kitakka	Honnagahalli	Bori
	Guttamuni	Kada	Putti
<i>Machi.</i>		Venkatagiti	Chandamma
Kolira	<i>Pollegur.</i>	Arasanavenkata	Veer
Papaiya	Munisathi	Rama	Malli
	Rangahukki	Modde	Chikki
<i>Telugu.</i>	Bommakku	Maridasi	Sannanalli
Narayana	Chikki	Doddadasi	Kukkebori
	BESTA MALES.	Chikkaraka	Channaveeri
<i>Uru.</i>	<i>Kannada.</i>	Koundasa	Mali
Chikkaraugappa	Muniraju	Appaiya	Botchi
Kariya	Sidda	Sivaraya	Lingi
Avaliga	Munisidda	Bora	Mutti
<i>Yamalaru.</i>	Jogi	Hannu	Kemjakk
Pakira	Baira	Pyara	Malamma
	Channa	Anka	Ramakka
	Kala	Malige	Honni
	Karimalla	Bomma	Mayi
BEDA FEMALES.	Kalkumalla	Kada	Kali
<i>Nayaka.</i>	Kottanahalli	Narasimha	Channamma
Narasamma	Sannamalla	Totaraya	Hannu
Rangi	Boraboyi	Siravi	Mali
Lakshmi	Bora	Maleraka	Mele
Nanjamma	Muddanaga	Maranna	Lakki
Lingamma	Chikkanaga	<i>Sunnakallu.</i>	Holasale
Vunnamma	Venkata	Chikkannaiya	Kulli
Munivenkati	Dasa	Hutehasaya	Bommi
Papamma	Kunnadasi	Kemparasa	Hombale
Timmamma	Siddaboyi	<i>Not told.</i>	Biligi
Hutehamma	Huteha	Chunchaiya	Chaluvamma
Angamma	Halaga	Masana	Hannanuri
	Konda	Prabhu	Bommi
	Mutta		Chaluvu
	Putta		

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
Kannada—contd.	Muddaiya Dondadi Marigempaiya Sokkappa Honnaiya Mariyappa Junjaiya Kempajunja Channamalla Chama Malaiya Chinnavenkata	Krishnabhattacharu Ramanujachar Singalachar Sheshaiengar Venkatanarainiengar Venkatanarasimhachar Krishnachar Tirunaperumal Tirunalaingar Ramanujaiengar Anantachar Veoraraghavachar Yamberumaua Shuddhanarasimhachar Tirumarayannachar Alasingarachar Anantanilarangaingar Bhashyachar	Narayana Rao Shama Rao Ramu Srinivasa Rao Sheshagiri Rao Hanumantha Rao
Marichaudi Kulichaudi Itaki Girigi Kadi Gauri Venkati Narasi Dende Chikkahutchi Gajji Deki Masuni Lakshmi Tirumali Malarasi Arasi Akki Chaudi	Bhatraju. Bhattaiya Giriraju Ramaraju Subbaraju Malaraju Pulamaraju	Vadagala. Biligiraiengar Annajaiengar Lakshmanachar Naravaiengar Kasturirangachar Srinivasarangaachar Sundarasudarshanachar Srinivasagopala Srinivasajoyisa Ramanujachakravarti Varadanarayana Srinivasatatachar Vajram Raghavachar Varadaachar	Velanadu. Narasimhaiya Lakshminarayana Ramachandra Nanjappa Nanjundaiya Ranalingaiya Subba Sastri Sheshagiri Sastri Vasudevaiya Ramaswamy sastri Subbraminaiya Amreshwaraiya Venkatasubbaiya Anantaiya Lakshminarayanaia Shamauna Gunumurti Sastri Annaiya Venkappa Panayappa Srikantha Sastri Kumara Sastri Sheshagiriya Annadani Ganesha Bhatta
Sunnakallu.	BHATRAJU FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i>	Desutha. Hari Rao Narayanaswami Ananda Rao Padmanabha Dada Rao Sanjeevannachar Puttakusachar Vasudeva Murti Vittala Murti Gangadhara Sastri Nana Rao Jaya Rao Govinda Puttu Rao Chandra Rao Jayachar Tammaji Rao Guru Raja Balaji Rao Sivaniya Narasimhamurthyachar Murtiraya Ramachandra Rao Ambaji Rao Dhondurao Nagesha Char Shesha Char Raghunatha Rao Lakshmana Char Venkoba Rao Rama Rao Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Subba Rao	Buduganadu. Narunappa Sheshappa Sheshagiri Rao Sitarani Rangappa Suryanarayana Venkatachalaajoyisa Venkatasubba Venkatesha Subbajoyisa Venkataraman Puttasubbaiya Puttananjappa Subbaniya Srikantha Narasimha Murti Vysaniya Krishna Murti Srinivasa Murti Sadasiya Rao
<i>Not told.</i>	Hanumi Marakka Venkatanarasi Akkaiya Narayani Lakshmidevi Timmi Venkatalakshmi Subbamma Puttatayi Doddamma Rangamma Rajanna Kempavva Puttamma Akkamma Honnamma Sitamma Chikkeeramma Eceramma Katirangamma Madamma Bukkamma Parvatamma Kuppamma		
Gange.	BHATRAJU MALES. <i>Not told.</i>		Sunkethi. Keshavaraya Subba Rao
Mastamma Bonnamamma	Bhatraju. Pillakka		Arurelu. Nanjundaiya Anantaiya Nana Narasinga Rao Krishnappa Rangniya Venkatarangaiya Annaiya Srinivasa Rao
BHATRAJU MALES.	BRAHMIN MALES. Tengale.		
<i>Not told.</i>	Rangaiengar Srinivasaiengar Venkataramanaiyengar Shadagopachar Aprameya Venkatarama Gopalakrishnaiengar Ramakrishnaiengar Narasimhachar Konaiengar		
Muniyenkata Muniyappa Arasa Venkataramana Govinda Dasa Dasappa Rachappa Siddarajappa Rudraiya Subbaiya Dadiyappa Chikkanna Siddaiya Kadaiya Basavappa Mukundaiya Annaiya			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Gauda.</i>	<i>Janardana</i>	<i>Vedamma</i>	<i>Minakshamma</i>
Mohanalal	Setu Rao	Andalamma	Nanjalakshamma
Raghunatha Prasad	Vedavyasachar	Akkajamma	Kamakshamma
Ramalingudu	Swami	Doddamma	Tengamma
Gangarambhavani	Ramanarsaiya	Venkattamma	Raghavamma
Prasad.	Bhunjanga Rao		Sannamma
Gujjee	Panduranga	<i>Vadugale.</i>	Madhuramba
Lakshmanalal	Dharanaiya	Ranganayakamma	Kunuyamma
Bairuprasad	Balakrishnaraya	Sitalakshmanamma	Byatamma
Lakshminarayana	Setu Madhavachar	Kamalamma	Shankaramma
Prasad.	Nagabhushana Rao	Shambaramma	Rajalakshmi
Kidu	<i>Smarta.</i>	Amritamma	Tungamma
Bh. ani Prasad	Shamanna	Kaukuchamma	Chamundamma
Sundara Ramaiya	Prasannaia	Bharatamma	Sarasvati
Subbramniya	Kallaiya	Venkatalakshmmamma	Narasamma
Kastunmaiya	Kantabhatta	Ramamma	Bannamma
Srinivasa Murti	Yagginarayana Pandita	Janakamma	Hemavattamma
Balakrishnaiya	Ayyasami Sastri	Kittamma	Nannamma
Baladeva Prasad	Parthasarathaiya	Garudamma	Subbanagamma
Bhajananda Das	Vishwanathu Sastri	Tiunmalamma	Vishalakshi
Hariparasakara—ra-	Hirunaiya	Kanakamma	Mangalagauri
ghunatha Prasad	Kedura Sastri	Chokkamma	Kasi
Muniram	Lingappaiya	Pernuadevamma	Gangamma
Guhesha Prasad	Timmanna	Vijayalakshmi	Balisankari
Bijuram Prasad	Kanakambhatta	Ranganayaki	Pataamma
Mohana Prasad	Komari	Tungachchamma	Puttatangamma
Bunsidus	Choudabhatta	Kasiyamma	Goshamma
Sivalal Niranjana	Devudu Sastri	<i>Velanadu.</i>	Bhramaramba
Prasad.	Dakshinamurti Sastri	Achamma	Kempadevamma
Shubhakarnalal	Shingambhatta	Sitamma	Ramakamma
Tulasi Ram	Appanna Pandita	Bhagirathi	Puttavenku
Pamparanna Prasad	Puttabhi Sastri	Minakshamma	Kokilamma
Rama Prasad	Ekambra Sastri	Ganamma	Timmachamma
Raja	Kapinipati Sastri	Narasamma	Mangalaamma
Nagratnalal	Butchamma	Suramma	Anantalakshmi
<i>Karnataka.</i>	Venkataratnam Pantulu	Gundamma	Kombalamma
Rangappa	Ramanarasaiya	Venkatasubhamma	Bhimaramba
Subba Sastri	<i>Mudha.</i>	Savitramma	Kuppamma
Venkatarama Sastri	Purnabodha Chari	Nanjamma	Hutchamma
Sivasankara Sastri	Praneshha Chari	Pillatayi	Minamba
Anantapadmanabha	Balanarayana Char	<i>Baduganadu.</i>	Kamalamba
Narasimha Sastri	Bindu Madhava Char	Shankaramma	Satyabhama
Narahari Sastri	<i>Niyogi.</i>	Devamma	Rajalakshmi
Narayana Sastri	Gangadharam Pillai	Gangamma	<i>Aruvelu.</i>
Sitaramma Sastri		Ajamma	Pillamma
Krishna Sastri		Konamma	<i>Sanketi.</i>
Parameswaraiya		Tippamma	Channamma
Venkataramma Sauti		Ammanamma	Subhamma
<i>Murikindu.</i>	BRAHMIN FEMALES.	Puttachamma	Timuamma
Ramaswami	<i>Tengale.</i>	Kaveramma	<i>Desastha.</i>
Jwalaputi Sastri	Alamelamma	Bhagirathamma	Ramabayi
Javaraya Bhutta	Jeovamma	Padmamma	Tungamma
<i>Dravida.</i>	Kuppamma	Chaluvamma	Tulasibayi
Gundappa	Singaramma	<i>Murikindau.</i>	Sonabayi
<i>Madha.</i>	Yaggale	Venkatalakshmi	Kasi
Venkannachar	Janakamma	<i>Smarta.</i>	Chonbayi
Madhya Rao	Tangamma	Bandamma	Sitabayi
Ashvathanarayanaia	Srirangamma	Timamma	Gopibayi
Sripada Rao	Challamma	Akkachamma	Dhondabayi
Nagesha Rao	Ammaiyamma	Jayalakshmi	Rindamma
Raghupathachar	Tirumalamma	Sundari	Ambabayi
Brahmanijathirtha	Ambujavallamma	Sivadamba	Jeevobayi
Hobalaiya	Aravindamma	Sherada	Gujibayi
	Rukminiyamma	Subbagauramma	Kallamma
	Rajamma	Subbalakshmmamma	Chandubayi
	Tiruvengalamma	Dyavamma	Dwarakabayi
			Yasodabayi

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Madhya.</i>	Yalli	Pummaji	Radubayi
Mitrabayi	Munitimmi	Akkani Rao	Nagubayi
Annapurnamma	<i>Not told.</i>	Jotiba	Lakshnabayi
Bharatamma		Sonji	Gangubayi
Durgabayi	Pilli	Bikkaji	Lingubayi
Krishnaveni	Muniyakka	Maloji	Girobayi
Sheshabayi	Tulasi	Sakkuba	Manasabayi
Rajibayi	Timmi	Bhagavanta Rao	Dundubayi
Namagiriyamma	Gango	Bairoji	Ranubayi
Kangalakshamma	Gauri	Amlaji	Sottibayi
Muttaidamma	Puttani	Murti Rao	Sesubayi
Chandramma	Putti	Sottappa	Haribayi
Subhadrabayi	Timmi	Gangaram	Sakubayi
Draupadibayi	Timmaji	Pundarika	Bhagubayi
	Hanumi	Somaji Rao	Hirabayi
	Sanni	Jaruba	Hanasabayi
<i>Gauda.</i>	Hiluri		Manukubayi
Chudamanibayi	Madduri	<i>Rangare.</i>	Sadubayi
Kamalabayi	Basavi	Tikamuri Rao	Vittabayi
Samabayi	Venkati	Bharata Rao	Chandrabayi
		Baloji	Chandrabhaga
<i>Dravida.</i>	<i>Busare.</i>	Hanuma itu	Muktabayi
Sugandhi Kuntalamba	Hanumi	Rama	Lunubayi
Nagalakshmi	Nagamma	Venkoba Rao	Deepabayi
		Sangoji	
<i>Niyogi.</i>	DARJI MALES.	Santaram	<i>Chippiga.</i>
Kanyamma	<i>Areru.</i>	Nagendra Rao	Jubayi
	Lakshminarayana	Ramanna	Rajamma
<i>Unspecified.</i>	Subba Rao	Lakshmana Rao	Venkubayi
Indrabayamma	Malhar Rao	Siddoji	Lakshmbayi
	Siddaji Rao	Dwarakoji	Chaluvamma
BUDABUDIKE	Kerappa		Krishnamma
MALES.	Venkanni	<i>Chippiga.</i>	Sanjeevamma
	Rajappa	Venkata Rao	Manganma
	Govinda	Gangaji Rao	Subbamma
<i>Not told.</i>	Nanjunda	Narasimhaiya	Muttamma
	Rudrappa	Chaluvaiya	Gauramma
	Baloji	Ramaiya	
Nanjaiya	Hanumantha	Puttanna	DASARI MALES.
Appanna	Rama	Lakshmana Rao	
Nambu	Venkoba Rao		<i>Dandu.</i>
Sonnepalli	Narasinga Rao	DARJI FEMALES.	Tiruvengadam
Lakshmaunga	Chalava Rao	<i>Areru.</i>	Varadaraju
Yallaga	Chinnu Rao	Lakshmbayi	Chitrikadasaiya
Chinnaji	Rangappa	Yallamma	Madasa
Venkataramana		Eerabayi	Munidasari
Madda	<i>Nandev</i>	Chinnamma	Lakshmanadasari
Chona	Revanna	Venkobayi	Munisamy
Javara	Annaji Rao	Mallamma	Veerabhadra
Muniswami	Krishnaji Rao	Manikyanma	Gurunurti
Hanumantha	Setnaji	Subhamma	Tirumaldasari
Papaiya	Ganaji Rao		Gopaladasari
Narayana	Gundoji		Lakshnaji
Sanjeeva	Ambaji Rao	<i>Rangare.</i>	Munidasari
Timma	Panduranga Rao	Tikka Bai	Gangadasari
Rama	Vittoba Rao	Muniyamma	Muniya
Eera	Yasavanta Rao	Chandrabayi	
Ranga	Kanda Rao	Rukmini	<i>Gulla.</i>
Venkata	Devaji Rao	Nanjubayi	Changalaraya
	Dundoji Rao	Sakkamma	Venkatasami
<i>Busare.</i>	Pandari Rao	Venkamma	
	Nagoji Rao	Chandria	DASARI FEMALES.
Garudaiya	Bhima Rao	Channi	
Hanumantha	Santu Rao	Ranubayi	<i>Not told.</i>
Baila	Parushottama	Gangabayi	
BUDABUDIKE	Ravalaji	Savitramma	
FEMALES.	Kuloji		Lingamma
	Akkoji	<i>Nander.</i>	Amanavati
Janakamma	Kasirama	Keramma	Lokambari
Nanji	Mannaji	Setibayi	Komalamma
			Muni

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Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
GOLLA MALES.	<i>Govardhana.</i>	Pallakka	<i>Not told.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>	Annaiya	Sampangemina	Yallamma
	Baiyanna	<i>Uru.</i>	Venkataamma
Venkata	<i>Adarigollu.</i>	Chintakka	Bahamma
Venkatagiri	Tippniya	Lakkamma	Nagamma
Giriya	<i>Karne.</i>	Hannukka	Venkamma
Kamaiya		Honnamma	Palli
Hemaraddi	Julagara Narayana	Krishnamma	Hirabayi
Haliga	Julagara Venkatappa	Tayaramma	Tukkabayi
Somaiya	<i>Halu.</i>	Yellamma	Saudralayi
<i>Bigamudro.</i>		Kollapuramma	Krishnabayi
	Timmappa	Papakkamma	Janakibayi
Yellamayaka	Rama	Venkatalakshamma	Devanabayi
Nuga	Narusaiya	Lakshamma	Bhavanibayi
<i>Vaishnava.</i>	Narasagunda	Tippamma	Sakundabayi
	Basappa	<i>Basaralu.</i>	GUJARATI MALES.
Sanni	Ramaswami Naidu	Lakshmi	<i>Not told.</i>
Mallanna	Raju	Rangamma	Gopaldas
Narasappa	Naranappa	GOSYI MALES.	Ram Singharu
<i>Basarulu.</i>	Muttamani	<i>Garabali.</i>	Lakki Das
	Sinhadri Naidu	Krishnageri Gosayi	Nakku Das
Boregauda	GOLLA FEMALES.	Gurubari	Bukana Das
Subba	<i>Not told.</i>	Chandrasekhara	Munkachand
<i>Yadava.</i>	Venkataamma	<i>Seematha.</i>	Andraya
	Rama	Somagiri Bhavaji	Ramalingkali D
Munisami	Nanji	Sivalagiri	Rameshwara
Papamma	Timoni	Santoshagiri	Rameshwara
Kalappa	Tulasi	<i>Not told.</i>	Chandariyau
Lakshmaiya	Gariyamma	Harisantaragiri	Sampat
Munivenkata	Puttatayi	Ramdas	Rameshwar
Rangaswami	Changamma	Saverigir	Lashman
Abboy	Muniguramma	Bhavadgir	Tolusa
Kuppanna	<i>Bigamudre.</i>	Ganeshnath	Naktu Das
Gangaiya	Muddamma	Rmapuri Gosayi	Hajara
Munimajappa	Narasi	Govindaram	Sainu
Yerrappa	Salamma	Sitarampuri	Bhagavat
Hannumantappa	Peddakka	Sankarnath	Kannaiya
Bora	<i>Telugu.</i>	Ramaiya	Dharma Singh
Muddukrishnappa	Muniyamma	Venkaiya	Gundu Das
Sollapurappa	<i>Halu.</i>	Gurappa	Shaukar
Bayappa		Yallaiya	Haja
Koniga	Narasamma	Lakshmanadas Bavaji	Ratna Das
Byatappa	Varadamma	Hannanthagiri Bavaji	Narapatayya
Ganganna	Mengi	Lakshmanagiri Bavaji	Giravar
<i>Uru.</i>	Akkaiyamma	Tulajagi	Krishna Das
	Muttalu	Pumpuragiri	Bhagavan
Venkataramanappa	Changamma	GOSAYI FEMALES.	Tulasi Das
Munivenkatasami	Narayanaamma	<i>Garabali.</i>	Vishnu Das
Chinnappa	Tayamma	Gangabayi	Devachand
Hutchappa	<i>Yadava.</i>	Sirawatibayi	Naronam
Narasappa	Bailamma	Jannapuri	Hari Das
Changalaraya	Ramakka	Naramadabayi	
Vobiga	Nagamma	Tulasibayi	GUJARATI FEMALES.
Konda	Muninanjamma	<i>Seematha.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>
<i>Telugu.</i>	Changamma	Rukmabayi	Jamunabayi
	Muttamma	Ambabayi	Nisibu
Rama	Tirumali		Chakambayi
Dharmaga			Sarjavati
<i>Kannada.</i>			Battuji
			Turadiya
Annaji			Maravani
			Bhagavanti
			Bhagavati
			Chandamroji
			Gauri

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Not told—contd.</i>	<i>Māda</i> Timma Balaiya Sanjiva	Lakshmana Nanjappa Bhangiyaraga Muniganga Govindappa Jaganiga Naranappa Chikkakulla Yarasoni Sonnammuniga Rangaliga Bisaga Patelga Pavadiga Navaniga Chikkagurava Kuntamuniga Murtiga Trikanra Gujjaga Aratiga Venkatesha Terahalliga Savariga Motu Ganganna Kollaliga Gurasami Misalugada Misaluvenkata Vayaga Anjaniga Punturappa Kundasami Perisami Mangara Tolasi Muregesha Itasundra Ponraugam	<i>Aleman.</i> Muniyamma Nagamma Nanjamma Hanumakka
Devalde Dannubayi Hajarubayi Lakshmahayi Rajavanti Hamsu Chandaniya Rukkaman Rajubayi Bhaga Parvati Niramabayi Chandaniya Champa Ramkolli Surajulayi Rovu Mevu Singari Sibbu Janakibayi Beleyi Putulabayi Rukminibayi	<i>Valluvuru.</i> Kristappa Kuppusami Yalla Sannugam	Chikkakulla Yarasoni Sonnammuniga Rangaliga Bisaga Patelga Pavadiga Navaniga Chikkagurava Kuntamuniga Murtiga Trikanra Gujjaga Aratiga Venkatesha Terahalliga Savariga Motu Ganganna Kollaliga Gurasami Misalugada Misaluvenkata Vayaga Anjaniga Punturappa Kundasami Perisami Mangara Tolasi Muregesha Itasundra Ponraugam	<i>Valluvur.</i> Srirangamma Chinnatimmi Chikkamma
<i>HOLEYA MALES.</i>	<i>Kongu.</i> Tambusami Kannaiya		<i>Konga.</i> Ragamina Saravamma Bhupatiyamma
<i>Marasu.</i>	<i>Balagai.</i> Rama Krishna Munisami Bhima Kannasami Munivenkata Govinda Koniga Vanda Muneppa Sambuga Gurava Gulla Chikkammuniga Hanumai Lakshmappa Muniga Papa Chinniga Venkatrama Munivagalappa Munirama Baichikka Bira Appadariga Venkata Mukundappa Linga Yanga Munigurava Akkaliga Sanjiva Chikkahanuma Sonnepalli Sojiga Tippa Ganga Bolaga Kenchu Madduriga Yaraga Venkataramana Malaga Doddabodaga Manibanuma Chikkapapiga Kodavikada Kuppa Mudliga Gulla Bellaga Doddammunisami		<i>Balagai.</i> Velli Yalli Munivenkati Tippl Lakshmi Gangamma Muni Sooli Mangi Naranakka Sadamma Hanumakka Muniviramma Kittakka Tani Tolasamma Akkamma Nilakka Ramakka Guramma Guni Krishni Kaveramma Chelamma Bairamma Papakka Sadamma Koni Timmakka Sadi Venkati Channi Yarakka Konchi Kati Arasi Baisi Munihanumi Saudi Devi Bandi Malli Korachi Bairi Kempi Eeri Mudi Latchi Salyamma Rangamma
<i>Telugu.</i>			
Muniga Raghavadu Ganga Munisami Jodiga Papanna			
<i>Tigala.</i>			
Shonnappa Pilliga Anjaniga Yallaga Junja Haligeayatruga Sonna Yarraga Lachiga Kunta Murtiga			
<i>Maggadu.</i>			
Venkatrayana Hanuma			
<i>Aleman.</i>			
Sabba Anjaneya Chinnappa Munisami Marisami Nanja			
		<i>HOLEYA FEMALES.</i>	
		<i>Marasu.</i>	
		Yalagi Sonni Baiyi Tani	
		<i>Telugu.</i>	
		Muni Anki Timmi Sita Channi Nyata Munivenkati Pati	
		<i>Tigala.</i>	
		Baiya Hanumi	
		<i>Maggada.</i>	
		Tippi	

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Balagai—contd.</i>	<i>Bilva.</i>	JOGI MALES.	KAHAR MALES.
Eerakka	Polaiya	<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>
Bellamma	Venkatesaiya		Balaji
Yallakka	Papa		Ramakishben
Sanjakka	Chenniga		Tikaram
Guramma	Puttaya	Jattappa	Ramanayak
Subakka	Narayani	Byrappa	Lakshmananayak
Perakka	Venkatramana	Mariyappa	Balaramanayak
Sivamma	Cheluvaiya	Marisamappa	
Harekka	Ramsaiya	Maridevappa	<i>Kali.</i>
Venkataikka	Chikka Venkatapathi	Siddappa	
Ohannakka		Annaiya	Kasiram
Bisakka	<i>Madi.</i>	Siddalingappa	Bhayaniram
Nainakka		Kappanna	Sivadinayak
Mudduramma	Kivada	Gundappa	Halamanayak
Balakka	Dodda Narasa	Nanjappa	Mannajiram
Tanakka	Venkatasami	Linga	Chotaram
Ammanemma	Sanjiva	Yacha	Kishenram
Papakka	Narasimha	Chikkalinga	
Sanjivamma	Kariya	Thimma	KAHAR FEMALES.
Ohinnakka	Thimmaiya	Byra	<i>Not told.</i>
Eerakka	Venkata	Hanumantaga	
Munihanumi	Obaiya		Gaurabayi
Sadasokki	Naga		Lakshambayi
Yarasani	Vabe Gauda	<i>Pichchakunte.</i>	Rambayi
Mangamma			Kamalabayi
Yallakka			Sitabayi
Dev	IDIGA FEMALES	Thimma	Krishnabayi
Bhogi	<i>Not told</i>	Chikkariga	Gangabayi
Guruvi		Doddadeva	Bhavanbayi
Marakk		Narayana	
Dasi	Maramma	Chikkadeva	<i>Kali.</i>
Sadi	Munemma		
Kaki	Ramakka	JOGI FEMALES.	Papabayi
Busi	Kuppamma	<i>Not told.</i>	Jamunabayi
Sinni	Sali		Ratnabayi
Bodi	Yallamma		Bhagiratibayi
Arimoni	Narasamma		Tungabayi
Angu	Vabemma		Madamma
Ponamoni	Kali	Yallamma	
Janaki	Thimmi	Gangamma	KANAKKAN MALES
Parvati	Guruvi	Byramma	<i>Not told.</i>
Palyamma	Bali	Lakshmanma	
Nayanamma	Guttamma	Hanumakka	Kuppasami Pille
Alamelu		Mariyamma	Chalavaraya Pille
Chinnamma	<i>Bilva.</i>	Nagamma	Devaraja Pille
Peritayi		Durgamma	
Chinnakolande		Narasamma	KANAKKAN FEMALE
Mari		Puttamma	<i>Not told.</i>
Kalpuram	Akkamma	Chikkamma	
Danamma	Mollamma	Basamma	Janakamma
Alamma	Venkatamma	Junjamma	Kamakotamma
Purakunemma	Nagamma	Rudramma	Salamma
Kotemma	Varadamma	Chikka Junji	Sundaramma
	Subbamma	Lugi	Vijayammal
	Achamma	Puttanunji	
IDIGA MALES	<i>Madi.</i>	Bodi	KOMATI MALES.
<i>Not told</i>		Siddi	<i>Not told.</i>
Kale Gauda	Dodda Narasi		
Gidda	Tanguamma	<i>Pichchaunte</i>	
Yarre Gauda	Narasamma		Rangaiya
Govindappa	Venkata Narri	Munemma	Somaiya
Narasimhaiya	Gangamma	Yelli	Srinivasa
Vambalaiya	Gundamma	Venkati	Badriya
Narasaiya	Thimmakka	Thimmi	Guruvi
Kapanaiya	Venkatalakshamma	Mari	Ramsaiya
Bhimaiya	Kondamma	Guruvi	Sitaramaiya
Hanumanthappa	Masalli		
Machalappa	Chennamma		

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<p><i>Not told—contd.</i></p> <p>Nanjuudaiya Akkasetti Timmaiya Munirama Gurappa Subbaiya Munisawmy Sampaangi Munivenkatappa Aswattarama Venkatramanaiya Nardappa Papaiya Audeppa Venkatamunneppu Lakshmaiya Lakshmiipataiya Ubalainaiya Sampaangiramaiya Naranaiya Kotaramanappa Krishnappa Konaiya Venkatachalam Sriramaiya Honnappa Nurayanappa Venkatakrishnaiya Nyatala Aswattanarayana Lakshminarayana Kodandaramaiya Varadaraju Naujaiya Govindaiya Raghavaiya Amarnarayana Srikantaiya Narayanasaami Muddaiya Venkataiya Venkatadruiya Chikkatippaiya Akkasetti Jayarama Papaiya Brahmaiya Sambaiya Ravanappa Chikkadeppa Thippaiya Padmanabhuiya</p> <p><i>Setti.</i></p> <p>Krishnaiyasetti Adeppasetti Sampaangi Setti Chinnakrishna Narayana Setti Seshaiya Muniyappa Setti Lakshmaiya Chongalaya Anjaneya Chikkathippaiya Nanjundaiya Butchaiya Suryanarayana Ramakrishnaiya Nanjuna Puttabhi</p>	<p>Aswattanarayana Ajjappa Setti Rangaiya Ramakrishna Nagappa. Venkatagiriappa Sesha Setti Subrayappa Venkatachalappa Thimmappa</p> <p>KOMATI FEMALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p> <p>Sitaamma Yallaamma Ramakka Lakshmakka Gauramma Butchamma Lakshmanamma Subbalakshamma Papamma Venkatamma Munivenkatamma Manemma Lakshmiddevamma Narasamma Munilakshamma Ramaalakshamma Narenma Rukkamma Papatchamma Subhamma Ademma Rachamma Venkamma Achchamma Honnamma Meenakshamma Akkalaamma Muddamma Rajamma Kamalakshamma Savitramma Koyilambamma Papatchamma Mangamma Pavonthamma Jayalakshmi Nancharamma Chengamma Annanamma Akkemma Gopemma Suremma Chengamma Varamma Vasantamma</p> <p><i>Setti.</i></p> <p>Mangattayamma Challamma Munilakshmi Bhagyalakshmi Vasantamma Venkataalakshamma Lakshmiddevamma Changamma Parvatamma Munivehkatamma</p>	<p>Saubhagyamma Ruchamma Akkaiya Achamma Subhamma Rajamma Munilakshamma Nancharamma Anantamma Bhagyalakshmi Venkataalakshmi Ningamma Yankamma Thimmakka</p> <p>KSHATRIYA MALES.</p> <p><i>Rajaput.</i></p> <p>Mayaram Mohanalal Balaprasad Purnasingh Lakshmanasingh Ramasingh Hemthasingh Sivaram Thulajaram Bulasigh Nyalasigh Balarau Hikarsingh Hanumausingh Ranja Memasingh Anna Rao Lakshmana Rao Venkatasami Dyavanna Venkoji Rao Nanjunda Sukaramsingh Hilasingh Thulasiramsingh Rajaramsingh Bhudasingh</p> <p><i>Gauda.</i></p> <p>Lakshmanalal Raghalal Krishnalal Janakiramalal Devalatramlal Bhujarlingtakoor</p> <p><i>Kumarapatta.</i></p> <p>Ankoji Rao Subboji Rama</p> <p><i>Areka Kshatriya.</i></p> <p>Venkatappa Magadappa Munisami</p> <p>KSHATRIYA FEMALES.</p> <p><i>Rajaput.</i></p> <p>Radhabai Subhamma</p>	<p>Ramabai Lakshmbai Bhavanibai Sitabai Sakamma Durgabai Manneebai Alinabai Paribai Jamanabai Kuvrubai Mannabayamma Gaugabai Irabai Janakibai Hallabai Jamanabai Venkatamma Devoobai Naujabai Motabai Gaurabai Parvatibai Krishnabai Kumaribai Durgabai Sundaramabai Jamanabai</p> <p><i>Kumarapatta.</i></p> <p>Munamma Lakshmbai Narasamma</p> <p><i>Areka Kshatriya.</i></p> <p>Puttamma Achamma</p> <p>KUMBARA MALES.</p> <p><i>Kannada.</i></p> <p>Narrauna Basappa Eeranna Chinnappa Lingappa</p> <p><i>Ohakrasa.</i></p> <p>Nilakantappa Nanjundappa Narasetti Siddaiye Nanjaiya Siddalinga</p> <p><i>Salivahana.</i></p> <p>Hannumantappa Munappa Ramadasappa Venkatasami</p> <p><i>Navige.</i></p> <p>Appaiya Muniam Sappa Hannumantappa</p>

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Navige—contd.</i>	<i>Navige.</i>	<i>Thippa</i>	<i>Hosura</i>
Manchiseti	Lakshmekka	Yalappa	Badatocha
Thimma	Pillamma	Thimmaraya	Swamilinga
Pemmalasetti	Gauramma	Hasaba	Busanagappa
Ramasetti	Munemma	Hallarappa	Doddadaude
	Ramakka	Maleppa	Parasurama
	Munekka	Keremunappa	Korithimmanna
	Narayanaamma	Ranganna	Sankappa
<i>Not told.</i>	Pillemma	Appponu	Gogganna
Thimmasetti	Nagamina	Puttanna	Sanka
Putta	Marekka	Surappa	Gudehalli
Maraiya	Manchi	Subbanna	Dandithimma
Sannakatteppa		Mallaga	Thejappa
Channa	<i>Telugu.</i>	Venkata	Gaviyappa
Dyava	Lakshanna	Narayana	Galakappa
Chinnasetti	Ademma	Balappa	Parasappa
Siddaiya	Hombi	Appoji	Sejappa
Nyathappa	Papanma	Bengalurappa	Jediappa
Thimmaiya	Venkatamma	Achappa	Malappa
Kamaiya	Muni	Balappa	Chikkappa
Marinayatha	Yallamma	Kakappa	Kadappa
Gurava	Gauramma	Pillappa	Sanna Jadiyappa
Seegimuneppu	Motamma	Sonnepalli Naik	Gurupadappa
		Siddagauda	
		Seenappa	
		Guruvi Nayikanavara-	<i>Halo.</i>
<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>	appene	
Venkatramanappa	Achamma	Muniparasa	Beranna
	Kali	Guddappa	Subbanna
<i>Banujiga.</i>	Slugi	Pillanna	Nanjundaiya
	Kauki	Junjappa	Puttappa
Chinnappa	Venkatamma	Sitarama	Malla
Dasappa	Sanne	Thalla	Muniga
Giriappa	Devi	Batchappa	Lingappa
Thimmagende	Matti	Munivara	Nanjappa
Hombale	Chikki	Thimmannu	Munivonkata
Doddapooasetti	Malli	Govinda	Muniyappa
Sannappa	Devi	Channappa	Hanumappa
Sannappugejje		Chikkabidappa	Venkatramana
		Kempadasappa	Anooruppa
	<i>KURUBA MALES.</i>	Nanjappa	Munisami
<i>KUMBARA FEMALES.</i>	<i>Halu.</i>	Chikkannanjappa	Appoji
	Beerappa	Keelukote Muniga	Hanumantha
<i>Kannada.</i>	Munappa	Sitappa	Sidda
Guramma	Aukappa	Aneppa	Ujjiniga
Chennamma	Gurappa	Sitarama	Munivonkatappana
	Maniga	Khatheppa	Muningappa
	Eera	Rammaswami	Gangappa
<i>Okkrasala.</i>	Chikka	Giddappa	Venkatappa
	Munikempa	Yaliappa	Muniga
Eeramma	Ammenna	Vemmanna	Masabakkanamallage
Nagavva	Annaiya	Chikkakariyappa	Daragamunappa
Gurusiddappa	Chikkappa	Beggili Munappa	Bogappa
	Chikkabeerappa	Pillanna	Dyavappa
	Venkatramanappa	Gopala	
	Venkatasami	Anohe Pillanna	<i>Hande.</i>
<i>Sulivahana.</i>	Bhadrapa	Anka	
	Veerappa	Nilakantappa	Yalappa
Cheluvamma	Munisami	Appajappa	Munikanu Baibannu
Lakshamma	Dodda	Yatirajulu	Nalloorappa
Puttalakshamma	Siddappa	Ramanujalu	Kanakadasa
Venkatamma	Hanumantha	Seenappa	Ramanujappa
Siddamma	Sannamma	Virupakshappa	Muucppa
Yellamma	Dyavanna	Chalibharanna	Munigurappa
Eeramma	Nanjappa	Koli Ajappa	Batheppa
Siddi	Channappa	Kastoorappa	Gurava
Lakshmekka	Papanna	Kenchappa	Doddamalla
Munemma	Kanakappa	Durgappa	Chikkamella
Papakka	Masenna	Ramahutcha	Venkatasami
Akkamma	Marigannu	Basava	Ramaswami
		Baramanna	
		Yanavappa	

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Not told—contd.</i>	<i>Jangama.</i>	<i>Chippiga.</i>	<i>Mallava.</i>
Gaurabayi	Naduvamudaiya	Kotrappa	Eeravva
Parvatabayi	Kottooraiya	Parappa	Gurulingavva
Tatabayi	Mupparaiya	Dharanasetti	Thupjada Eeravva
Kerabayi	Muringedaiya		Paramma
Lakshnibayi	Virupakshi	<i>Sajjan.</i>	Kenchavva
	Murugappa		Mungevva
<i>Saraji.</i>	Ponjanna		Mallavva
		Pubhanna	Guramma
Nagubayi	Veerasetti	Nimbekayi Kallappa-	Tikimutage
Ramamma	Thippaiya	navaru	Channaveeramma
Lakshmikka	Chalumappa		Basalingavva
Janamma	Channaveerappa	LINGAYET FEMALES	Gurupadavva
Ganamma	Siddappa		Mahadevanamma
Rangamma		<i>Banojiya.</i>	Sanguvva
Savitramma	<i>Pancha Chora.</i>		Guravva
Sakubayi	Danappa	Muddamma	Parvatabvva
Akkamma	Saranappa	Muddarajamma	Nilavva
Revubayi	Jalu	Puttamma	Mungemma
	Mahavalappa	Deveeramma	Halavva
<i>Ludan.</i>	Sivappa	Siddalingamma	Gauramma
Venkatamma	Sangappa	Nilamma	Nagavva
Akkubayi	Halappa	Paramma	Hampavva
Parubayi	Sangan Basappa	Nanjamma	
	Puttappa	Devakka	<i>Not told.</i>
LINGAYET MALES.	Mallasetti		Sivarudhanna
	Nanjamma	<i>Virasaiva.</i>	Veerabhadra
<i>Banojiya</i>	Adivappa		Hampavva
Basappa	Karivappa	Basamma	<i>Ganda.</i>
Anniyappa	Siddalingappa	Silamma	
Subbappa	Rachappa	Channamma	Sanyadara Rajavveru
Maheswarappa	Channavappa	Guramma	Kalayveru
Ramappa	Singa	Rajamma	Kompalingavveru
Marigojja	Tholappa	Kalamma	Mullavveru
	Santappa	Rachamma	
	Ranga	Channabasamma	<i>Aradhya.</i>
<i>Virasaiva.</i>	Channaveerappa	Muddaveeramma	
	Devedin	Rudamma	Bhadramma
	Thotappa	Gangamma	Rudamma
	Nanjappa	Hujeeramma	
	Mallappa	Jijjamma	MADIGA MALES
Santappa	Mudimallappa	Muniveeramma	<i>Channur.</i>
Nanjappa	Veerabasappa	Deveeramma	
Muddarajappa	Somappa		Rama
Eeranna	Rudrappa	<i>Badagalara.</i>	Gangamma
Chikkabasappa		Nilamma	Gangammuniga
Kappaiya	<i>Not told.</i>	Muneeamma	Munge
Chennabasappa		Muddamma	Gurava
Basappa	Santaveerappa	Bhadrakalamma	Giddodu
Munibasappa	Halappa	Morenma	Kandaiya
Malappa	Marigojja	Channanajamma	Hannanthu
Sunkara	Chikkanna	Honnamma	Oli
Lingappa	Adaveppa	Yajamma	Yallaga
Kotoorappa	Basappa	<i>Jangama.</i>	Narava
Basalingappa	Muvimallappa		Vonkanna
Kalyanappa		Veeramma	Appa
Karibasappa	<i>Succora.</i>	<i>Panchachora</i>	Thippa
Gurubasappa	Gurijala		Channaleriga
Nanjundappa	Thotappa	Deveeramma	Doniga
Siddalingappa	Mupanna	Channaveeravva	Syathoda
Channaveerappa	Sadanandappa	Kallamma	Kongga
	Marigappa	Kenchavva	Kakinarasiga
<i>Badagalara.</i>	Rachootappa	Neevavva	Kaviga
Palappa	Thotabasappa	Sintavva	Pagga
Karibasaiya	Sivanna	Channaveeravva	Vazga
Bailappa	Kalappa	Dyavavva	Lagamma
Muninagappa	Devswara	Paramma	Boriga
Channanajappa		Bandavva	Venkatiga
Gangadharappa			Narayana

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Chammar—contd.</i>	<i>Chakkili.</i>	MAHĀRATTA FEMALES	Mothaji Kasturichand Dhoolaji Nathaji Mal Chogaji Prathapaji Neeram Jerooji Kovalchin Ranchand Maggaji Pannaji Lala Devaraja Suraji Benaji Gomaji Doopaji Honaji Bheemaji Mathraji Mulassandu Kasturiji Imbaji Jamunaji Surabachand Samunaji
Sivaga Sanga Nyathaga Munipapa Venkata-sami Bhaugimada Basava Kul'a Kabooli Setti Bora Durga Hannama Durgi Basava Javara Chinta Bilaki Channaiya Eeramani	Vellamma Kati Nagamma <i>Not told.</i> Buddi MAHĀRATTA MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Venkoba Rao Khande Rao Appu Rao Bhavu Rao Narasoji Krishraji Venkoji Narayana Ratnasingu Ratnagiri Kuberagiri Pillappa Sivagiri Mahadevagiri Nagoji Mannoji Rao Naraji Annoji Rao Munisami Venkataramaiya Venkata Rao Munjoji Dondaji Ranoji Ramu Venkappa Seshappa Pharasoji Madoji <i>Rachewar.</i> Munisami <i>Pavar.</i> Venka'sarato <i>Marata.</i> Appoo Venkoji Sankaroji Kaloji Subhoji Kaudoji Venkataramana Venkoji Rao Santoji Rao Narasoji Rao <i>Saranth.</i> Keroji Rao Sambhoji Rao Parasurama	<i>Not told.</i> Lakshmakka Munemma Yakamma Narayani Gangubayi Yamunabayi Krishnabayi Kamalahayi Bhavanibayi Lakshminibayi Rambayi Santabayi Rachamma Siddobayi Akkubayi Venkubayi Mannabayanunni Gangabayanunni Lakshambayamma Thujamma <i>Rachewar.</i> Ammayi Papamma Gauramma Puttamma Venkamma <i>Pavar.</i> Santubayi <i>Marata.</i> Dodda Ammannemma Chikka Ammannemma Thulasemma Manamma Krishnamma Hemabayi Savitribayi Santubayi Ramabayi Muniyamma Yallakka Pattabayi Aningubayi <i>Desayi.</i> Narasamma Krishnabayi Sitamma MARWADI MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Samunaji Lakumaji Navaji	Mothaji Kasturichand Dhoolaji Nathaji Mal Chogaji Prathapaji Neeram Jerooji Kovalchin Ranchand Maggaji Pannaji Lala Devaraja Suraji Benaji Gomaji Doopaji Honaji Bheemaji Mathraji Mulassandu Kasturiji Imbaji Jamunaji Surabachand Samunaji <i>Vasanthapuravara.</i> Sakathasi Hindaji Hinchaji Annooha Dhoolaji Bhikkaji Senuji Savulaji Bhagavanji Thoppooji Dhoopaji Mulusida Galbaji Bhallaji Doogaji Hasalaji Jithichand Hamichand Danoji Samunaji MARWADI FEMALES. <i>Vasanthapuravara.</i> Lakshmayya Siddavva Ajavva Voojavva <i>Not told.</i> Gedavva Kharavva
<i>Chakkili.</i>			
Venkatarami			
<i>Not told.</i>			
Channaraya Eera			
MADIGA FEMALES.			
<i>Chammar.</i>			
Oji Gangi Muni Hanmi Keneli Mari Pilli Yalli Niruganti Kuppi Giddi Giri Maddoori Mannaramma Goravi Papi Rami Sampangi Yalli Kali Basavi Durgi Siddi Nagi Mangi Bommi Kalyani Channabavari Raji Masayamma Thippi Yanguti Muthyalamma Vugri			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
MEDA MALES.	MOCHI MALES.	<i>Not told.</i>	Chennakesu
<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>	Mankabayi	Pondranga Mudali
Mastahi	Ranga	Muttabayi	Janakirama Mudali
Noela	Kalaiya	Ranubayi	Kodandarana Mudali
Kandi		Haladu	<i>Not told.</i>
Samaiya	<i>Marathi.</i>	Ellubayi	Ponnasaga
Papanna	Annappa	Sitabayi	Sivaiya
Chikkanna	Krishnaji	MUDALI MALES.	Maha leva Mudali
Chaudaiya	Mailari	<i>Vellala.</i>	Satchidananda Mudali
Yallappa	Sivanna	Sabraya Mudali	Masilamani Mudali
Rangaiya	Naganna	Saminatha Mudali	Narasimma Mudaliar
Krishna	Karianna	Thiruvengada Mudali	Kannappa Mudaliar
Madaiya	Manjappa	Nanjunda Mudaliar	Sandraraja Mudali
Giriya	Manjanna	Aiyaswami Mudali	Govindaraju
Javaraiya	Bikkaji setvaji	Varadaraja Mudaliar	Krishnasami
Gopa	Siddoji	Kumarasami Mudali	Gopalasami Naidu
Thopa	Mailari Row	Krishnasami Mudali	Muni-ami
Parangi	Baira	Krishnasami	Gopali
Siddabasava	Govinda	Devaraja Mudali	Chidambara Mudaliar
Anka	Janoji	Munisami	Jayarom Mudali
<i>Kannada.</i>	Setvaji	Gopalaratna Mudali	Annasami Mudali
Subba	Ningoji	Danodara	Kumarasami Mudali
Kaliappa	Ramoji	Kuppusami	Ratnavelu Mudaliar
Nara	Elloji	Sundararaja	Shannukha Mudaliar
Chamundi	Tukkoji	Ramachandra	Sambasiva Mudaliar
Karapa	<i>Not told.</i>	Muruga	Ranganatha Mudaliar
Aiya	Natappa	Kodandarana Mudali	Doruswami Mudaliar
Madaiya	Manjanna setti	Chokkalingam	Rangasami Mudaliar
Rama	Nanjappa	atesan	Chellappa Mudali
Beeda	Satvoji	Angappa	Velayudha Mudali
MEDA FEMALES.	Elappa	Venkatachula Mudali	Thiruvengkata Mudali
<i>Not told.</i>	Rachuppa	Kandasami Mudali	Ramanna
Bajamma	MOCHI FEMALES.	Arunachala Mudali	Sivalingappa
Ramakka	<i>Telugu.</i>	Appalarai	Murugaiya
Thimmakka	Eori	Thangavelu Mudali	Subrahmanya
Somakka	Settavayi	Kesava Mudali	Kuttappa Mudaliar
Chaudamma	Sakkubayi	Subbaiya	Ratnam
Basamma		Saravana Pillo	Aiyadurai
Narasi	<i>Karnataka.</i>	Varadaraju	Venkatasauni
Anki	Chamundamma	Saminatham	Virasami
Kempi	Siddamma	Saravana Mudaliar	Thanduraya
Gopi		Raju Mudaliar	Murugesam
Thimmi	<i>Marata.</i>	Ellappa	Audimulam
Lakshmi	Edamma	Munisami	Rangasami
<i>Kannada.</i>	Mariamamma	Kulleppa	MUDALI FEMALES.
Arayi	Nagamamma	Arumukham	<i>Vellala.</i>
Kuppi	Kenchi	Vellakkanna	Swarnamba
Marakka	Devakabayamma	Mayadiperumal	Krishnanmmal
Arasi	Ellubayi	Perumal Mudaliar	Annamma
Chamundi	Lakshmbayi	Murugesam	Angamma
Beerakka	Ambabayi	Karuppanna	Rajambal
Subbakka	Akkubayi	Nayanappa	Bachamma
Kapamma	Gauramma	Sachapathi	Lakshmanamma
Nanjamma	Kamalamma	Cheluvaraju	Annamma
Sankrayi	Subbahayi	Sivagnana Mudali	Rajaratanmmal
Achamma	Durgamma	Singaravelu Mudali	Gajalakshmanamma
Thiramali	Lakshmi	Kolanda velu Mudali	Yesvantamma
Thippi		Kandasami	Subhadraimma
		Ratnavelu	Thirumalamma
		Krishnasami Mudali	Daiyanayyanamma
		Masilamani	Devakiamma
		Palaniandi Mudali	Ailandamma
		Sivagurunatha Mudali	Maragathamma
		Lokanatha	Ammaniamma
		Muthukunnarasami Pillo	Valliamma
		Kannasami Mudali	
		Kodandam	

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Vellala—contd.</i>	Kalamma Manoranmaniamma Saradamma	Maligamma Kantamma Dyevamma Chennabasamma Rudramma Pillamma Honnamma Ammannamma Siddaveeramma Doddatangamma Kenohamma	Sundari Madi Nanjamma Srikantasani Channasani Kamakshi Rukmaniamma Kamalamma
Ramambal Minakshamma Audiamma Alamelamma Janakiamma Ellamma Meenmaniammal Rajamma Ammalamma : mndarunna Adilakshamma Gangabhavanammal Ratnammal Kullamma Honnamma Munisi Nallayamma Thayamma Kamamma Karupayamma Kalamma Nanjamma Bhadrachalamma Ponganiyamma Puttamma Sundaramma Bhagyamma Ponnarangaamma Ammakannu Kavetamma Sivayamma Marakalamma Jaya'sakhu i Parvati	NAGARTHA MALES <i>Sivachara.</i> Mariappa Nagappa Nanjundappa Kenchurappa Chennabasappa Chennappa Kantappa Arasappa Karchilappa Mannappa Rudrappa Puttappa Ramaswami Appuraya Sammanna Subraya Appasetti Nanjappa Veerabhadrasetti <i>Namadhari.</i> Daappa Appaiyanna Venkatappa Kenganna Ravappa Lakshmaia Appanni Giddanna Venkataraya Munisami Hanumanta Gopalasetti Naranappa Sampangiramasetti Lakshmanasetti Muddukrishnasetti Chikkaiyappa Muninappa Narasappa Gurumurti Pullaiya <i>Not told.</i> Arumukha chetti Hutchannasetti	<i>Namadhari.</i> Arasamma Munilakshamma Lakshmiddevamma Thimamma Kempamma Sakamma Krishnamma Akkachamma Soannamma Ramakka Puttamma Muniamma Thippamma Girianna Gangamma Venkatalakshamma Meenakshamma Chennamma Appamma NATUVA MALES. <i>Naikani.</i> Gopali Lakshminarasimmaiya Krishnamurti Ramasavaka Ramakrishnappa Appaiya <i>Not told.</i> Chandrasekharaiya Appaswamaiya NATUVA FEMALES. <i>Naikani.</i> Puttuthayi Tulasamma Gouri Lakshamma Lakshmiddevamma Puttamma Rukmini Rajamma Karigiri Ranganayaki Nagamma Subhadra Venkamma Ramamani Puttunarasamma Rajaratna	<i>Not told.</i> Janakasani Deviramma Nagamma Bhogamma Chinnamma NAYER MALES. <i>Kiriakal Nayer.</i> Madhava Nayer Krishna Nayer NAYINDA MALES. <i>Kelasigar.</i> Venkataiya Rangappa Bhimaranga Kempa Linga Dodda Chikka Chennabasava Narasaiya Lakshminarasa Doddathimma Basavalinga Chikkabasava Ganga Rudrappa Puttubasava Nanjundaiya Chikkanarasa Seebaiya <i>Hujam.</i> Muddaranga Rangaiya Bhimaranga Sanjiva Venkataramanaiya Doddavenkata Garudappa Sugappa Rangasami Chikkaranga Balaiya Koniga Venkatasami Venkataramu Appala Ramanna Hanumanta Dasappa Narasimma Subbanna
Muttamma Letchmakka Dhanakotia nmal Bhagirathamma Mohanambanammal Dhanalakshmi Bhagyamma Unnamalaiamma Janakiamma Meenakshamma Ekambaramma Alamelu Logamma Bhadramma Audamma Sivaganiamma Manikkamma Mangan Mananba Gangamma Visalakshamma Vellakshamma Audilakshamma Lakamma Kuppamma Tayaramma Rukkamma Kannakshamma Sutunna Narayana Rukmani Lakshmi Kannivunna	NAGARTHA FEMALES <i>Sivachara.</i> Muddamma Kotamma Akkannamma Mariamma Girijamma Eoramma Siddanngamma		

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Hajam—contd.</i>	NEYGI MALES.		
Guruvappa Nanja Andura Munisami Pillaga Venkatadasa Honnurappa Sangappa Chandraiya	<i>Padmasale.</i> Kondaiya Narasimma Anjanappa Avalaiya Venkataramana Lakshma Rama Hanumanta Narasaiya Kumbinarasimha Mallappa	Sampangi Narasimma Rangadasaiya Thimmadasappa Hanumanta Papaiya Govinda Venkataramana Lakshmaiya Hutchaiya Settibalappa Chennappa Hanumaiya Puttaiya Setti Siddarama Bhima Suraiya Narayani Sanjivaiya Ganganna Thirumalaiya Honnagiriappa Uhamarajurungappa	Lakshmakka Doddamma Lingamma Venkatalakshnamma Gangamma Kempamma Chennamma Sakamma Narasamma Bairamma Rundamma Siddaramamma Hanumakka Ellamma
NAYINDA FEMALES.			<i>Thogata.</i>
<i>Kelasigaru.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>		Udanuramma Ramakka Muttamma
Rangi Thimmakka Lakkamma Gangamma Doddakempi Ujjenamma Hutchamma Chikkakempi Akkamma Seehakka Puttabasamma Puttamma Rudramma Sanjivamma Narasamma Venkati Nanji Dodi Kalamma	Gurusiddappa <i>Bilimogga.</i> Ranga Kesava Bairamma Mavisiddappa Siddappa Narasimhaiya Lingappa Nanjappa Ellappa Rangasami Adaviappa	<i>Pattegar.</i> Venkoji <i>Kannada devanga.</i> Suryanarayana Dodda amala Hanumanta Bairappa Thimma amala	<i>Devanga.</i> Lakshmakka Thimmakka Bairamma Rangamma Sanjivi Balamma Nanji Muniamma Basamma Nagamma Chennamma Chikkamma Lingamma Kompakka Honnamma Thimmakka Pillemma Hutchamma Sanjivamma
<i>Hajam.</i>	<i>Kuruvinararu.</i>	NEYGI FEMALES.	
Thimmakka Rangamma Sanjoevi Lakshmakka Narasamma Muddamma Puttarangamma Siddagangamma Garudamma Siddamma Subbamma Venkatasubbi Chikkamma Nagamma Naranamma Venkatamma Ammannemma Akkamma Hanumi Revamma Konamma Ellamma Sitamma Venkatalakshmi Kalyanamma	Kompaiya Malayappa Belura Chenraiya Channasetti Chennigaraya Dasappa Lakshmaiya Bairamma Sivalingappa Siddaiya Neelakantaiya Sangappa	<i>Padmasale.</i> Rami Lakshmakka Venkatamma Rangamma Muniamma Narasamma Chikkamma Sanjivamma Atchakka	<i>Pattegar.</i> Gangamma <i>Kannada devanga.</i> Bairamma Doddaputti Chennamma Ramakka Venkatarangamma Venkatalakshmi Hanumakka Gariamma
	<i>Thogata.</i>	<i>Bilimogga.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>
	<i>Devanga.</i>		Ramakka Puttamma
<i>Not told.</i>	Gundappa Batappa Bangappa Chikkanna Dodda Kempa Venkata Thimmaiya Naujundaiya	<i>Kuruvinararu.</i> Puttamma Bangamma	PANCHALA MALES. <i>Akkasale.</i> Siddalingaiya Lingachari Venkatarachari Subbannachari
Chellamma Raji			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Akkasale—contd.</i>	<i>Ghennabasavachari</i>	<i>Sangamma</i>	<i>Alamelu</i>
Nagalingachari	Agaduraiya	Velamma	Govindamma
Chandiasokharaiya	Kempachari	Manakshamma	
Garumurti	Appaji	Lakshamma	<i>Valluvar.</i>
Ganganna	Thendavachari	Lakshmiddevamma	
Linganna	Basavachari	Swarnamba	Changu
Panchalingaiya	Nuranappa	Lingamma	Ellamma
Keswaraiya		Maramma	
Chandraiya	<i>Viswakarma.</i>	Gouramma	<i>Valagera.</i>
Siddaveera	Balakrishnachari	Parvatamma	
Ghennadyavarappa	Nanjundappa	Veeramma	Thayi
Lingadevaru	Bhaskaru	Kamalamma	Muniamma
Srikanta		Nanjamma	Meenakshi
Junjappa	<i>Kanchitagara.</i>	Mallamma	Santalingamma
Kompanunjaiya		Varajakshamma	
Gopalachari	Rajachari		<i>Viswakarma.</i>
Narasimmachari	Basavachari		
Anjanachari	Subbachari	Lakshmanma	
Narasanna	Lingappa	Kuppamma	<i>PILLE MALES.</i>
Visvagnachari	Srikantha	Subbalakshamma	<i>Vellala.</i>
Sankarachari		Narayanamma	
Puttaveeraiya	<i>Not told.</i>	Muniamma	Mamandipillo
Kaluchari		Nanjamma	Sivagnanapille
Nanjundappa	Chokkaiya	Chengamma	Sivasankarapille
Rughavachari		Giriamma	Dakshinamurti
Neelakantachari		Narasamma	Namasivayi
Puttachari	<i>PANCHALA FEMALES</i>		Vaidyalingampille
Chinayamachari			Vaiyal Pille
Ratanachari	<i>Akkasale.</i>		Nutesapille
Thammuiya			Sundarampille
Rudrappa	Basavalingamma	Ankamma	Udivelpille
Veerabhadrappa	Sakamma	Parvatamma	Kuppusami
Mallappa	Rasamma	Puttalakshamma	Sivalingappa
Subraya	Bhugamma		Gangadhara
Agaduraiya	Lingamma	<i>PANDARAM MALES.</i>	Viswanatha
Nagappa	Gangamma		Ramalinga
Gnanappa	Thayamma	<i>Not told.</i>	Subbayya
Chinnappa	Bhadramma		Namasivayampille
Ramasanjoeraiya	Nanjamma	Thaadaraya	Narayanadaswamipillo
	Chaudramma	Perumal	Varadarajapillo
	Puttamma		Rajagopalapille
<i>Kummar.</i>	Siddalakshamma		Parthasarathy pille
	Ammaiya	<i>Namadhari.</i>	Ponnasami
Parvataiya	Kalamma		Ramaswami
Rudraiya	Nanjamma	Ramaswami	
Voeraiya	Parvatamma		<i>Valluvar.</i>
	Gouri		
<i>Achari.</i>	Veeramma		
	Jayalakshamma		<i>Karanikaru.</i>
Kuppachari	Kuppamma	Jagannatha	
Puttaiya	Deviramma	Madhure	Sachidanandapille
Mailaraiya	Kalyanamma		Ponnaranga
Siddilingaiya	Eeramma	<i>Valagera.</i>	Chinnampillo
Marappa	Bhadri		<i>Not told.</i>
Subbachari	Akkamma		
Narayanachari	Muniamma	Murugesam	Chellandi
Masiachari	Suramma	Dhorasami	Pallyandi
Ramanna		Munisami	Madhuremattu
Venkataramanaiya	<i>Kummar.</i>	Guruparanjathan	Ramadasa
Thimmappa		Arani	Sivamuni
Lakshmana	Kalamma		Velarapille
Honnappa	Nanjamma	<i>PANDARAM FEMALES.</i>	Kannappa
Bhadrappa	Puttamma		Chennaiyapille
Veerachari		<i>Not told.</i>	Murugapille
Chennappa	<i>Achari.</i>		Thopapille
Muddappa		Muniamma	Natesapille
Chikkaveerachari			Mathanapille
Lingachari	Alamelamma	<i>Namadhari.</i>	Puttasami
Neelakantachari	Sellamma		Govindasami
Puttasami	Ammanamma	Thayamma	Piritambi
Chennachari	Neelamma	Aumanni	Munisami

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Vanniyar.</i>	<i>Konga.</i>	RACHEWAR FEMALEs.	Bhikshappa
Singaram	Uttaradam	<i>Rachewar.</i>	Sidda
	Madirayamma		Sitarama
	Krishnamma		Gulliga
	Parvati		Linga
<i>Konga.</i>	Pamli		
Durupille	Nayakamma	Thiyyamma	
Sabbapathi	Akhilandamma	Nagamma	
Arjuna	Muttamma	Suramma	
Kadirvelu	Rangamma	Sanjivamma	
Marimuttu	Palachyamma	Rukmabai	
Krishnasamipille	Tulasamba	Giriyamma	
Balasundrampille		Anautamma	
Duraswanipille			
Phakiri		<i>Chitragara.</i>	SANYASI FEMALEs.
	RACHEWAR MALES.	Lakshnamma	<i>Not told.</i>
	<i>Rachewar.</i>	Puttamma	Muni
	Thimmaraju	Sakamma	Gangakka
	Pillanna		Thirumalakka
	Mavarasu		Gurakka
	Anantaruju		Venkataikka
	Chengulraju		Baiyakka
	Subbaraju		Chengamma
		<i>Surige.</i>	Simpuri
PILLE FEMALEs.	<i>Chitragara.</i>	Rangamma	Munithimmi
	Govindappa	Alamelu	Papukka
	Narasimhamurti	Achchamma	Papaguvu
	Bhimamma	Allamma	Lakshmi
	Gopala	Venkatamma	Venkati
	Venkataramannaiya	Thippamma	
		Papamma	SATANI MALES.
<i>Vellala.</i>		Akkamma	<i>Satani.</i>
Kaveramma		Lokamma	Sinappa
Ponnamma		Narasamma	Samaiya
Amritamma		Muttamma	Ramanujaiya
Janakamma		Krishnamma	Appaiya
Sundaramma		Gouramma	Subrayadas
Moenukshamma		Kullamma	
Muniamma		Ramakka	<i>Not told.</i>
Panchalamma		Yengamma	Ethirajaiya
Narasamma		Achchamma	Narasimmaiya
Kuppanna		Tayamma	Lakshminarasimmaiya
Nagamma		Pathamma	Chikkanarasimmaiya
Papathamma		Parvatamma	Ramanujaiya
Ammanamma		Thannamma	Thiruvengadaiya
Nucharamma		Papamma	Krishnappa
Alagavechamma			Rangappa
Swarnamma			Narasaiya
Kamalavalli			Krishnappa
Nagaratnam			Chinnaiya
Kanakavalli			Thirumulasamy
			Venkatajiya
<i>Karnikaru.</i>			Raghunathappa
Ammayamma			Krishnaswami Naidu
Kamakshamma			Nammalvar
			Alvaraiya
<i>Not told.</i>			Narayanacharru
Chellamma			Bhashykarlu
Alamelamma			
Pachamma			<i>Venkatapura.</i>
Velamba			Varadaramanujadasalu
Janakamma			Hanumanta
Bhagyamma			
Velandamma			<i>Telugu.</i>
Andalamma			Sreenivasa
Durgamma			Seshaiya
			Nadamuni
<i>Vanniyar.</i>			
Mangatayamma			
Bhagyamma			
Dhanalakshmi			
Pitchamma			
Kamamma			
Kanakamma			
Sugamani			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Hartipura.</i>	Yenkataraya	Eeradasi	Avalappa
Sreenivasapanditharu	Dasa	Eerasami	Narayani
<i>Krishnapura.</i>	Manni	Chenna	Aiyamkeremappa
Varadaiya	Sanjeevaiya	Rama	Aiyanna
Chinnaiya	Kariyamma	Narasa	Thanappa
SATANI FEMALES.	Karchanuma	Thirumala amala	Gudappa
<i>Satani.</i>	Chikkahanumaiya	Surappa	Rudrappa
Puttamma	Kempaiya	Kumbinarasa	Ellapapa
Mangamma	Thimmappa	Settaballi	Settuppa
Lakshamma	Chikkathimmaiya	Veeradasa	Tharagappa
Muniamma	Venkatramann	Puttasamaiya	Ettappa
<i>Not told.</i>	Lanke	Sibanaiya	Chandappa
Kalyanamma	Ranga	Suladaiya	Munikunjappa
Narasamma	Kalluveeraiya	Honnalli	Lakshappa
Ammaiya	Puttaiya	Gudda	Gouranna
Ramanujamma	Chikkaranga	<i>Palli.</i>	Venkatadasappa
Thirumalamma	Karethimma	Tataraya	<i>Desabhaga.</i>
Rangamma	Narasimha	Thoonda	Narasimmaiya
Honnamma	Kadaiya	Payatanna	Thoombi
Dodvenkatalekshamma	Giriyaappa	<i>Vanne.</i>	Chikkanarasa
Sanjeevamma	Govindaiya	Nalletambinarayana	TIGALA FEMALES.
Ammajamma	Mudalaiya	Govinda	<i>Uli.</i>
Andamma	Sidlingaiya	Muniya	Chikkaramakka
Telugu.	Eeranna	Pernmalu	Siddhananumi
Nachalamma	Buddaveeraiya	Subrayadu	Thimmi
Mangatayi	Chikkaveeraiya	Pullappa	Kempahanumi
<i>Venkatapura.</i>	Basava	Chintayiga	Puttahanumi
Venkatamma	Chikkasidda	Sama	Chikkahanumakka
Subhamma	Marisidda	Manikappa	Chennabasavi
Thimmi	Marulusidda	Motatarappa	Lakkamma
<i>Hartipura.</i>	Kallasidda	Tayappa	Narasi
Akkannamma	Eerasidda	Andyappa	Bynkatamma
Lakshamma	Kempusidda	Gurappa	Chaudi
Srirangamma	Kirigiri	Munigurappa	Tippamma
<i>Krishnapura.</i>	Siddahanuma	Muniellappa	Hutchamma
Alamelamma	Kopaiya	Muthanna	Siddalingamma
<i>TIGALA MALES.</i>	Bhangi	Pavalappa	Revanna
<i>Uli.</i>	Puttahanuma	Doddakuttiappa	Bhimakka
Papaiya	Gurusidda	Appanna	Hombali
Chinupaiya	Chikkabasava	Papa	Bhadri
Nanja	Chennabasava	Munisamy	Siddamma
Kempahanna	Honnaiya	Muniappa	Kariyamma
Beema	Givanna	Doddabuddappa	Ananti
Siddaiya	Gangadhara	Munikata	Tinmajamma
Anjani	Doddahonna	Kuntappa	Doddattami
Hanumavenkataiya	Mariganga	Mallappa	Chikkattimmi
Hanumanthaiya	Gannaiya	Iyappa	Lakshmi
Chikkahanumanta	Radra	Junjappa	Saka
Ajjaiya	Cheluveera	Raghupatappa	Nanjamma
	Chikkanarasa	Eheemappa	Kempasiddi
	Karinarasa	Muniveerappa	Honnamma
	Puttusamy	Irasappa	Gaviyamma
	Achaiya	Murtappa	Kalanma
	Tunkuraiya	Akkappa	Peramma
	Sudugadi	Gollappa	Sanjeevamma
	Annaiya	Motappa	Kempanma
	Chikkanna	Nagaiya	Kumbinarasamma
	Kappanna	Munikrishnapappa	Karebanumi
	Doddadasi	Sallapurappa	Kumbi
	Giriyaappa	Gevindappa	Arehanumi
	Doddanarasaiya	Lakshmana	Venkatamma
	Thumbi	Itappa	Giriya
	Chikkaveeranna	Honnagiri	Maritimamma
	Huchiraiya	Subbanna	Puttaviramma
	Doddaveeranna	Mariappa	Putti
	Hulluraiya	Thathanna	
	Subbanna	Thopiya	
	Thirukappa	Munirama	
	Thirumala		
	Veeranumataiya		
	Revaiya		
	Jediappa		

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Ulli—contd.</i>	Papachamma Mangamma Sampamma Chellamma Chikkayamma Muttayamma Chaudamma Samakka Munikatamma Padamakka Gollachamma Bullakka Arasamma Balamma Chikkatayi Seeti Bodamma	Maralusidde <i>Not told.</i> Nanjundaiya Hanumanta Narasegauda Appaji UPPARA FEMALES. <i>Melusakkara.</i> Malli Ningi Girigi Neeli Kuradi Timmaji Kari Tengali Tengi Ellamma Gangamma Chikkakempamma Doddabairamma Puttamma Doddamma Puttumallakka Muddamma Vamamma Chikkamma Hanumakka Akkamma	<i>Not told.</i> Ramaiya Munisamy Chikkaramaiya <i>Kallu.</i> Munibair Sampamma Thimmamma <i>Boyi.</i> Krishna Munirama Byatappa Santappa Kullappa Munivenkata Sampa Guruva Munigunva Dasappa Chengalaraya Kenchappa Buddaboyi Siddappa Peramalu Abhayi Chengasabho VADDA FEMALES. <i>Mannuvadda.</i> Guruvi Mariamma Munidas Sampi Mutyalu Rangamma Jallamma Ellamma Kuppi Cheng Bodi Thanni Audi Tirumal <i>Not told.</i> Munamma Keramma <i>Kallu.</i> Chenni Hanumakka Suramma Sannakka Tinnakka Gangarva Sarakka <i>Boyi.</i> Subhakka Ellamma
	<i>Desabhaga.</i> Kuppamma Narasi <i>Not told.</i> Chikkamma Kali Kariyamma Siddamma UPPARA MALES. <i>Melusakkara.</i> Kiranellihottiga Bandahallikala Tammanna Javara Kariya Nagamaridasanna Kannitamma Kerava Lakshmitammanna Lakshmidasa Savala Pullaiya Kurisanna Raua Perama Mariluchcha Lakkappa Sidda Muddanna Mallaiya Nanjundaiya Chikkanna Kodappa Narasinhaiya Obu'aiya <i>Uppara.</i> Venkataiya Puttahanumaiya Muddabanuma <i>Selli.</i> Siddappa Sikharaiya	<i>Not told.</i> Puttabairamma Doddakka Doddabairamma <i>Uppara.</i> Puttatayi Mallajamma Bairamma VADDA MALES <i>Mannuvadda.</i> Muniappa Munisamy Venkatappa Bhangi Hanumappa Ramadu Basappa Chengalaraya Govindasamy Parasurama Kuppa Maniga Konda	
<i>Vanne.</i> Ponni Manikyam Muniakka Akkamma Papamma Muntyalli Vannaramma Ammachamma Akkaiyamma Pachamma Chikkiriamma Pillamma Muniveukatamma Pullakka Perimakka Aitamma Muninari Kunjamma Muttamma Poovamma Kaveri Alangari Akkachamma			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Hoju—contd.</i>	<i>Gangadikara.</i>	<i>Morasu.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>
Munceramma Tirumalamma Sampakka Anni Muniakshmi Nallamma Guramma Gutti Maddamma Chinnamma Veekatamma Kuttamma Munekka Sakavva Tayamma Akkachi Gango Chali Nallayi Pachamma	Mayiga Thimmaraya Kempinaiya Venkataramana Ranganna Puttaiya Lakshmaiya Kambaiya Nanji Anjanaiya Nanjunda Chennappa Hammantaiya Baira Girianna Kapanaiya Linganna Nanjanayaka Ramaiya Appanna Baleganda Karemaraiya Naranappa Sanjeevappa Gopala Buddanna Gangappa Andanappa Cheluvappa Gunda Nagappa Doddakappanna Satyappa Rumakrishnappa Giddappa Mariappa Tammanna	Pillappa Munivenkata Narayanasaamy Ramaswami Vennanna Kytappa Chennaraya Marusamaiya Cheluvaiya Devanna Maninanjappa Chikkappaiya Sabba Kempanna	Narasamma Mutyalamma Meenakshamma Kaveri Muttamma Annapurni Ammakun Manikyam Dyavakka
VAKKALIGA MALES.		<i>Sala.</i>	<i>Gangadikara.</i>
<i>Nonaba.</i>		Kondappa Eorappa Arasappa	Rangamma Venkatamma Lakkamma Ramanma Singamma Puttanarasamma Nanjamma Rudramma Narasi Avalamma Niugi Hanumakka Boramma Tirumalamma Doddi Chennamma Chikkamma Malige Mayi Aravi Ankamma Ammajamma Nanjamma Muniyankati Mari Muniamma Baiyamma Audiamma Uchehamma Gutti
Mallaiya		<i>Roddujuru.</i>	
<i>Uppinakolaga.</i>		Gungaiya Nanjundappa Hobalappa	Chennamma Chikkamma Malige Mayi Aravi Ankamma Ammajamma Nanjamma Muniyankati Mari Muniamma Baiyamma Audiamma Uchehamma Gutti
Mariappa Kalinga Muddabamma Karianna Puttamallaiya Venkatappa Rama Lakshmaiya Mlappa Mallaiya Narasaiya Hombaiya Puttaranga Veeraranga Nagaranga Kabbalaiya Vapaiya	<i>Kunchitiga.</i>	VAKKALIGA FEMALES.	
		<i>Vellala.</i>	
		Sellamma Lakshamma Vallamma	
		<i>Uppinakolaga.</i>	
		Ramakka Bairamma Siddi Chaudamma Achehamma Lakshmakka Kempatimmakka Thimmamma Kalyamma Boramma Gaviamma Chennaveeramma Huchchanurasi Kabbalamma Nagarangi Puttahuhehamma Sannathimmakka	
	<i>Vellala.</i>		<i>Kunchitiga.</i>
	Madhurappa Narasappa Muniasamy Kuppasamy Pille Madhura Pille		Ramakka Timmakka Narasamma Eeramma
	<i>Hallikara.</i>		<i>Hallikara.</i>
	himmaiya		Sakavva
	<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Nonaba.</i>	<i>Sala.</i>
	Venkata Venugopalaiya Velayutham Veerabhadra Eesan Parasurama Rappa Giriappa Appanna	Kenjappa Thimmakka	Rangamma Eeramma
		<i>Reddi.</i>	<i>Namadhari.</i>
		Visalakshi Varadamma Mangutayi Aniamma Guddi	Thimmi
<i>Reddi.</i>			<i>Morasu.</i>
Munisamyreddi Kondappareddi Andappareddi Narasamma Akkara Irastan Periasamy Dharmam Kalla Panivareddi Munlappareddi Dharmaraya Kuppan Annappa Gurappa Bettappa Engareddi Thimmaraya			Narasamma Paiya

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Morau—contd.</i>	Abdul Razak Pinoyitula Chota Sab Amir Pacha	<i>Hambali.</i>	Kassim Sabi Hussain Khan Shamsudin Khan Tyata Sabi
Venkatamma Akki Papachechi Akkaiyamma Mati Thagyaamma Tharagumma Munisonni Pillakka Nallamma Bajji Muninanji Munilakshmi Munichenni	<i>Hanifi.</i> Hussain Sabi Abdul Rahim Usman Sabi Dadamea Usman Sabi Rahiman Sabi Miran Sabi Abdul Rahiman Abdul Satar Sabi Abdul Wahab Alaudia Aham Hussain Alli Sabi Babu Sabi Ibrahim Abdul Karim Abdul Gaffar Abdul Satar	Kassim Sabi Gudusabi Madar Sabi Karim Sabi Raja Sabi Imam Sabi	<i>Hanifi.</i> Sher Khan Hafiskhan Obedulla Gouskhan Nazarmeah Sahib Abdul Mahazar Abdul Rahiman Mahabub Khan Budan Khan Akbar Khan Ramzan Khan Mahamad Sabi Chaukhan Sahib Mahamad Ali Khan Audam Khan Aziz Min Gaffar Khan Nyufur Khan Khader Navaz Khan Amir Khan Tarejan Ambaskhan
<i>Hale.</i>		MOGHUL FEMALES.	
Sonnakka		<i>Hambali.</i>	
<i>Beralukoduvu.</i>		Jamalbee Raj Bee Imam Bee	
Bisakka		<i>Hanifi.</i>	
<i>Roddugaru.</i>		Madar Bee Gudu Bee Amir Bee Miran Bee Chamamsee Hayat Bee Sakin Bee Kulsum Bee Hazarat Bee Fatma Bee Hajsununisa Kulam Bee Robiat Begum	
Huchhakka Achhakka	LABBE FEMALES. <i>Hanifi.</i> Amir Bee Maimasabibi Ramiabibi		PATHIAN FEMALES.
Mussalmans.			
LABBE MALES.	<i>Not told.</i>	PATHAN MALES.	<i>Unspecified.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>	Fatmabibi	<i>Hambali.</i>	Raj Bee Hussain Bee Fatma Bee Khar Bee Makum Bee Kulsum Bee Madar Bee Hayat Bee Kharno Bee Jumal Bee Halinkatu Gousu Bee Budan Bee Amir Bee Mariam Bee Rahiman Bee Kassimo Ashu Bee
Abdul Chee Hyder Pacha Sahib Abdul Rabeeb Sabi Kamarudin Sabi Abdul Kareem Birivadeen Abdul Khader Syed Sab Mahamad Cassim Fathu Muhammad Abdul Wahab Abdl Razak Abdul Kareem Sabi Ibrahim Sabi Abdul Ahmed Raja Sahib Kassim Sahib Pachamea Mira Sabi Abdul Aziz Mahamad Yakub Mahamad Usman Shamsudin Abdul Khudus Pakir Sab Mahamad Jaffar Abdul Saban Mustkam Sabi Abeebulla Abdul Latiff Abdul Wahab	MOGHUL MALES. <i>Hanifi.</i> Kassim Sabi Phakar Sabi Hayat Sabi Budan Sabi Jamadin Sabi Peer Sabi Gousabi Mahamad Baig Hassan Baig Syed Hussain Karim Mahamad Hussain Ibrahim Baig Gulam Hussain Baig Khader Baig Amiludin Gous Baig Ludaf Baig Mir Alla Wali Mir Yadusar Ali Akbar Asujohali Rasul Baig Rahim Baig Khader Baig Abdul Wazar Ali Imam Sheriff	Chamarakhau Sabi Dadimeu Sabi Amarakhau Sabi Hyatkhan Sabi Hussainkhan Sabi Murukhan Sahib Mahamadkhan Sahib Gafarkhan Sahib <i>Unspecified.</i> Sileman Mutya Sabu Mohidin Sab Budan Sab Lalkhan Sab Dastgiri Sab Ahmed Sab Abdulla Khader Chamal Sabi Rowhan Sabi Rusum Sabi Huzurshah Alli Shah Navaskhan Sabi Hussainmeah Modu Sabi Imam Sali Mira Sabi Hayat Khan Sabi Majirkhan Abidbeah	
			<i>Hanifi.</i> Chaham Bee Hajam Bee Kassim Bee Sufiah Hamar Bee Mastan Bee Hajam Bee Hassan Bee Jakno Bee Gousu Bee Bee Bee Kalauder Bee

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
PINDARI MALES.	PINDARI FEMALES.	Fakrudin Sabi Karim Sabi Sait Sabi	Nabi Sabi Maula Sabi Hassanmeah
<i>Hanifi.</i>	<i>Unspecified.</i>	<i>Pinjari.</i>	<i>Hanifi.</i>
Syed Sabi Iskal Sabi Ahmed Sabi Imam Sabi Dadu Sabi Fatmabi Kassim Sabi Ishtal Baig Hayat Baig Peer Baig Karim Sabi Mahamad Imam Mahamad Ali Mahamad Sahib Gusim Sabi Javan Veera Sabi Jamaudin Mannodeen Allavalli Kamal Sabi Gulam Mohideen Gouse Sheik Imam Akbar Sabi Gileman Sabi Abdul Rahim	Dadi Bee Imam Bee Hussain Bee Peeram Bee Maran Bee Imam Bee Amir Bee Sultan Bee Bano Bee Sahu Bee Khasim Bee Kusha Bee Rastul Bee Saitan Bee Badiamun <i>Hanifi.</i> Sanni Bee Kulansam Bee Rajamma Kassim Bee Mabu Bee Hativa Bee Imam Bee Alim Bee Rasul Bee Amisa Bee Gousei Bee Gilak Bee Veer Bee Hayat Bee Khader Bee Beemi Sakina Bee Kassim Bee Bano Bee Satinama Balma Bee	Uman Sabi Yakub Sab PINJARI FEMALES. <i>Unspecified.</i> Ajjama Amin Bee Biravva Bhudavva Saravva Janamma Alibu Hussainamma <i>Ladaf.</i> Budan Bee Akki SHEIK MALES. <i>Hambli.</i> Budan Sabi Imam Sabi Mahamad Hussain Sabi Bade Sabi Chamarkhan Sabi Mahamad Hayat Hussain Sabi Fakrudin Abdul Rahiman Abdul Khader Mahamad Reef Sabi	Kalandar Sabi Abdul Rahim Sheikmeah Sheik Ali Sheik Mammu Sabi Chamandin Sabi Gabor Sabi Kassim Sabi Dadu Sabi Gouse Sabi Lala Husani Khan Sabu Ummar Sabi Arir Usma Sabi Hussain Khan Khadura Sabi Nanna Sabi Abdul Razak Mahamad Gous Mahamad Hasan Abdul Azir Abdul Sattar Hayat Khan Hyder Khan Makhadum Khan Modin Khan Amin Khan Jamal Khan Gafar Khan Hanaf Khan Budan Khan Hamid Khan Mahabubun Ha'aval Khan Gaj Khan Patrulla Khan Alla Sabi Eraf Sabi Khaji Sabi Vadasubaru Mahamad Hanifi Mritynja Sabi Daru Sabi Chabu Abdul Shakur Mahamad Darud Mabud Malin Sabi Sharaj Sabi Abdul Khudusi Mahamad Saleha Abdul Samar Fajal Rahiman Mohidin Padishah Bahudin Baba Abdul Musjid Shamsudin Alibulla Khader Ali Khajisanun Sabi Gulam Amir
<i>Unspecified.</i>	<i>Pinjari MALES.</i>	<i>Pinjar.</i>	
Mahamad Hayat Sabi Hussain Sab Hayat Sab Nasid Dadu Sabi Sheik Ahmed Pay Sabi Gaika Sabi Nasira Sali Dadamcah Ali Sab Abdulla Sab Mahamad Peer Rajamadda Usman Dadi Sab Isab Sab Peer Sab Hyder Davud Sab Ada Sab Hanif Sab Kamal Sabi Mahamad Hussain Magadur Sabi Abdul Rahiman Madar Sab Abba Sab	<i>Unspecified.</i> Gondala Sab Hassan Sab Budna Sabi Kimsiman Hussaini Karim Sabi Imam Sabi Hassan Sabi Hayat Sabi Hayathuddu Daval Sabi Dair Sabi Honour Sabi <i>Ladaf.</i> Hussain Sabi Rava Sabi Mujavar Hassan Sabi	Chaman Sabi Peer Sabi Fakir Sabi Bepu Sabi Budan Sabi Raja Sabi Honour Sabi Jamal Sabi Amin Sabi Meyya Sabi Hassan Ali Sabi Abdul Razak Imam Sabi Ja'al Sabi Syed Peer Sabi Sheik Mohidin Sabi Dastgir Sabi Gulam Hussain Budna Sabi Pan Sabi Sharish Sabi	
<i>Pindari.</i>			
Sheik Budan Sab			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Hanifi—contd.</i>	Jamadin Gouriyabar Abumasabi Mardan Sabi Honnu Sabi Daval Sabi Bhaja Sabi Mogulayi Sahib Muradi Mammu Sabi Muttu Sabi Tamalemali Sabi Makhadum Sabi Chamaludin Jani Sabi Nana Sabi Mahamad Musirab Razuk Yasan Sabi Sanna Raja Mahamad hyed Abdul Khader Sabi	<i>Sheik.</i> Mohidia Bee Sannatayee Mirambavva Fakiravva Badiamma Jamal Bee Hussain Bee Amin Bee <i>Not told.</i> Bibima Batibibima Madar Bee Mohidin Bee Fatma Bee Budan Bee Jamal Bee Mirayil Bee Hayat Bee Maseema Chandamma Begam Bee Putan Bee Mahata Bee Jairu Bee Jain Bee Budnamma Saram Bee Ajuram Bee Hayatavv Mattumavv Anjivv Budavv Fakiravv Jamna Bee Chand Bee Sakravv Babamma Rajma Hano Bee Kulsumbamma Badiamma Guddevva Thadamma Imavva Gadanavva Balimavva Takumbi Baksar Beeamva Bidlamma Chamanakka Chamal Bee Halam Bee Daman Bee Mamu Bee Ranjama Kasim Bee Hadut Bee Imamavva Syeda Bee Fata Bee Isamma Mastan Bee Bibisa Fakiramma Saber Begum Bee Bee	<i>Mewan.</i> Hayat Bee SHERIEF MALES. <i>Hunif.</i> Jaffar Hussain Fakrudin Khader Navas Kasim Sabi SYED MALES. <i>Hambali.</i> Gaffar Sabi Hinif Khan Sabi Mahamad Khan Sabi Rahiman Khan Sabi Gousu Sabi Hussain Sabi <i>Sunni.</i> Dadu Sabi Syed Fakuru Sabi Kasim Sabi Khazi Hussain Sabi Bade Sabi Sheik Hussain Sabi Abdul Karim Sabi <i>Syed.</i> Khader Sabi Imam Sabi Maula Sabi Chaman Mahamad Abdulla Sabi Rahiman Sabi <i>Not told.</i> Budan Sabi Chamal Sabi Kasim Sabi Gund Sabi Syed Mohidin Gous Sabi Ilam Baksh Fakir Shah Chaman Sabi Syed Mir Sabi Syed Sabi Syed Karim Sabi Abdul Salam Abdul Rahak Abdul Munhak Hussain Moun Sabi Mastan Sabi Fakir Sabi Chamandin Sabi Nabishab Syed Gouse
<i>Sheik.</i> Gudu Sabi Nabur Shuh Chaman Dhar	<i>SHEIK FEMALES.</i> <i>Hanifi.</i> Imam Bee Budna Bee Aziz Takum Bee Chamum Bee Bibisa Bee Chaman Bee Hamida Bee Sukhina Bee Gous Bee Hussain Bee Ramija Bee Jahara Bee Jameela Bee Abisa Bee Amina Bee Khader Bee Karim Bee Sultanamma Vajee Bee Fatma Bee Saram Bee Aasha Bee Razak Bee Rahim Bee Mahazan Bee Halim Bee Mahajurya Bee Hasha Bee Asa Bee Imamsa Sufia Bee Nasib Bee Vajeer Bee Livamree Matia Bee Rabia Bee Lal Bee Jano Bee Javal Bee Asu Roshan Bee Gafur Bee Yasan Bee Sultan	<i>Sunni.</i> Rustum Sabi Sheik Imam Rajanmeah Kasim Baig Mahamad Gous Abdul Gafur Bakshi Sab Jainalabdin Malik Rabiman Sab Sujanjan Gaji Ahmed Abdul Gous Peer Muhammad Gaji Mahamad Kassim Sab.	<i>Not told.</i> Ummar Sabi Mukari Sab Ibrahim Sabi Sheik Abdone Abdul Hakim Abdul Haja Adam Sabi Mahamad Chakera Dadameah Fakrudin Sabi Nabi Sab

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Not told—contd.</i>	<i>Syed.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>	<i>18 Phanas.</i>
Syed Hanimashah	Amanavva	Sunanda Raju (Prot.)	Pava (R. C.)
Chamali Sabi	Buniavva	Jecappa "	<i>Not told.</i>
Radilishah	Cheesa Bee	Arokyasamy "	
Mohidin Sabi		Peter (Konar R. C.)	Kiril (Tel. Ban. R. C.)
Abdulla Sabi	<i>Hanifi.</i>	Subrahmanya Pilla (R. C.)	
Ruza Sabi		D'Sousa	<i>Telugu.</i>
Imam Sabi	Jano Bee	Fernandes	
Syedumeah	Muna Bee	Verara	
Madan Shah Fakir	Roshan Bee	Salvador Tumale	Stephen (R. C.)
Sunni Sabi	Mobaya Bee	Lumisa Mindos	Innasakhai
Rahiman Sabi	Jahira Bee	Vedzurogau	Jovasi
Syed Gafar	Bareja Bee	Baltijar (Konkani R. C.)	Andreas
San Syed	Bijam Bee	Sab	Yogappa
Syed Ibrahim	Mohajam Bee	Loros	<i>Not told.</i>
Raja Sabi	Jileham Bee	Ekoreskre	
Sabi Sabu	Richu Bee	Haleschendri D'Sousa	
Taukal Sabi		Pedarn	Jophannes Devanga
Syed Mrityuja	CHRISTIANS.	Rajappa (Tel. Banajiga R. C.)	Desia (Banajigh R. C.)
Syed Abdul Satar	<i>Not told.</i>	Annaiya	Gregory (Devanga R. C.)
		Muthanna	Michael
<i>Hanifi.</i>			John William (Prot.)
Syed Mohidin Sabi	Nicholas (Konkani Roman Catholic.	<i>Devanga.</i>	Bhaktiviraiya "
Syed Ahmed	Manual Suprena		Satyapekshi "
Syed Gous Sabi	Ya Decaster	Dovinir (Devanga (R. C.)	Harnist "
Syed Usman	John Decaster	<i>Not told.</i>	Peter Antony (R. C.)
Ummar Sheriff	Paul Naronha		Philompas "
Navez Khan	Salwater Saldanha		Lofus "
Syed Abdul Aziz	John Saldanha	Arakappa (Banajiga (R. C.)	Solomon
Syed Abdul Mahamad			Mattanyana
Syed Abdul Rahim	<i>Konkani Br. Xiaa.</i>	Arogyappa	Arokyasamy
Syed Ahmed		Raphael	Sutan
Syed Imam	Jonivivu		Antony
Jainulabdin		<i>18 Phanas.</i>	Ankiasamy
Kassim Sabi	<i>Not told.</i>		Ragu
Khaja Mohidin	Rajendra (Indian Chr.)	Josas	Utrimari
Mir Mulla Sabi		Benedict (R. C.)	Samuel
Mir Mohidin	<i>Indian Chr.</i>	Simeon	Jaimari
Mir Hassan		<i>NOT TOLD.</i>	Velayudhan
Mir Azimudali			Edward James
Syed Mahamad Kassim	Asirvadum (R. C.)	Kirita (Banajiga R. C.)	Rangasamy
Syed Bahudin	Nichael Andirega		Roman
	Jojo Raju	<i>18 Phanas.</i>	<i>Pariah</i>
SYED FEMALES.	Marian		Mariyan
	Samiyar (Protestant)	Dononic (R. C.)	<i>Not told</i>
<i>Not told.</i>	Arulappa (R. C.)	Raya	
	Joshemari "	Gabriel	
Ohanda Bee	Pavanasthaiya (Prot.)	Francosisk	Nannapraksam
Halani Bee	Cninnasomaiya "		Perinagum
Hayat Bee	Joseph (R. C.)	<i>Not told.</i>	Tappan
Mohidin Bee	Edwiana (Prot.)	Gurayappa (Banajiga R. C.)	Calicut Bab
Jamal Bee	Chudamanisaiya (Wesleyan.)	-Tonkalasu (R. C.)	Francis
Machu Bee		Paul	Luke
Chamunavva	<i>Tamil R. C.</i>		Arakkam
Budan Bee		<i>18 Phanas.</i>	Chinnappa
Imam Bavva	Solapuri (R. C.)		Mirnean
Jamalavva			Tambu
Rinjavva	<i>Prabhu.</i>	Jacob	Agambaram
Jano Bee		Ambroji	John
Giri Bee	Rijamasakhir		George
Baira Bee	John Musker	<i>Hale.</i>	
Lal Bee			<i>Tangalan</i>
Abee	<i>Not told.</i>	Nicholas (Kuruba)	Suse
Rucha Bee	Joel (Prot.)	<i>Not told.</i>	Thomas
Syedudin Bee			Chourempan
Fatnavva	<i>Tamil R. C.</i>	Charanna (Tel. Bau. R. C.)	Rayappar
Imamavva	Sauryapillo (R. C.)		Isaac
Mahabu Bee	Guanadhikam "	Mikkalas	Nannapraksam
Halaja Bee			David

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Mahlarashtra.</i>	Teklamma (R. C.) Chikkappalanjivelle
Maridasipille (Mudali)	Kurusu	Andrews (Mahlarashtra)	<i>Hajam.</i>
Arumugam	Xavier Beda	Michaelappa	Aruli
Ponnusamy	<i>Chakli.</i>	Annoji	<i>Pariah.</i>
Chouri	Kondudu (Chakli)	<i>Hajam.</i>	Chouriamma
Chelvagam	<i>Konga.</i>	Chinna	Rnth
Perumal	Japamani	<i>Telugu.</i>	Ladaramma
<i>Tangalan.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>	Jauappa	Kali (R. C.)
Michiyal	Sebastian	Jaki	<i>Telugu.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>	Rayappa	Rozori	Dominick
Santyaroo	Tambu	<i>Marati.</i>	Sanaistina
Neppan Ismahil	<i>Konga.</i>	Pedya	Julianamma (R. C.)
Doraswami	Bastian	<i>Not told.</i>	Jetrardamma (R. C.)
Joseph	Madalamuttu	Soundaram (Wesleyan)	Romnamma
Krishnasamy	Susanartha	Sikhamaui	Romari
<i>Tangalan.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>	Arulidas	<i>Maharashtra.</i>
Jesalrayan	Pakanathan	Yesuratnam	Jivarabhyi
<i>Not told.</i>	Singaram	Yosudas	Choudabayi
Arivas	<i>Konga.</i>	Abajunigo	Rojee bayi
Iar Mariyan	Selvan	Devasiddaiya	<i>Not told.</i>
Yallevardrum	Manam	Benjamin (Wesleyan)	Amriti (R. C.) Mahara-
Rayappa	Arokoff	Sundara	ashtra.
Santanam	<i>Not told.</i>	Sanon	Jivani
<i>Tangalan.</i>	Marshal	Guruputhra	<i>Rajaput.</i>
Iajar	Naveri	Satyasura	Manisa
<i>Not told.</i>	Selvan	Vedaratna	Augustino
Ponnammi Pillo	Shadraj	Satyaveera	<i>Devanga.</i>
(Vakkaliga)	Setyan	Stephen	Christianamma (R. C.)
Sundaram	Savorimu	Samakal	<i>Banajiga.</i>
Velagnani	Sampson	Ezikael	Ketijamma
Koltir	Neetiappan	Praemakka	Claramma
<i>Tangalan.</i>	Sondappan	Guruvara	<i>Gangadikara.</i>
Jagannath	Sam	Ebanazar	Darteyamma
Ponnurangan	Adam	Gabriel	Philomannamma
Venkatasaamy	Aruladas	Jakkaya	Selina
Kanagannayan	Devadasam	Bamba	<i>Vakkaliga.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>	Veran Johnson	Jabba	Ludeman (R. C.)
Tannam	Anapille	CHRISTIAN FEMALES	Jeerva Joseph
Abraham	Lajar	<i>Not told.</i>	Anastasi
Jacob	Sanjeevu	Gnanammani	<i>Konkani.</i>
Bastian	<i>Pariah.</i>	Agyua	Annes Mary (R. C.)
Sebastian	Chavarimuttu	Kalayanmari	<i>Not told.</i>
Yatayan	Nagarmuttu	Nayakam	Nirlyan (Wesleyan)
Devasagam	Mochel	Nayigam	Arpudamani
Yasniya	Abrael	Yangatam	Lissie
Devadasa	Pavarvedi	Yagalam	Varamani
Bhangarasamy mudali	<i>Not told.</i>	Arikam	Kanakaratnam Komari
Appadurai	Arlandu	Madhuramma	Yamalamma
Sandappan	Kurumeri	Alamelu	Mary Dayasali
Gnauaprakasam	<i>Banajiga.</i>	Charlie	Pathramma
Jayam	Mari Rajendra (Bau.	Sisimary	
<i>Pariah.</i>	R. C.)	Madalamma	
Yanaprakasam		Antonyamma	
		Catherine	
		Davokiramb	
		Jasseli	
		Rachel	
		Seluvanayagam	
		Santamma	
		Sigamma	
		Annemary	
		Murtinamma (R. C.)	

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Not told—contd.</i>	Nuviammal (Ban. Rom)	Parpuramma (Roman)	Alamma (Roman)
Gnanappau	Thiraj "	Pavalina "	Clara "
Nayigam	Nettharamma "	Peratayi "	Mattilba Victoriavas
Annamari			(Konkana Brahmana
Jayamari	<i>Devanga.</i>	<i>Pariah.</i>	Roman) Christian.
Amariamma	Dustina (R. C.)	Padavatta	Konkana Braman
Mari		Meachi	Christian.
Meari	<i>Not told.</i>	Cheamallam	<i>Konga Halalkor.</i>
Roji		Ammakutti	Sujanna
Belamma	Jovakim (Ban. Roman.)	Pillamma	<i>Indian Christian.</i>
Krishnamma	Tiruja (Devanga R. C.)	Madhurangam	
Annamma	Pijayamma (R. C.)	Maria	Andiramma (Roman)
Chouramma	Subatrile (Prot.)	Ponnamma	
Valerkani	Linnamma "	Mnniyamma	<i>Tamil.</i>
Arikkam	Taranamma "	Lusana	
Asuppam	Taranakshi "	Ratnam	Philamena (Roman)
Lydia	Yesthe "	Lichi	
Selvam	Sudasi "	Chamoni	Ambubayamma (Roman)
Adiammal	Raichan "	Victoria	<i>Marati</i>
Aruputtammal	Dacina "	Mariamma	Badavakkalaru
Rasau	Sumitri "	Arokan	Jains.
Paripuram	Halmals "	Arokyamary	DIGAMBARA MALES.
Nachithram	Elasi "	Jesse	<i>Vasantapur.</i>
Egalmari	Prakasi (Prot)	Madhure	
Aravikkamma	Santoshi "	Santayi	
Velankanni	Tungamuttu "	Mary	Lakshmaji
Kousi	Catherinamma "	Panar	Kasturji
Santanumari	Jaini "	Ammakan	Jotaji
Chelvam	Ruhecca "	Anis	Savaji
Samathanam	Kripe "	Sasila	Kesaji
Subsiammal	Paranjoti "	Arogyam	Galabaji
Mangalammal	Emmi "	Marinayampu	Toraji
Haines	Milku "	Marthal	Kannaji
Susan	Rimbalu "		
Yegata	Deviputri "	<i>18 Phanas.</i>	<i>Parivanatha.</i>
Minchi	Sujeevi "	Lugge	Annappa
Sara	Kasturi "	Agnes (Roman)	
Pyankumary	Gurubhakti "	Chirnadatta "	<i>Nagamangala.</i>
Maragadam (Vakkaliga)	Samadana "		
Belammal	Ithinis (R. C.)	<i>Tangalan.</i>	Brahmasuraiya
Guanammal	Rojindimelo "		
Devamani	Pulorinpwe (Konkani)	Mariabharanam	<i>Sravaka.</i>
Siromani	Kaunikamma "	Mangalamari	
Bangaramma (Mudali)	Anambayi (Roman Kon-	Savitrammal	Anantaraja
Ratnamma (Brahmana)	kani)	Taanam	
Chounegamma	Dungenabayi "	Arapurthan	<i>Not told.</i>
Terrasa	Saubhagyamma (Roman	Paragosan	
Ubbagaram	Konar)	Navamani	Barmanna
Choudimma (Tel. Ban.	Purnammal "		Hombanna
R. C.)	Kalaramma "	<i>Wesleyan.</i>	Annappa
Sinalamma (Roman	Maddalena (Roman		Brahmappa
Banajiga)	Konkani)	Salome (Wesleyan)	Devendrappa
Antamma	Jagela "	<i>Tangalan.</i>	Dharmappa
Kilaramma "	Sobilaplutu "		Mahadevappa
Innas (Roman) "	Sarapina "	Paragosan	Ramachandra
Kirisamma (Ban. Rom.)	Thremeda "	<i>Konga.</i>	Padmappa
Martina Roman	Marimanonmaniamma		Sltiyappa
Anjaja (Tel. Ban.)	(Roman Kuruba)		Vijayappa
Marthna "	<i>Vellala.</i>	Kanikkam	Chikkannaiyasetti
<i>18 Phanas.</i>	Anjalamma (Roman	Sindroj	Naganna
Martha (Tel. Ben.)	Vellala)	Lorda	Dharanendrappa
Trisa (Kuruba Roman)	<i>Not told.</i>	Pakkiyam	Nagarajaiya
Hale		Santanamary	Chinnappa
<i>Not told.</i>	Prastamma (R. C.)	Viatholamani	Sripada
Barbari (Roman)	Marichese "	Paranjoti	Audiraja
Matele	Amaravati (Wesleyan)	<i>Telugu.</i>	Padmasetti
Heronica	Peechu (Prot.)	Kathhari (Roman)	Brahmaraja
	Neethalamma (Roman)	Heronica "	Nagakumaraiya
	Annesamma "		Arkakirti
			Paravanathaiya
			Padmanabha

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Not told—could.</i>	Lakshmiariamamma Dharanamma Pomniakka	Halasi Madi Chadekori Voeri Kero Bommi Jugi Chademadi Rangi Nanji Mori Dhasti Gopi Rani Masani Maveni Sivini Hanimi Belasi Malli Masti Gouri Honni Keti Kempi Santi Bedi Hucchi Chami Javani Vidhi Pandi Haladi Thombi Kumbi	<i>Namadhari.</i> Govinda
Samarajaiya Mylari Puttasamanna Ananta Nemarajappa Padmarajappa Audiappa	<i>Jinnaderaru.</i> Brahmamma		KORACHA FEMALES.
DIGAMBARA FEMALES.	Animists. IRALIGA MALES.		<i>Not told.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Soliga.</i>		Venkatamma Timmakka Tulasi Gaugi Giddi Guddatayi Gutti Kani Elli Kaki Choudamma Govindi Rani Bulli Dosi Mutteeli Naranamma Nagamma
Padmarva Padma-atamma Mahadevavva Balamma Saraswammamma Devakka Lakshmiavva Nagamma Amritamma Chinnamma Ammanamma Subhadre Pervatamma Gangamma Doddavva Bharmakka Kalamma Kamalamma Sitamma Ginnavatamma Jayavatamma Srinati Mallama Puttayellamma Sarasamma Puttalayi Bukkamma Bommakka Puttamma	Jadiya Eera Malla Muda Halaga Channoji Adavi Rangekada Deva Siddha Veera Keta Mutta Jogi Naga Hanuma Dasu Cheluvaji Naravani Ranga Mara Siddha Hanuma Dasu Naoja Kumba Biligiri Kariya Bomma Mavena Kara Sivana Beera Kari Eera Bedaiya Padu Beda Ketna Gorava Nada Masanegouda Ajja Vangu Gunda Kalle Gonda Mylari Javara Thumba Paradesi		KORAMA MALES.
		KORACHA MALES.	<i>Not told.</i>
		<i>Not told.</i>	Muthanna Marisamy Narayana Rama Narja Madduriga Nagaiya Venkatarumana Narasimha Muniappa Munisatapangyappa Manisamy Munivenkata Ninga Ellappa Sontiga Chinnappa Huchappa Annaiyappa Hanumappa Marisamy Gunda Chammaya Govinda Varatagiru Dasappa Munianja Subla Naranappa Venkatasamy Marisamy Siddananjunda Munihanuma Kavera Hanumantaiya Bailappa Tirumallappa
SWETAMBARA MALES.			
<i>Not told.</i>			
Nagappa Srikanta Mannji Bikkabi Suttanahanji Hennaji Honuaji Tamalabaji Chareemai Devuraj Bhimaji Himmaji		Nagappa Venkatappa Gurava Muniya Ganga Dasu Palli Morun Buddaraddi Annappa Krishnappa Ella Malliga Thanadu Venkatasamy Doddagunta Baghava Eerappa Balaiya Madda Lashappa Gopali Kundadu Muttappa Mugappa Gullevi Kulla	
<i>Jinnadevaru.</i>			
Brahmaiya			
SWETAMBARA FEMALES.	IRALIGA FEMALES.		
<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Soliga.</i>	<i>Kavadi.</i>	
Pashyavanti	Siddi	Malla	

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Setti.</i>	Kala Mada Chikka Masti Chelava Hotte Thunta Bhangi Kariya Chinna Anka Gova Kulla Eera Vanakalla Baicha Komma	Kasia Bolanyaka Munia Ganiya Aniya Soma Gangya Labmo Samya Sakrile Gomya Davuji Khandya Gomla Henla Kriya Sahaja Tulasiya Geeya Matriya Tavariya Thokya	Janlayi Mangali Gomli Sali Gojuli Gamali Dagali Badli Devali Jauvati Ramani Sattiki Bhimani
KORAMA FEMALES.			<i>Sukali.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>			
Nanjamma Mntti Madduri Akkaiyamma Kenchamma Nagi Muniyamma Henumakka Giriamma Tirumalakka Arasamma Papachi Kempi Sakamma Gulammi Tayamma Manikkamma Papi Munimadduri Nombi Gangamma Salaparamma Hombale Sampigamma Kalihanmi Sunki	<i>Bettada Kuruba.</i> Mara Bomma Soma Padava Kempa Mada Jedea Kyata Muruda Chinna Tirukala Tochira Blukta Gopa	<i>Thamluri.</i> Budda <i>Tenasutta.</i> Gopanayaka <i>Vadate.</i> Krishna <i>Bukya.</i> Kalyagouda <i>Sukali.</i>	Iakkumadi Soyili Vaulaki Janaki Rupile Hemali Pasakhi Kogali Gujari Paemli Paepa Honaki
<i>Setti.</i>			OTHERS
<i>Not told.</i>			PARSI MALES.
Masi Siddamma Latehumakka Tirumalakka Nanji Topi Ellamma Sakamma Gulammi	<i>Jenu Kuruba.</i> Machi Kali Bommi Mari Chikki Boli Madi Kench Basavi Chitto Hulli Chinni Chille Kandakki	<i>Bukya.</i> Matya Padya Gogya Chanya Sakarya Lalya Neetiya Chatriya Titu Sopya Sevya	<i>Not told.</i> Barasoji Dinsaji Bharjoji Pa'anj Ardek Shek Maunakji Kebusmaunakji Nadirshah Maunakji
KORAVA MALES.			<i>Churiganm.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>			Ratanbe Sait Dara Sait
Vadamma			PARSI FEMALES.
KURUBA MALES.			<i>Guru.</i>
<i>Jenu.</i>			Dimbayi Alamai Baunakji Misses Dhanbaimannakbe
Basava Gunda Mara Venugala Kandata	<i>Bettada Kuruba.</i> Madi Kali Devi Mari Bommi Somi Topi Masti	LAMBANI FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Edi Kumbi Chamli Madi Laochi Gonchali Kolasi Bali Gomali Mangali Latothmi Thari Lakki Muni Danu	<i>Churigar.</i> Ratanabayi Motibayi Galumayi
	LAMBANI MALES.		SIKH MALES.
	<i>Not told.</i>		<i>Not told.</i>
	Eera Mada		Takur Singh
			SIKH FEMALES.
			<i>Not told.</i>
			Ramabayi Patubayi Padmabayi

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religious.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I 1 Barber—					
Lingayot ...	5,724	Details not available		0	0
Nayinda ...	39,070	19,883	19,207	1	1
Total ...	44,814	Details not available		1	1
2 Blacksmith— Panchala	10,900	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	10,900	"		0	0
3 Brass and Coppersmith— Panchala	2,262	"		0	0
Total ...	2,262	"		0	0
4 Carpenter— Panchala	23,355	"		0	0
Total ...	23,355	"		0	0
5 Cowherd— Golla	143,249	72,957	70,292	3	3
Total ...	143,249	72,957	70,292	3	3
6 Cultivator—					
Vakkaliga ...	1,287,273	643,578	643,395	25	23
Tigala ...	64,847	32,983	31,864	1	1
Nayar ...	677	592	85	0	0
Lingayot ...	359,343	.....	.....	7	7
Pille ...	1,794	1,011	783	0	0
Total ...	1,713,934	.....	.....	33	31
7 Dancers and singers— Natuva	2,180	788	1,392	0	0
Total ...	2,180	788	1,392	0	0
8 Devotees—					
Lingayot ...	1,029	.....	.....	0	0
Sanyasi ...	805	380	425	0	0
Gosayi ...	585	346	239	0	0
Bairagi ...	160	101	59	0	0
Bavaji ...	7	4	3	0	0
Total ...	2,586	.....	.....	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9 Distillers and Toddy-drawers— Idiga ...	48,227	25,651	22,576	1	1
Total ...	48,227	25,651	22,576	1	1
10 Earth-workers and Stone-dressers— Vudda ...	134,664	68,681	65,983	3	2
Total ...	134,664	68,681	65,983	3	2
11 Fishermen and Boatmen— Bestha ...	153,299	76,156	77,143	3	3
Total ...	153,299	76,156	77,143	3	3
12 Gold-needle makers— Rachewar ...	366	...	.....	0	0
Total ...	366	.....	...	0	0
13 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors— Panchala ...	189	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	189	"		0	0
14 Goldsmith— Panchala ...	86,784	"		2	2
Total ...	86,784	"		2	2
15 Hunters and fowlers— Beda ...	245,001	123,349	121,652	5	4
Total ...	245,001	123,349	121,652	5	4
16 Jugglers and snake charmers— Garadiga ...	427	192	235	0	0
Total ...	427	192	235	0	0
17 Leather workers— Madiga ...	279,611	140,860	138,751	6	5
Mochi ...	2,121	1,105	1,016	0	0
Total ...	281,732	141,965	139,767	6	5
18 Mason— Panchala ...	2,059	Details not available.		0	0
Total ...	2,059	"		0	0
19 Mat-makers and Cane-splitters— Meda ...	5,867	2,960	2,907	0	0
Total ...	5,867	2,960	2,907	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20 Military and dominant—					
Mahratta ...	53,393	27,742	25,651	1	1
Kshatriya ...	25,428	12,062	12,366	1	0
Rachawar ..	2,244	Details not available		0	0
Total ..	81,065	"		2	1
21 Miscellaneous and disreputable					
livers—					
Jogi ...	12,975	6,677	6,196	0	0
Budabudike ...	1,701	881	820	0	0
Gondaliga ..	32	13	19	0	0
Kanaman ...	1	1	.....	0	0
Mondaru ...	141	99	42	0	0
Pandaram ..	545	301	244	0	0
Saniyar ...	25	15	10	0	0
Sillekyata ...	997	373	624	0	0
Sudugadusidda ...	811	443	368	0	0
Total ...	17,128	8,803	8,325	0	0
22 Musicians and ballad reciters—					
Bhatraju ...	1,230	644	586	0	0
Total ...	1,230	644	586	0	0
23 Occupations not specified—					
Hatagar ...	3	2	1	0	0
Kahar ...	46	32	14	0	0
Bahga ...	4,637	2,203	2,434	0	0
Nalayali ...	269	206	63	0	0
Handichikka ...	5	2	3	0	0
Kallan ...	148	82	66	0	0
Maravan. ...	21	19	2	0	0
Oddi ...	506	265	241	0	0
Talli ...	2,319	1,202	1,117		0
Total ...	7,954	4,013	3,941	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24 Oil-pressers—					
Ganiga	40,736	20,473	20,263	1	1
Total	40,736	20,473	20,263	1	1
25 Painters—					
Rachewar	2,082	Details not available.		0	0
Total	2,082	„		0	0
26 Potters—					
Kumbara	43,545	22,898	20,647	1	1
Total	43,545	22,898	20,647	1	1
27 Priests—					
Lingayet	74,180	Details not available.		2	1
Brahmin	188,950	„		4	4
Dasari	2,844	1,413	1,431	0	0
Satani	22,378	11,342	11,036	0	0
Total	288,352	Details not available.		6	5
28 Salt, etc workers—					
Uppara	106,207	53,836	52,371	2	2
Total	106,207	53,836	52,371	2	2
29 Shepherds and wool weavers—					
Kuruba	377,582	187,343	190,239	7	7
Total	377,582	187,343	190,239	7	7
30 Tailors and Dyers—					
Darji	12,666	6,684	5,982	0	0
... ..	12,666	6,684	5,982	0	0
31 Temple service—					
Lingayet	5,865	Details not available		0	0
Brahmin	1,100	„		0	0
Maleru	1,501	685	816	0	0
Total	8,466	Details not available		0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race		Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
		Total.	Males.	Females.		Hindus.	All Religions.
1		2	3	4		5	6
32 Traders—			Details not available			4	4
Lingayet	...	225,047	39	33		0	0
Baniya	...	72	66,838	65,666		3	3
Bannajiga	...	132,504	812	715		0	0
Indar	...	1,527	155	86		0	0
Marwadi	...	241	6,668	5,087		0	0
Mudali	...	11,755	2,358	2,559		0	0
Vellali	...	4,917	2	1		0	0
Multani	...	3	4,542	4,776		0	0
Nagartha	...	9,318	17,140	15,556		1	1
Konmati	...	32,696	67	10		0	0
Jat	...	77	221	595		0	0
Chetty	...	816	83	75		0	0
Gujarati	...	164				0	0
Total	...	419,137	Details not available			8	8
33 Tamblers and Acrobats—			Details not available			0	0
Rachewar	...	1,291	1,390	1,521		0	0
Dombar	...	2,911				0	0
Total	...	4,202	Details not available			0	0
34 Unspecified—						0	0
Unspecified	...	1,492	822	670		0	0
Total	...	1,492	822	670		0	0
35 Village watchmen—						12	11
Holeya	...	595,846	299,946	295,900		12	11
Total	...	595,846	299,946	295,900		12	11
36 Washermen—						2	2
Agasa	...	91,959	46,228	45,731		2	2
Total	...	91,959	46,228	45,731		2	2
37 Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers						2	2
Neyige	...	97,033	49,226	47,807		2	2
Goniga	...	513	277	236		0	0
Total	...	97,546	49,503	48,043		2	2
38 Writers—						0	0
Kanakkan	...	80	45	35		0	0
Kayastha	...	6	4	2		0	0
Total	...	86	49	37		0	0
Total	...	5,099,176	2,566,183	2,532,993		100	92

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race		Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
		Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
					Mussalmans	All Religions
1		2	3	4	5	6
II 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—						
Arab	...	25	19	6	0	0
Mogul	...	8,241	4,515	3,726	3	0
Pathan	...	41,156	21,423	19,733	14	1
Sheikh	...	178,625	92,652	85,973	62	3
Shoriff	...	185	100	85	0	0
Syed	...	42,468	22,212	20,256	15	1
Total	...	270,700	140,921	129,779	94	5
2 Mixed Asiatic Races—						
Khakar	...	65	23	37	0	0
Labbe	...	6,908	4,553	2,325	2	0
Maple	...	1,345	1,208	137	0	0
Pindari	...	2,097	1,059	1,038	1	0
Pinjari	...	4,558	2,296	2,262	2	0
Total	...	14,973	9,174	5,799	5	0
3 Occupation not specified—						
Afghan	...	4	1	3	0	0
Memao	...	187	105	82	0	0
Shafco	...	1	1	0	0	0
Total	...	192	107	85	0	0
4 Unspecified—						
Unspecified	...	3,832	2,075	1,757	1	0
Total	...	3,832	2,075	1,757	1	0
Total	..	289,697	152,277	137,420	100	5

Caste, Tribe or Race		Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
		Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
					Christians	All Religions
III 1 Christians—						
Eurasian	...	5,721	2,615	3,106	11	0
European	...	4,753	3,002	1,751	10	0
Native Christian	...	32,585	20,671	18,914	79	1
Total	...	50,059	26,288	23,771	100	1
Total	..	50,059	26,288	23,771	100	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Jains	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV 1 Devotees—					
Digambara	11,723	6,192	5,531	86	0
Swetambara	884	661	223	6	0
Total	12,607	6,853	5,874	92	0
2 Priests—					
Pitambara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tirthankara	13	7	6	0	0
Total	13	7	6	0	0
3 Traders—					
Marwadi	145	121	24	1	0
Total	145	121	24	1	0
4 Occupation not stated					
Sada	387	173	214	3	0
Total	387	173	214	3	0
5 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	530	309	221	4	0
Total	530	309	221	4	0
Total	13,682	7,463	6,219	100	0

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Animists	All Religions
V 1 Forest and Hill Tribes—					
Iraliga	8,338	4,428	3,910	10	0
Koracha	9,530	4,789	4,741	11	0
Korana	14,527	7,285	7,242	17	0
Korava	171	118	53	0	0
Kuruba	8,482	4,442	4,040	10	0
Lambani	45,579	23,654	21,925	53	1
Total	86,627	44,716	41,911	100	1
Total	86,627	44,716	41,911	100	1

[Subsidiary Table I-1.—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Others	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI. 1 Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin—					
Brahmo	1	1	...	0	0
Total ...	1	1	...	0	0
2 Military and Dominant—					
Sikh	12	8	4	8	0
Total ...	12	8	4	8	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Parsi	101	59	42	64	0
Jew	34	21	13	22	0
Japanese	2	2	...	1	0
Burmese	2	2	...	1	0
Total ...	139	84	55	88	0
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	6	4	2	4	0
Total ...	6	4	2	4	0
Total ...	158	97	61	100	0
Grand Total ...	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375	...	100

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. 1 Barber—					
Lingayot ...	5,734	Details not available		...	...
Nayinda ...	38,179	19,420	18,759	1	1
Total ...	43,903	Details not available		1	1
2 Blacksmith—					
Panchala ...	10,900	"	"	0	0
Total ...	10,900	"	"	0	0
3 Brass and Coppersmith—					
Panchala ...	2,262	"	"	0	0
Total ...	2,262	"	"	0	0
4 Carpenter—					
Panchala ...	23,355	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	23,355	"	"	0	0
5 Cowherd—					
Golla ...	142,291	72,485	69,806	3	3
Total ...	142,291	72,485	69,806	3	3
6 Cultivator—					
Vakkaliga ...	1,283,947	642,245	641,702	26	24
Tigala ...	64,847	32,983	31,864	1	1
Nayer ...	636	569	67	0	0
Lingayot ...	359,343	Details not available		7	7
Pille ...	1,794	1,011	783	...	...
Total ...	1,710,567	Details not available		34	32
7 Dancers and Singers—					
Natava ...	2,163	784	1,379	0	0
Total ...	2,163	784	1,379	0	0
8 Devotees—					
Lingayot ...	1,029	Details not available		0	0
Sanyasi ...	805	380	425	0	0
Gosayi ...	585	346	239	0	0
Bairagi ...	158	99	59	0	0
Bavaji ...	7	4	3	0	0
Total ...	2,584	Details not available		0	0
9 Distillers and Toddy Drawers—					
Idiga ...	48,156	25,620	22,536	1	1
Total ...	48,156	25,620	22,536	1	1
10 Earth-workers and stone dressers					
Vadda ...	134,664	68,651	65,983	3	2
Total ...	134,664	68,651	65,983	3	2
11 Fishermen and Boatmen—					
Bestha ...	153,174	76,107	77,067	3	3
Total ...	153,174	76,107	77,067	3	3
12 Gold-lace makers—					
Rachewar ...	366	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	366	"	"	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
13 Goldsmiths' Refuse Collectors—					
Panchala	189	Details	not available	0	0
Total ...	189	"	"	0	0
14 Goldsmith—					
Panchala	85,925	"	"	2	2
Total ...	85,925	"	"	2	2
15 Hunters and Fowlers—					
Beda	244,990	123,345	121,645	5	5
Total ...	244,990	123,345	121,645	5	5
16 Jugglers and Snake Charmers—					
Garadiga	427	192	235	0	0
Total ...	427	192	235	0	0
17 Leather Workers—					
Madiga	276,821	139,386	137,435	6	5
Mochi	1,963	1,028	935	0	0
Total ...	278,784	140,414	138,370	6	5
18 Mason—					
Panchala	2,059	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	2,059	"	"	0	0
19 Mat makers and Cane splitters—					
Meda	5,774	2,918	2,856	0	0
Total ...	5,774	2,918	2,856	0	0
20 Military and Dominant—					
Maharatta	52,204	27,132	25,072	1	1
Kshatriya	24,825	12,699	12,126	1	0
Rachewar	2,244	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	79,273	"	"	2	1
21 Miscellaneous and disreputable					
livers—					
Jogi	12,875	6,677	6,198	1.12	0
Budabudike	1,701	881	820	0	0
Gondaliga	31	13	18	0	0
Karaman	1	1	...	0	0
Mondaru	141	99	42	0	0
Pandaram	433	242	191	0	0
Saniyar	25	15	10	0	0
Sillekyata	997	373	624	0	0
Sudugadusidda	811	443	368	0	0
Total ...	17,015	8,744	8,271	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I.—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
22 Musicians and ballad reciters—					
Bhatraju	1,230	644	586	0	0
Total	1,230	644	586	0	0
23 Occupation not specified—					
Hatagar	3	2	1	0	0
Kahar	46	32	14	0	0
Baliga ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Malayali	269	206	63	0	0
Handichikka	5	2	3	0	0
Kallan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maradin ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oddi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palli ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	323	242	81	0	0
24 Oil-pressers—					
Ganiga	39,655	19,897	19,758	1	1
Total	39,655	19,897	19,758	1	1
25 Painters—					
Rachewar	2,082	Details not available		0	0
Total	2,082	..	..	0	0
26 Potters—					
Kumtara	43,418	22,839	20,579	1	1
Total	43,418	22,839	20,579	1	1
27 Priests—					
Lingayet	74,180	Details not available		2	1
Brahmin	188,074	..	..	4	3
Dasari	2,839	1,412	1,427	0	0
Satani	22,325	11,113	11,012	0	0
Total	287,418	Details not available		6	4
28 Salt etc., workers—					
Uppara	106,207	53,836	52,371	2	2
Total	106,207	53,856	52,371	2	2
29 Shepherds and wool weavers—					
Kuruba	377,091	187,082	190,009	7	7
Total	377,091	187,082	190,009	7	7
30 Tailors and Dyers —					
Darji	11,123	5,835	5,288	0	0
Total	11,123	5,835	5,288	0	0
31 Temple Service —					
Lingayet	5,865	Details not available		0	0

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I —contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore					
Caste, Tribe or Race	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
31 Temple Service—conold.					
Brahmin	1,100	Details not available		0	0
Maleru	1,501	685	816	0	0
Total	8,466	Details not available		0	0
32 Traders—					
Lingayet	221,455	Details not available		4	4
Baniya	30	15	15	0	
Banajiga	132,467	66,825	65,642	3	
Ladai	1,527	812	715	0	
Marwadi	226	142	84	0	
Mudali	11,621	6,576	5,045	0	0
Vellala .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Multani	3	2	1	0	0
Nagartha	9,318	4,542	4,776	0	0
Komati	31,871	16,546	15,325	1	1
Jat	27	17	10	0	0
Chetti .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarathi	160	86	74	0	0
Total	411,705	Details not available		8	7
33 Tumblers and Acrobats—					
Rachewar	1,291	Details not available		0	0
Dombar	2,911	1,390	1,521	0	0
Total	4,202	Details not available		0	0
34 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	1,098	638	460	0	0
Total	1,098	638	460	0	0
35 Village watchmen—					
Holeyia	577,166	290,992	286,174	11	11
Total	577,166	290,992	286,174	11	11
36 Washermen—					
Agase	90,962	45,714	45,248	2	2
Total	90,962	45,714	45,248	2	2
37 Weavers, Calenderers and dyers—					
Neyige	96,981	49,195	47,786	2	2
Gomiga	477	263	214	0	0
Total	97,458	49,458	48,000	2	2
38 Writers—					
Kanakkan	19	17	2	0	0
Kayastha	5	3	2	0	0
Total	24	20	4	0	0
Total...	5,048,449	2,541,037	2,507,412	100	92

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I —contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore					
Caste, Tribe or Race	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Mussalman	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
II 1 Asiatic races of reputed Foreign Origin—					
Arab	17	14	3	0	0
Mogul	7,761	4,267	3,494	3	0
Pathan	38,226	19,873	18,353	14	1
Sheikh	165,205	85,760	79,445	62	3
Sheriff	116	62	54	0	0
Syed	39,458	20,559	18,899	15	1
Total	250,783	130,535	120,248	94	5
2 Mixed Asiatic Races—					
Kahar	65	28	37	0	0
Labbe	6,310	4,227	2,083	2	0
Maple	537	454	83	0	0
Pindari	2,097	1,059	1,038	1	0
Pinjari	4,558	2,296	2,262	2	0
Total	13,567	8,064	5,503	5	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Afghan ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Meman ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shafee ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Unspecified—Unspecified					
... ..	3,781	2,048	1,733	1	0
Total	3,781	2,048	1,733	1	0
5 Unclassified—Unclassified					
...
Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	268,131	140,647	127,484	100	6

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Christians.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
III 1 Christians—					
Eurasian ...	2,450	1,298	1,152	7	0
European ...	1,792	1,174	618	6	0
Native Christian ...	28,691	15,592	13,099	87	1
Total ...	32,933	18,064	14,869	100	1
Total ...	32,933	18,064	14,869	100	1

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Jains.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV 1 Devotees—					
Digambara ...	11,723	6,192	5,531	86	0
Swetambara ...	884	661	223	7	0
Total ...	12,607	6,853	5,754	93	0
2 Priests—					
Pitambara ...	13	7	6	0	0
Tirthankara ...	13	7	6	0	0
Total ...	13	7	6	0	0
3 Traders—					
Marwadi ...	145	121	24	1	0
Total ...	145	121	24	1	0
4 Occupation not stated—					
Sada ...	387	173	214	3	0
Total ...	387	173	214	3	0
5 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ...	426	232	194	3	0
Total ...	426	232	194	3	0
6 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,578	7,396	6,192	100	0

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Animists.	All Reli- gions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
V 1 Forest and Hill Tribes—					
Iraliga	8,336	4,428	3,910	10	0
Koracha	9,530	4,789	4,741	11	0
Koramu	14,527	7,285	7,242	17	1
Korava	171	118	53	0	0
Kuruba	8,482	4,442	4,040	10	0
Lambani	45,579	23,654	21,925	52	1
Total	83,627	44,716	41,911	100	2
Total	86,627	44,716	41,911	100	2

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Others.	All Reli- gions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Brahmo	1	1	...	1	0
Total	1	1	..	1	0
2 Military and Dominant—					
Sikh	11	7	4	14	0
Total	11	7	4	14	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Parsi	46	29	17	56	0
Jew	21	12	9	24	0
Japanese	2	2	..	2	0
Burmese	1	1	...	1	0
Total	70	44	26	85	0
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified .. ..	...	...	...	..	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	..	...
Total	82	52	30	100	0
Grand Total ..	5,449,800	2,751,902	2,697,898	...	100

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.		Eastern Division.				
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
					Hindus.	All Religions.
1		2	3	4	5	6
I 1 Barber—						
Lingayet	...	3,439	Details not available		0	0
Nayinda	..	32,229	16,112	16,117	1	1
Total	...	35,668	Details not available		1	1
2 Blacksmith—						
Panchala	...	8,014	"	"	0	0
Total	...	8,014	"	"	0	0
3 Brass and Coppersmith—						
Panchala	...	1,771	"	"	0	0
Total	...	1,771	"	"	0	0
4 Carpenter—						
Panchala	...	14,174	"	"	0	0
Total	...	14,174	"	"	0	0
5 Cowherd—						
Golla	...	128,579	65,381	63,198	3	3
Total	...	128,579	65,381	63,198	3	3
6 Cultivators—						
Vakkaliga	...	970,038	482,684	487,354	26	24
Tigala	..	62,642	31,783	30,859	2	2
Nayar	...	583	529	54	0	0
Lingayet	...	207,084	Details not available		6	5
Pille	...	1,442	833	609	0	0
Total	...	1,241,789	Details not available		34	31
7 Dancers and singers—						
Natuva	...	1,981	720	1,261	0	0
Total	...	1,981	720	1,261	0	0
8 Devotees—						
Lingayet	...	770	Details not available		0	0
Sanyasi	...	791	369	422	0	0
Gosayi	...	245	137	108	0	0
Bairagi	...	143	89	54	0	0

[Subsidiary Table 1-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Eastern Division.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8 Devotees—conold.					
Bavaji	7	4	3	0	0
Total ...	1,956	Details not available		0	0
9 Distillers and Toddy drawers—					
Idiga	25,491	12,802	12,689	1	1
Total ...	25,491	12,802	12,689	1	1
10 Earth-workers and stone-dressers.					
Vadda	105,816	53,860	51,956	3	3
Total ...	105,816	53,860	51,956	3	3
11 Fisherman and Boatmen—					
Bastha	125,821	61,943	63,878	3	3
Total ...	125,821	61,943	63,878	3	3
12 Gold-lace maker—					
Rachewar	347	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	347	"	"	0	0
13 Goldsmiths, refuse collectors—					
Panchala	174	"	"	0	0
Total ...	174	"	"	0	0
14 Goldsmith—					
Panchala	60,277	"	"	2	2
Total ...	60,277	"	"	2	2
15 Hunters and fowlers—					
Beda	211,564	106,670	104,894	6	5
Total ...	211,564	106,670	104,894	6	5
16 Jugglers and snake-charmers—					
Garadiga	359	164	195	0	0
Total ...	359	164	195	0	0
17 Leather workers—					
Madiga	229,957	115,738	114,219	6	6
Mochi	853	466	387	0	0
Total ...	230,810	116,204	114,606	6	6

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
18 Masons— Panchala	1,137	Details not available		0	0
Total	1,137	Details not available		0	0
19 Mat makers and cane splitters— Meda	2,906	1,466	1,440	0	0
Total	2,906	1,466	1,440	0	0
20 Military and Dominant— Mahratta	31,022	15,963	15,059	1	1
Kshatriya	17,238	8,727	8,511	1	0
Rachewar	1,329	Details not available		0	0
Total	49,589	Details not available		2	1
Miscellaneous and disreputable livers—					
Jogi	9,627	4,919	4,708	0	0
Budabudike	1,264	667	597	0	0
Gondaliga	29	13	16	0	0
Karaman	1	1	...	0	0
Mondaru	104	66	38	0	0
Pandaram	374	210	164	0	0
Saniyar	4	0	4	0	0
Sillekyata	448	227	221	0	0
Sudugadusidda	195	112	83	0	0
Total	12,046	6,215	5,831	0	0
22 Musicians and ballad reciters— Bhatraju	1,209	637	572	0	0
Total	1,209	637	572	0	0
23 Occupation not specified— Hatagar	3	2	1	0	0
Kahar	44	30	14	0	0
Baliga ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayali	23	15	8	0	0
Handichikka ... ..	...	...	..	...	...
Kallan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I^a—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
23 Occupation not specified—concl.					
Maravan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Odde ... ..	..	..	...	...	...
Palli ... ..	...	...	...
Total ..	70	47	23	0	0
24 Oil pressers—					
Ganiga	35,683	17,812	17,871	1	1
Total ...	35,683	17,812	17,871	1	1
25 Painters—					
Rachewar	1,645	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	1,645	"	"	0	0
26 Potters—					
Kumbura	31,699	16,250	15,449	1	1
Total ...	31,699	16,250	15,449	1	1
27 Priests—					
Lingayet	47,265	Details not available		1	1
Brahmin	124,592	"	"	3	3
Dasari	2,255	1,126	1,129	0	0
Satani	16,144	8,171	7,973	1	1
Total ...	190,256	Details not available		5	5
28 Salt etc. workers—					
Uppara	74,418	37,041	37,377	2	2
Total ..	74,418	37,041	37,377	2	2
29 Shepherds and wool weavers—					
Karuba	278,353	138,166	140,187	8	7
Total ..	278,353	138,166	140,187	8	7
30 Tailors and dyers—					
Darji	6,558	3,395	3,163	0	0
Total ...	6,558	3,395	3,163	0	0
31 Temple service—					
Lingayet	5,195	Details not available		0	0
Brahmin	898	"	"	0	0
Malera	26	16	10	0	0
Total ..	6,119	Details not available		0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
32 Traders—					
Lingayet	133,679	Details not available		4	3
Baniya	27	14	13		0
Banajiga	114,346	57,310	37,036	3	3
Ladar	1,037	549	488	0	0
Marwadi	213	130	83	0	0
Mudali	10,069	5,552	4,517	0	0
Vellala ... ..	...	...	...	...	..
Multani	1	1	...	0	0
Nagarta	8,866	4,321	4,545	0	0
Komati	26,333	13,660	12,673	1	1
Jat	20	12	8	0	0
Chetti ... ..	..	...	...	...	...
Gujarathi	159	85	74	0	0
Total	294,750	Details not available		8	7
33 Tumblers and acrobats—					
Rachewar	986			0	0
Dombar	2,385	1,147	1,238	0	0
Total	3,371	Details not available		0	0
34 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	1,081	635	446	0	0
Total	1,081	635	446	0	0
35 Village watchmen—					
Holeyra	397,256	198,595	198,661	11	10
Total	397,256	198,595	198,661	11	10
36 Washermen—					
Agasa	63,704	31,719	31,985	2	2
Total	63,704	31,719	31,985	2	2
37 Weavers, calenderers and dyers—					
Neyige	64,662	32,884	31,778	2	2
Goniga	411	203	206	0	0
Total	65,078	33,087	31,986	2	2
38 Writers—					
Kanakan	7	5	2	0	0
Kayastha	2	...	2	0	0
Total	9	5	4	0	0
Total	3,711,523	1,855,566	1,852,957	100	93

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Musalmans	All Religions
	2	3	4	5	6
1					
II. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Arab	7	4	3	0	0
Mogul	5,900	3,223	2,677	3	0
Pathan	30,492	15,715	14,777	15	1
Sheikh	118,056	60,926	57,130	59	3
Sheriff	101	53	48	0	0
Syed	31,123	16,079	15,044	16	1
Total	185,679	96,000	89,679	93	5
2 Mixed Asiatic races—					
Khakan	26	14	12	0	0
Labbe	4,722	3,011	1,711	2	0
Maple	15	11	4	0	0
Pindari	2,009	1,011	998	1	0
Punjori	4,521	2,285	2,236	2	0
Total	11,293	6,332	4,961	5	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Afghan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Memnan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Shafee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	3,754	2,032	1,722	2	0
Total	3,754	2,032	1,722	2	0
5 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	200,726	104,364	96,362	100	5

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion

Eastern Division					
Caste, Tribe or Race	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Christians	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. 1 Christians—					
Eurasian	2,210	1,159	1,051	10	0
European	1,439	948	491	6	0
Native Christian	19,634	10,211	9,423	84	1
Total ...	23,283	12,318	10,965	100	1
Eastern Division					
Caste, Tribe or Race	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Jains	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV. 1 Devotees—					
Digambara	5,493	2,877	2,616	83	0
Swetambara	249	179	70	4	0
Total ...	5,742	3,056	2,686	87	0
2 Priests—					
Pitambara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tirthankara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	..	..	...	...	...
3 Traders—					
Morwadi	72	64	8	1	0
Total ...	72	64	8	1	0
4 Occupation not stated—					
Sada	387	173	214	6	0
Total ...	387	173	214	6	0
5 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	426	232	194	6	0
Total ...	426	232	194	6	0
6 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ... ..	...	..	..	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	6,627	3,525	3,102	100	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Animists	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. 1 Forests and hill tribes—					
Iraliga	2,934	1,537	1,397	7	0
Koracha	6,932	3,518	3,414	16	0
Korama	9,824	4,977	4,847	22	0
Korava	10	9	1	0	0
Kuruba	7,952	4,151	3,801	18	0
Lambani	16,517	8,468	8,049	37	1
Total	44,169	22,660	21,509	100	1
VI. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Brahmo	1	1	...	1	0
Total	1	1	..	1	0
2 Military and Dominant—					
Sikh	11	7	4	17	0
Total	11	7	4	17	0
3 Occupation not Specified—					
Parsi	45	82	17	69	0
Jew	5	3	2	8	0
Japanese	2	2	...	3	0
Burmese	1	1	...	2	0
Total	53	34	19	82	...
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	..	..
Total ... ..	...	..	...	..	...
Total	65	42	23	100	0
Grand Total ...	3,986,393	2,001,475	1,984,918	...	100

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE. I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Barber—					
Lingayet	2,285	Details not available		0	0
Nayinda	5,950	3,308	2,642	1	1
Total	8,235	Details not available		1	1
2 Blacksmith—					
Panchala	2,886	Details not available		0	0
Total	2,886	"		0	0
3 Brass and Coppersmith—					
Panchala	491	"		0	0
Total	491	"		0	0
4 Carpenter—					
Panchala	9,181	"		1	1
Total	9,181	"		1	1
5 Cowherd—					
Goila	13,712	7,104	6,608	1	1
Total	13,712	7,104	6,608	1	1
6 Cultivator—					
Vakkaliga	318,909	159,561	154,348	24	21
Tigala	2,205	1,200	1,005	0	0
Nayar	53	40	13	0	0
Lingayet	152,259	Details not available		11	11
Pille	382	178	174	0	0
Total	488,778	Details not available		35	32
7 Dancers and singers—					
Natuva	182	64	118	0	0
Total	182	64	118	0	0
8 Devotees—					
Lingayet	259	Details not available		0	0
Sanyasi	14	11	3	0	0
Gosayi	340	209	131	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Devotees—conclod.					
Bairagi	15	10	5	0	0
Bavaji ... ..	...	...	...	..	...
Total	626	Details not available		0	0
9 Distillers and Toddy drawers—					
Idiga	22,665	12,818	9,847	2	2
Total	22,665	12,818	9,847	2	2
10 Earth-workers and stone-dressers					
Vadda	28,848	14,821	14,027	2	2
Total	28,848	14,821	14,027	2	2
11 Fishermen and Boatmen—					
Bestha	27,353	14,164	13,189	2	2
Total	27,353	14,164	18,189	2	2
12 Gold-lace makers—					
Rachewar	19	Details not available		0	0
Total	19	"		0	0
13 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors—					
Panchala	15	"		0	0
Total	15	"		0	0
14 Goldsmith—					
Panchala	25,648	"		2	2
Total	25,648	"		2	2
15 Hunters and fowlers—					
Beda	33,426	16,675	16,751	3	2
Total	33,426	16,675	16,751	3	2
16 Jugglers and snake charmers—					
Garadiga	68	28	40	0	0
Total	68	28	40	0	0
27 Leather workers—					
Madiga	46,864	23,643	23,216	4	3
Mochi	1,110	562	548	0	0
Total	47,974	24,210	23,764	4	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Castes or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
18 Masons—					
Panchala	922	Details not available		0	0
Total	922	"		0	0
19 Mat makers and cane splitters—					
Meda	2,868	1,452	1,416	0	0
Total	2,868	1,452	1,416	0	0
20 Military and dominant—					
Mahratta	21,182	11,169	10,013	2	1
Kshatriya	7,587	3,972	3,615	1	1
Rachewar	915	Details not available		0	0
Total	29,684	"		3	2
21 Miscellaneous and disreputable livers—					
Jogi	3,248	1,758	1,490	0	0
Budabudike	437	214	223	0	0
Gondaliga	2	...	2	0	0
Karaman ... ..	...	...	..	...	...
Mondaru	37	33	4	0	0
Pandaram	59	32	27	0	0
Saniyar	21	15	6	0	0
Sillekyata	549	146	403	0	0
Sudugadusidda	616	331	285	0	0
Total	4,969	2,529	2,440	0	0
22 Musicians and ballad reciters—					
Bhatraju	21	7	14	0	0
Total	21	7	14	0	0
23 Occupation not specified—					
Hatagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Kahar	2	2	...	0	0
Baliga ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
23 Occupation not specified—consolid.					
Malayali	246	191	55	0	0
Handichikka	5	2	3	0	0
Kallan ... ..	...	..	...	...	..
Maravan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Odde ... ..	...	..	...	...	...
Palli ... ..	...	...	...	..	...
Total	253	195	58	0	0
24 Oil pressers—					
Gangai	3,972	2,085	1,887	1	0
Total	3,972	2,085	1,887	1	
25 Painters—					
Rachewal	437	Details not available		0	0
Total	437	"		0	0
26 Potters—					
Kumbara	11,719	6,589	5,130	1	1
Total	11,719	6,589	5,130	1	1
27 Priests—					
Lingayat	26,915	Details not available		2	2
Brahmin	63,482	"		5	5
Dasari	584	286	298	0	0
Satani	6,181	Details not available		0	0
Total	97,162	"		7	7
28 Salt, etc., workers—					
Uppara	31,789	16,795	14,994	2	2
Total	31,789	16,795	14,994	2	2
29 Shepherds and wool weavers—					
Kuruba	98,738	48,916	49,822	7	7
Total	98,738	48,916	49,822	7	7
30 Tailors and dyers—					
Darji	4,565	2,440	2,125	0	0
Total	4,565	2,440	2,125	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
31 Temple service—					
Lingayet ...	670	Details not available		0	0
Brahmin ...	202	"		0	0
Maleru ...	1,475	669	806	0	0
Total ...	2,347	Details not available		0	0
32 Traders—					
Lingayet ...	90,776	"	"	7	6
Baniya ...	3	1	2	0	0
Banajiga ...	18,121	9,515	8,606	1	1
Ladar ...	490	263	227	0	0
Marwadi ...	13	12	1	0	0
Mudali ...	1,552	1,024	528	0	0
Vellala ...	...	...	...	...	...
Multani ...	2	1	1	0	0
Nagarta ...	452	221	231	0	0
Komati ...	5,538	2,886	2,652	1	1
Jat ...	7	5	2	0	0
Chetti ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarathi ...	1	1	...	0	0
Total ...	116,955	..	..	9	8
33 Tumblers and Acrobats—					
Rachewar ...	305	Details not available		0	0
Dombar ...	526	243	283	0	0
Total ...	831	Details not available		0	0
34 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ...	17	3	14	0	0
Total ...	17	3	14	0	0
35 Village Watchmen—					
Holeyā ...	179,910	92,397	87,513	13	12
Total ...	179,910	92,397	87,513	13	12
36 Washermen—					
Agasa ...	27,258	13,995	13,263	2	2
Total ...	27,258	13,995	13,263	2	2
37 Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers—					
Neyige ...	32,319	16,311	16,008	2	2
Goniga ...	66	60	6	0	0
Total ...	32,385	16,371	16,014	2	2
38 Writers—					
Kanakkan ...	12	12	...	0	0
Kayastha ...	3	3	...	0	0
Total ...	15	15	...	0	0
Total ...	1,336,926	682,471	654,455	100	91

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Mussalman	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
II 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Arab	10	10	...	0	0
Mogul	1,861	1,044	817	3	0
Pathan	7,734	4,158	3,576	12	1
Sheikh	47,149	24,834	22,315	70	3
Sheriff	15	9	6	0	0
Syed	8,335	4,480	3,855	12	1
Total	65,104	34,535	30,569	97	5
2 Mixed Asiatic races—					
Khakar	39	14	25	0	0
Labbe	1,588	1,216	372	2	0
Maple	522	443	79	1	0
Pindari	88	48	40	0	0
Pinjari	37	11	26	0	0
Total	2,274	1,732	542	3	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Afghan ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Memon ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shafee ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	27	16	11	0	0
Total	27	16	11	0	0
5 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	67,405	36,283	31,122	100	5

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Christians	All Religions
				5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. 1 Christians—					
Eurasian	240	139	101	2	0
European	353	226	127	4	0
Native Christian	9,057	5,381	3,676	94	1
Total	9,650	5,746	3,904	100	1
Western Division					
Caste, Tribe or Race	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Jains	All Religions
			
IV. 1 Devotees—					
Digambara	6,230	3,315	2,915	90	0
Swetambara	635	482	153	9	0
Total	6,865	3,797	3,068	99	0
2 Priests—					
Pitambara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tirthankara	13	7	6	0	0
Total	13	7	6	0	0
3 Traders—					
Marwadi	73	57	16	1	0
Total	73	57	16	1	0
4 Occupation not stated—					
Sada ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
5 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
6 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,951	3,861	3,090	100	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1—]contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1—concl'd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division.				
	Total	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Animists	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. 1 Forest and Hill tribes—					
Iraliga	5,404	2,891	2,513	13	1
Koracha	2,598	1,271	1,327	6	0
Korama	4,703	2,308	2,395	11	0
Korava	161	109	52	0	0
Kuruba	530	291	239	1	0
Lambani	29,062	15,186	13,876	69	2
Total	42,458	22,056	20,402	100	3
Total	42,458	22,056	20,402	100	3
<hr/>					
Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division.				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Others	All Religions
IV. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Brahmo ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	...
Total ... ..	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	...
2 Military and Dominant—					
Sikh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
3 Occupation not specified—					
Parsi	1	1	.....	6	0
Jew	16	9	7	94	0
Japanese ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Burmese ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Total	17	10	7	100	0
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	..
Total	17	10	7	100	0
Grand Total	1,463,407	750,427	712,980	.....	100

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Caste, Tribe and Race	Persons			Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)					Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891—1901	1881—1891	1871—1881		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Hindus—</i>									
Vakkaliga	1,387,273	1,241,849	1,059,576	1,310,432	— 4	+ 27	—19	— 2	
Lingayat	671,188	482,150	470,269	417,900	+ 39	+ 3	+13	+61	
Holey	595,846	520,493	447,421	....	+ 15	+ 16	..	...
Kuruba	377,582	346,768	291,965	371,317	+ 9	+ 19	—21	+ 2	
Madiga	279,611	239,575	241,190	....	+ 17	— 1	...	...
Beda	2,450,011	217,128	171,269	262,101	+ 13	+ 27	—35	— 7	
Brahmin	190,050	183,541	162,652	173,928	+ 4	+ 13	— 7	+ 9	
Bestha	153,299	99,897	129,423	134,247	+ 54	— 23	— 4	+14	
Golla	143,249	126,995	102,533	160,015	+ 11	+ 26	—36	—11	
Vadda	134,664	107,203	75,840	115,766	+ 26	+ 41	—35	+16	
Banajiga	132,504	114,735	93,930	122,035	+ 16	+ 22	—23	+ 9	
Panchala	125,549	113,731	99,086	103,911	+ 10	+ 15	— 5	+21	
Uppara	107,207	89,123	84,583	92,036	+ 19	+ 5	— 6	—15	
Neyige	99,023	86,986	76,762	95,513	+ 12	+ 13	—20	+ 2	
Agasa	91,959	85,671	69,928	86,971	+ 7	+ 23	—20	+ 6	
Tigala	64,847	56,710	44,283	55,043	+ 14	+ 28	—20	+18	

Mahatta	..	..	59,393	44,446	41,239	.....	+ 20	+ 8	.....	.....
Idiga	...	..	43,227	39,937	21,161	80,715	+ 21	+ 89	- 74	- 40
Kambara	...	...	43,545	40,809	31,269	34,565	+ 7	+ 31	- 10	+ 23
Gadiga	...	..	40,726	35,808	29,449	35,092	+ 14	+ 22	- 16	- 16
Nayinda	...	...	39,090	37,205	30,376	39,632	+ 5	+ 23	- 23	- 1
Komati	...	...	32,696	29,054	25,985	28,345	+ 13	+ 12	- 8	+ 15
Kahatriya	...	...	25,423	21,795	12,951	55,079	+ 17	+ 65	- 76	- 54
Satani	...	...	22,379	19,987	16,573	.....	+ 12	+ 19	.....	.....
Jogi	...	..	12,875	9,410	5,823	.....	+ 37	+ 62	.....	.....
Darji	...	...	12,666	10,664	5,991	9,556	+ 19	+ 78	- 37	+ 33
Mudali	...	...	11,755	5,437	10,002	8,985	+ 116	- 46	+ 11	+ 31
Nagarta	...	...	9,318	22,964	7,943	8,681	- 59	- 189	- 9	+ 7
Rachewar	...	..	5,983	9,554	10,771	12,234	- 37	- 11	- 12	- 51
Meda	...	...	5,867	4,261	12,585	.....	+ 38	- 66	.....	.....
Vellala	...	..	4,917	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Baliga	...	..	4,637	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dombur	...	..	2,911	2,500	2,787	.....	+ 16	- 10	.....	.....
Dasari	...	...	2,844	1,178	693	.....	+ 141	+ 70	.....	.....
Palli	...	...	2,319	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natuva	...	...	2,280	7,476	.....	3,733	- 71	.....	.....	- 42
Mochi	...	...	2,121	746	.....	1,928	+ 184	...	.....	+ 10

[Subsidiary Table I-2.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl.

Caste, Tribe or Race,	Persons								Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)			Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
<i>Hindus—castes</i>												
Pille ..	1,794	559	..	.....	+ 221	.....	... ..	.....	
Budabudike ..	1,701	1,092	..	... ..	+ 56	... ..	... ..	... ..	
Ladar ..	1,527	2,046	1,415	1,623	— 25	+ 45	— 13	— 6				
Malara ..	1,501	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
Bhatraju ..	1,230	1,388	1,320	.....	— 11	+ 5	.....	... ..		
Unspecified ..	1,038	3,712	4,046	813,975	— 70	— 8	— 100	— 100				
Minor Castes ..	8,77	4,381	2,658	.....	+ 96	+ 65	... ..	.....		
Total ..	5,099,176	4,572,064	3,896,552	4,635,351	+ 12	+ 17	— 12	+ 10				
<i>Muslims—</i>												
Sheikh ..	178,625	155,047	179,296	.....	+ 15	— 14	.....	.....		
Syed ..	42,468	38,673	.....	.....	+ 10	... ..	... ..	.....	
Pathan ..	41,156	38,579	... ..	.....	+ 7	... ..	.....	... ..	
Mogul ..	8,241	9,417	.....	... ..	— 13	... ..	.....	... ..	
Labbe ..	6,908	3,717	4,656	2,587	+ 86	— 20	+ 80	+ 167				
Pinjari ..	4,553	2,180	..	3,836	+ 109	... ..	.....	+ 19		
Unspecified ..	3,781	861	9,381	199,061	+ 339	— 91	— 95	— 99				

Pindari	2,097	2,045	5,055	3,507	+ 2	- 60	+ 44	- 40
Maple	1,345	178	385	.....	+ 656	- 54	....	.....
Minor Castes	515	2,273	1,511	...	- 77	+ 26	....	...
Total	389,097	25,473	20,484	208,901	+ 15	+ 26	- 4	+ 37
<i>Christian—</i>								
Native Christian	39,555	27,975	21,021	.....	+ 42	+ 33	.....	...
Eurasian	5,721	3,931	3,040	..	+ 46	+ 29	...	...
European	1,733	6,229	5,188	..	- 24	+ 20	.....	...
Total	50,059	38,135	29,249	25,676	+ 31	+ 30	+ 14	+ 95
<i>Jain—</i>								
Digambara	11,723	5,477	..	.....	+ 114	.....	.....	.....
Minor Castes	1,959	7,801	.....	.....	+ 75	...	.....	.....
Total	13,682	13,278	10,760	13,085	+ 3	23	- 17	5
Others	86,785	67,154	49,143	172,359	+ 29	+ 37	- 71	- 50
Grand Total	5,539,399	4,943,604	4,186,188	5,055,412	+ 12	+ 18	- 17	+ 10

[Subsidiary Table I-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons					Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871		1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
<i>Hindus—</i>									
Vakkaliga	1,282,917	1,332,153	1,059,676	1,310,132		— 4	+ 26	— 19	— 2
Lingayat	670,596	482,074	470,269	417,900		+ 39	+ 3	+ 13	+ 61
Holaya	577,166	502,009	447,421	...		+ 15	+ 12	..	...
Kuruba	377,091	345,974	291,965	371,317		+ 9	+ 19	— 21	+ 2
Madiga	276,821	236,691	241,190	.....		+ 17	— 10	...	...
Beda	244,990	216,869	171,269	262,101		+ 13	+ 27	— 35	— 7
Brahmin	189,174	182,386	162,652	173,928		+ 4	+ 12	— 7	+ 9
Bantha	153,174	99,658	129,423	134,247		+ 54	— 23	— 4	+ 14
Golla	142,291	127,687	102,633	160,915		+ 11	+ 24	— 36	— 11
Vadda	134,664	106,398	75,840	115,766		+ 27	+ 40	— 35	+ 16
Basajiga	132,467	106,393	93,930	122,035		+ 25	+ 13	— 23	+ 9
Panchala	124,690	112,349	99,086	103,911		+ 11	+ 13	— 5	+ 20
Uppara	106,207	89,104	84,583	92,036		+ 19	+ 5	— 8	+ 15
Keyige	96,981	86,818	76,762	95,513		+ 12	+ 13	— 20	+ 2
Agasa	90,962	84,664	69,928	86,971		+ 8	+ 21	— 20	+ 5

Tigala	64,847	53,397	44,283	55,043	+ 21	+ 21	+ 20	+ 18
Mahratta	52,204	43,302	41,239	...	+ 21	+ 5	..	..
Idaga	48,156	39,917	21,161	50,715	+ 21	+ 89	- 74	- 40
Kambara	43,418	40,458	31,269	34,565	+ 7	+ 29	- 10	+ 26
Ganiga	39,655	35,675	29,449	35,092	+ 11	+ 21	- 16	+ 13
Nayinda	38,179	26,162	30,376	39,632	+ 6	+ 19	- 23	- 4
Konati	31,871	29,000	25,985	28,345	+ 10	+ 12	- 8	+ 12
Kabatriya	24,825	21,167	13,251	55,079	+ 17	+ 60	- 76	- 55
Satani	22,325	19,759	16,873	...	+ 15	+ 17	..	..
Jogi	12,875	9,408	5,828	...	+ 37	+ 61	..	..
Darji	11,123	8,761	5,991	9,556	+ 27	+ 46	- 37	+ 16
Madali	11,631	5,411	10,002	8,985	+ 115	- 46	+ 11	+ 29
Nagara	9,318	22,744	7,943	8,681	- 59	+ 186	- 9	+ 7
Rachewar	5,953	9,462	10,771	12,234	- 37	- 12	- 12	- 51
Meda	5,774	4,230	12,585	...	+ 37	+ 66	..	..
Vellala	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Baliga	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
Dambar	2,911	2,500	2,767	...	+ 16	- 10	..	..
Dasari	2,839	1,168	693	..	+ 143	- 69	..	..
Palli	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Natuva	2,163	7,439	...	3,733	- 71	..	..	- 43

[Subsidiary Table I-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.

Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.

Total Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons					Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871		1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>									
Mochi	1,963	642	...	1,928	+ 206	...	...	...	+ 2
Pilla	1,794	555	...	...	+ 223	...	...	...	...
Budabudike	1,701	1,092	...	...	+ 56	...	...	...	...
Ledar	1,527	2,046	1,415	1,623	— 25	+ 45	— 13	...	— 6
Maleru	1,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatraja	1,230	1,387	1,320	...	— 11	+ 5	...	...	...
Unspecified	1,098	3,474	4,046	813,975	— 68	— 14	— 100	...	— 100
Minor Castes	6,327	4,032	2,658	...	+ 57	+ 52	...	...	...
Total	5,048,449	4,514,415	3,896,552	4,635,551	+ 12	+ 16	— 12	+ 9	...
<i>Muslimans—</i>									
Sheikh	165,205	139,746	179,296	...	+ 18	— 22	...	...	...
Syed	39,458	35,574	...	...	+ 11	...	...	...	...
Pathan	38,226	35,956	...	...	+ 9	...	...	...	...
Mogul	7,761	8,772	...	...	— 12	...	...	...	...
Labbe	6,310	2,820	4,656	2,587	+ 124	— 39	+ 80	+ 144	...

Punjari	4,558	2,180	..	3,836	+109	..	..	+19
Unspecified	3,781	788	..	199,061	-380	-92	-95	-98
Pindari	2,097	2,048	..	3,507	+2	-60	+44	-40
Maple	537	150	..	..	+258	-61	..	..
Minor Castes	198	1,947	..	..	-90	-8	..	..
Total	268,131	229,081	200,484	208,991	+17	+14	-4	+28
<i>Christians—</i>								
Native Christian	28,691	17,705	21,021	..	+62	-16	..	..
Eurasian	2,450	1,282	3,040	..	+91	-58	..	..
European	1,792	1,246	5,188	..	+44	-76	..	..
Total	32,933	20,233	29,249	25,676	+63	-31	+14	+28
<i>Jains—</i>								
Digambara	11,723	5,462	..	..	+115	..	..	..
Minor Castes	1,855	7,640	..	..	-76	..	..	..
Total	13,578	13,102	10,760	13,085	+4	22	-17	4
<i>Others—</i>								
	86,709	66,692	49,143	172,359	+30	+36	-71	+50
Grand Total	5,449,800	4,843,523	4,186,188	5,055,412	+13	+16	-17	+8

[Subsidiary Table I-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II —contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Eastern Division.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons							Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901		1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Hindus—</i>										
Vakkaliga	...	970,038	952,265	648,555	889,820	+ 2	+ 47	— 28	+ 9	
Lingayat	...	397,432	303,843	328,924	260,284	+ 31	— 8	+ 26	+ 53	
Holey	...	397,256	325,660	268,997	...	+ 22	+ 21	...	...
Kuruba	...	278,353	255,306	202,884	261,593	+ 9	+ 26	— 22	+ 6	
Madiga	...	225,957	192,036	149,229	...	+ 20	+ 29	...	...
Boda	...	211,564	180,515	140,102	227,586	+ 17	+ 29	— 38	— 7	
Brahmin	...	125,490	118,784	102,019	110,795	+ 6	+ 16	— 8	+ 13	
Bestha	...	125,821	80,638	102,217	105,540	+ 56	— 21	— 3	+ 19	
Golla	...	128,579	114,331	90,748	145,996	+ 13	+ 26	— 38	— 12	
Vadde	...	105,816	81,503	55,798	93,015	+ 30	+ 46	— 40	+ 14	
Banajiga	...	114,346	90,834	82,261	103,882	+ 26	+ 10	— 21	+ 10	
Panchala	...	85,547	77,909	63,229	64,919	+ 10	+ 23	— 3	+ 32	
Uppara	...	74,418	59,682	59,006	63,325	+ 25	+ 1	— 7	+ 18	
Neyige	...	64,662	57,119	46,429	60,707	+ 13	+ 23	— 24	+ 7	
Agasa	...	63,704	56,919	44,693	58,738	+ 12	+ 27	— 24	+ 9	

Tigala	...	62,642	51,995	42,448	53,017	+ 21	+ 23	- 20	+ 18
Maharatta	...	31,022	27,352	23,587	..	+ 13	+ 16	..	...
Idiga	...	25,491	22,334	16,193	23,012	+ 14	+ 38	- 30	+ 11
Kumbara	...	31,699	29,846	20,397	23,856	+ 6	+ 46	- 15	+ 33
Ganiga	...	35,653	31,777	24,646	29,399	+ 12	+ 29	- 16	+ 21
Nayinda	...	32,229	29,432	22,567	31,234	+ 10	+ 30	- 28	+ 3
Konati	...	26,333	24,721	22,109	24,483	+ 7	+ 12	- 10	+ 8
Kahatriya	...	17,298	14,845	10,200	36,396	+ 16	+ 46	- 72	- 53
Satani	...	16,144	14,428	11,215	...	+ 12	+ 29	...	...
Jogi	...	9,627	7,321	2,440	..	+ 32	+ 200	...	...
Darji	...	6,558	5,426	4,475	6,331	+ 21	+ 21	- 29	+ 4
Mudali	...	10,069	4,790	9,305	8,440	+ 110	- 49	+ 10	+ 19
Nagarta	...	8,866	9,478	7,904	8,395	- 7	+ 20	- 6	+ 6
Rachewar	...	4,307	4,813	6,355	7,943	- 11	- 24	- 20	- 46
Meda	...	2,906	2,020	7,137	..	- 44	- 72	...	..
Vellala	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Baliga	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dombur	...	2,365	1,770	1,377	..	+ 35	+ 29	...	...
Dasari	...	2,255	772	597	..	+ 192	+ 29	..	..
Palli	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Natura	...	1,981	7,196	..	3,251	- 73	...	...	- 29

[Subsidiary Table 1-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Eastern Division—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons					Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881		
	2	3	4	5				6		7	8	9
Hindus—concl'd									
Moochi	853	611	...	1,190	+ 40	...	...	— 28
Pille	1,442	469	...	...	+ 208	...	...	...
Budabudike	1,264	764	...	...	+ 65	...	...	...
Ladar	1,037	1,606	1,069	1,264	— 35	+ 50	— 15	— 18	
Maleru	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bhatraju	1,209	1,248	1,161	....	— 3	+ 8	....	....
Unspecified	1,081	2,231	3,353	567,322	— 52	— 33	— 99	— 100	
Minor Castes	4,193	3,281	2,269	....	+ 28	+ 45	....	....
Total	3,711,523	3,247,773	2,625,895	3,271,726	+ 14	+ 24	— 20	+ 13	
Mussalmans—									
Sheikh	118,056	100,676	129,517	....	+ 17	— 22	...	....
Syed	31,123	27,456	...	....	+ 13	....	....	....
Pathan	30,492	27,858	....	....	+ 12	....	...	....
Mogul	5,900	5,300	....	....	+ 11	....	....	....
Labbe	4,722	2,473	4,156	2,394	+ 91	— 41	+ 74	+ 97	

Pinjari	4,521	2,143	.....	3,665	+111	.....	+23
Unspecified	3,754	774	8,013	147,785	+385	— 95	— 98
Pindari	2,009	2,015	4,628	3,072	— 0	+ 51	— 35
Maple	15	18	17	.....	— 17	.....	.....
Minor Castes	134	1,451	1,635	.....	— 91	.....	.....
Total	200,726	169,664	147,966	156,916	+ 18	— 6	+ 28
<i>Christians—</i>							
Native Christians	19,634	11,362	16,264	.....	+ 74	.....	.....
Eurasian	2,310	940	2,861	.....	+135	.....	.....
European	1,439	875	5,010	.....	+ 65	.....	.....
Total	23,383	13,077	24,135	21,454	+ 78	+ 13	+ 9
<i>Jains—</i>							
Digambara	5,493	3,359	.....	.....	+ 64	.....	.....
Minor Castes	1,134	3,692	.....	.....	— 69	.....	.....
Total	6,627	7,051	4,400	5,727	— 6	— 23	+ 16
Others	144,234	32,962	19,931	98,271	+ 34	— 80	— 55
Grand Total	3,986,393	3,470,527	2,822,327	3,554,094	+ 15	— 21	+ 12

[Subsidiary Table I—2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Western Division.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons					Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)				Net variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871		1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881		
	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	
<i>Indians—</i>										
Vakkaliga ..	313,909	379,888	411,131	420,612		— 17	— 8	— 2		— 25
Lingayat ..	273,164	178,231	141,345	157,616		+ 53	+ 26	— 10		+ 73
Holeyas ..	179,910	176,349	178,424	.....		+ 2	— 1	..		.....
Kuruba ..	98,738	90,668	89,081	109,724		+ 9	+ 2	— 19		— 10
Madiga ..	46,864	44,655	91,961	....		+ 5	— 51	..		.....
Bodis ..	83,426	36,354	31,167	34,515		— 8	+ 17	— 10		— 3
Brahmin ..	63,684	63,602	60,633	63,133		+ 0	+ 5	— 4		+ 1
Beethas ..	27,353	19,090	27,206	28,707		+ 44	— 30	— 5		— 5
Golla ..	13,712	13,356	11,885	14,019		+ 3	+ 12	— 15		— 2
Vadda ..	28,848	24,895	20,042	22,751		+ 16	+ 24	— 12		+ 27
Bansigis ..	14,121	15,599	11,669	18,153		+ 17	+ 33	— 36		— 0
Panchala ..	39,143	34,440	35,857	38,992		+ 14	— 4	— 8		+ 0
Uppara ..	31,789	29,522	25,677	28,711		+ 8	+ 15	— 11		+ 31
Mayiga ..	32,319	29,699	30,333	34,306		+ 9	— 2	— 13		— 7
Agakhs ..	27,253	27,743	25,235	28,333		— 2	+ 10	— 10		— 4

Tigala	...	2,205	1,402	1,835	2,026	+ 57	- 24	- 9	+ 9
Mahabala	...	21,182	15,950	17,652	...	+ 33	- 10	..	...
Idiga	...	22,665	17,583	4,968	57,703	+ 29	+ 254	- 91	- 61
Kambura	...	11,719	10,612	10,872	10,709	+ 10	- 2	+ 2	+ 9
Gaiga	...	3,972	3,898	4,808	5,693	+ 2	- 19	- 16	- 20
Nayinda	...	5,950	6,730	7,809	8,398	- 12	- 14	- 7	- 39
Komati	...	5,538	4,979	3,876	3,862	+ 29	+ 10	+ 0	+ 45
Kabakaya	...	7,587	6,322	3,051	18,683	+ 20	+ 107	- 94	- 59
Satani	...	6,181	5,331	5,658	.....	+ 16	- 6	..	...
Jogi	...	3,248	2,087	3,388	...	+ 56	- 38	...	...
Darji	...	4,565	3,335	1,516	3,925	+ 37	+ 120	- 53	+ 42
Mudali	...	1,552	621	697	545	+ 150	- 11	+ 28	+ 185
Nagartha	...	452	13,866	39	286	97	+ 33,915	- 96	+ 58
Rachewar	...	1,676	4,649	4,416	4,991	- 64	+ 5	+ 3	- 61
Mada	...	2,868	2,210	5,448	..	+ 30	- 59	...	...
Vellala	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Baliga	...	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	...
Dombur	...	526	730	1,410	...	- 28	- 48	...	...
Dasari	...	584	396	96	.....	+ 48	- 313	...	...
Palli	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Narava	...	182	243	.....	482	- 25	.....	...	- 62

[Subsidiary Table 1-2]-contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—concd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Western Division—concd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons					Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)			Net variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)	
	1901		1891		1871	1891 to 1901		1881 to 1891		1871 to 1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<i>Hindus—concd.</i>										
Mochi ...	1,110	31	..	738	+3,481	.....	.....	+ 50
Fille ...	352	36	.....	...	+ 309	..	.....	.....
Budabudike ...	437	328	...	.....	+ 33	.....	.....	.....
Ladar ..	490	440	346	359	+ 11	+ 27	— 4	+ 37		
Malera ...	1,475	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Bhatraja ...	21	139	159	.....	— 85	— 13	.....	.....
Unspecified ...	17	1,243	693	246,653	— 99	+ 79	— 100	— 100		
Minor Castes ...	2,134	751	389	..	+ 184	+ 93	.....	.....
Total	1,336,926	1,266,642	1,270,637	1,363,625	+ 6	— 0	— 6	— 2		
<i>Muslims—</i>										
Sheikh ...	47,149	39,070	49,779	...	+ 21	— 22	.....	.....
Syed ...	8,335	8,118	.....	.....	+ 3	.....	.....	.....
Pathan ...	7,734	7,698	...	.....	+ 1	.....	.....	.....
Mogul ...	1,861	3,472	.....	.....	— 46	.....	.....	.....
Labbe ...	1,586	347	500	193	+ 358	— 31	+ 160	+ 723		

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0—5		5—12	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	23	33	35	49
Lingayet	21	32	35	51
Holaya	22	32	36	46
Kuruba	23	34	36	49
Madiga	25	33	38	44
Beda	22	32	36	44
Brahmin	26	46	34	51
Bestha	23	33	36	48
Golla	22	34	37	47
Vadda	25	35	37	47
Banajiga	23	33	35	48
Panchala	22	34	34	52
Uppara	23	32	37	51
Neyige	24	36	38	50
Agasa	25	36	37	50
Tigala	27	36	38	47
Mahratta	23	36	33	48
Idiga	21	33	33	48
Kumbara	25	37	37	49
Ganiga	24	37	40	47
Nayinda	27	37	36	48
Komati	28	47	33	48
Kshatriya	21	34	32	48
Satani	25	37	35	48
Jogi	27	36	36	46
Darji	27	41	37	49
Mudali	20	33	31	48
Nagara	29	42	33	45
Rachewar	24	37	33	50
Meda	23	34	38	48
Dombar	25	38	36	37

TABLE III.
by Age for Castes.
married.
Province.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 & over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	11	13	4	14	2	1	1
14	12	13	3	15	1	2	1
12	11	12	5	16	4	2	2
16	12	12	3	12	1	1	0
13	10	11	5	12	6	2	2
13	11	12	4	15	6	3	3
14	2	13	1	10	...	2	0
14	10	13	4	13	3	1	2
14	12	10	1	15	3	2	0
13	11	11	5	12	2	2	0
13	10	12	3	15	4	2	2
14	10	13	2	15	2	2	0
13	11	13	4	13	2	1	0
14	10	12	3	11	1	1	0
14	10	12	3	12	1	1	0
13	9	10	5	11	2	1	1
14	10	13	3	15	2	2	1
13	11	13	4	18	3	2	1
14	10	12	3	11	1	1	0
13	10	11	3	11	2	1	1
13	10	13	4	10	1	1	0
14	4	11	1	11	...	3	0
13	11	13	4	19	2	2	1
14	8	12	3	12	4	2	0
13	10	11	5	11	2	2	1
15	8	12	1	8	1	1	0
10	10	14	5	24	3	1	1
11	9	12	3	13	1	2	0
13	8	13	2	15	2	2	1
12	11	12	4	13	4	2	1
11	10	11	6	12	13	4	6

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0—5		5—12	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—consolid.</i>				
Dasari	26	31	35	47
Natuya	25	19	36	24
Mochi	21	37	36	50
Pille	19	37	26	48
Budabudike	31	39	34	44
Ladar	21	39	37	52
Malern	16	25	30	32
Bhatraju	24	41	31	36
Unspecified	14	22	18	37
Minor Castes	17	34	31	44
Total	23	54	36	48
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikin	24	35	36	49
Syed	26	37	35	47
Pathan	25	35	36	48
Mogul	26	37	35	45
Labbe	17	36	27	52
Pinjuri	32	44	37	43
Unspecified	29	38	33	46
Pindari	24	33	37	43
Maple	4	33	13	37
Minor Castes	24	34	18	50
Total	24	36	35	48
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native Christians	20	28	38	52
Eurasian	46	35	16	30
European	14	23	15	25
Total	21	28	35	49
<i>Jains—</i>				
Digambara	18	37	30	48
Minor Castes	12	34	17	49
Total	17	37	28	48
<i>Others</i>	26	34	37	48
Grand Total	23	54	36	48

TABLE III.
by Age for Castes.
ried—concl'd.
Province..

12—15.		15—20.		20—40.		40 & over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	10	12	3	12	5	2	4
12	7	12	8	12	25	3	17
24	9	9	2	9	2	1	0
17	10	13	5	22	...	1	0
13	10	9	4	10	2	3	1
13	6	12	2	14	...	2	1
13	7	18	8	20	20	3	9
11	15	9	3	21	4	4	1
11	11	9	8	40	20	16	2
12	10	12	5	20	5	5	2
14	11	12	4	14	2	1	1
13	11	13	4	13	1	1	0
12	10	13	4	13	2	1	0
12	10	13	4	13	2	1	1
11	11	12	5	15	2	1	0
12	8	17	3	26	1	1	0
11	8	9	3	10	2	1	0
11	8	12	4	11	3	4	1
14	10	13	5	10	2	2	1
14	23	20	7	47	...	2	...
2	8	9	..	44	8	3	...
13	10	13	4	14	2	1	0
11	10	14	6	16	3	1	1
11	11	5	12	17	9	5	3
4	6	13	11	46	29	8	6
11	10	13	7	18	5	2	1
14	10	15	3	19	2	4	0
11	11	24	4	33	2	3	...
13	10	16	3	21	2	4	0
13	12	11	5	12	1	1	0
14	11	13	4	13	2	1	1

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race	0—5		5—12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	0	0	2
Lingayet	0	0	2
Holeya	0	0	2
Kuruba	0	0	0	3
Madiga	0	0	2
Beda	0	0	3
Brahmin	0	0	6
Besta	0	0	2
Golla	0	0	3
Vadda	0	0	2
Banajiga	0	0	3
Panchala	0	0	3
Uppara	0	0	2
Neyiga	0	0	2
Agasa	0	0	3
Tigala	0	0	1
Mahratta	0	0	3
Idiga	0	0	3
Kumbara	0	0	4
Ganiga	0	0	3
Nayinda	0	0	3
Komati	0	0	6
Kshatriya	0	0	2
Satani	0	0	4
Jogi	0	1	3
Darji	0	0	0	4
Mudali	0	0	1
Nagarta	0	2
Rachewar	3

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes.
ried.
Province.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	5	3	12	50	57	46	24
0	6	2	14	53	58	45	20
0	3	2	10	49	59	49	26
1	5	2	12	50	58	47	22
1	4	3	10	48	55	48	29
1	6	2	12	50	54	47	25
1	12	6	18	54	45	39	19
1	4	2	12	51	60	47	21
1	5	2	11	48	56	49	25
1	4	3	11	46	56	50	27
1	5	3	13	49	56	47	23
1	6	3	15	52	55	44	21
0	4	2	12	51	62	47	20
1	5	3	13	51	55	45	25
1	6	3	13	52	56	44	22
0	4	3	10	47	54	50	31
1	5	2	13	53	57	44	22
0	5	3	14	53	59	44	19
1	6	4	14	52	55	43	21
0	5	3	12	50	56	47	24
1	5	3	12	51	55		25
1	12	7	20	51	43		19
1	5	2	13	50	58	47	22
1	7	3	13	51	54	45	22
1	5	3	10	48	56	49	26
1	5	4	17	56	51	39	20
0	3	2	14	58	61	40	21
1	5	4	11	51	55	44	27
2	5	4	14	54	55	40	23

Caste, Tribe or Race	0—5		5—12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindu—concd.</i>				
Meda	2
Dombar	1
Dasari	0	3
Natava	4
Mochi	2
Pille	1
Budabudike	0	3
Ladar	3
Maleru	5
Bhatraju	0	5
Unspecified	2
Minor Castes	0	3
Total	0	0	0	3
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikh	0	0	2
Syed	0	0	1
Pathan	0	1
Mogul	1
Labbe	1
Pinjari	0	1	4
Unspecified	1
Pindari	1
Maple	7
Minor Castes
Total	0	0	2
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native	0	1
Eurasian
European
Total	0	1
<i>Jains—</i>				
Digambara	3
Minor Castes	3	8
Total	1	4
<i>Others</i>	0	0	2
Grand Total	0	0	0	3

TABLE III—contd.

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by Age for Castes.

ried. .

Province.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	4	2	14	50	59	48	21
1	5	4	8	43	56	52	30
1	5	6	15	52	57	41	20
3	5	4	8	51	55	42	28
0	5	4	20	52	58	44	15
1	2	1	13	52	63	46	21
1	4	3	11	52	57	44	25
1	6	2	17	53	58	44	16
...	9	2	25	72	52	26	9
1	5	2	10	43	59	54	21
1	6	5	6	53	57	41	29
1	4	2	11	51	58	46	24
1	5	3	12	50	57	46	23
1	4	2	14	50	59	47	21
1	4	2	14	51	55	46	26
0	5	2	14	49	57	49	23
1	4	3	12	55	60	41	23
...	2	2	15	59	65	39	17
4	8	7	15	42	51	46	22
0	4	3	12	53	55	44	28
0	3	3	8	45	63	52	25
...	10	1	26	61	50		7
...	...	...	11	49	64	51	25
0	4	2	14	51	58		22
0	3	1	10	62	67		19
...	2	...	6	68	52		40
...	...	1	2	56	73		25
0	3	1	10	69	65		21
0	9	3	17	52	55		16
2	7	3	16	54	51		18
0	8	3	17	52	54	44	17
0	4	2	11	50	60	48	23
1	5	3	12	50	57	46	23

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	0
Lingayet	0	0
Holeya	0	0
Kuruba	0
Madiga	0	0
Beda	0
Brahmin	0	...	0
Bestha	0
Golla	0
Vadda	0
Banajiga	0	0
Panchala	0
Uppara	0
Neyige	0
Agasa	0
Tigala	0
Mahratta	0
Idiga	0
Kumbara	0
Ganiga	0
Nayinda	0
Komati	0
Kshatri	0
Sethan	0
Jogi	1
D	0
Nagartha	0
Rachewar
Meda
Dombar

TABLE III.—contd.
by Age for Castes.
ed. .
Province.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	0	...	1	18	24	82	75
0	0	...	1	23	28	77	77
0	0	..	1	24	26	76	73
0	0	...	1	21	24	79	75
0	0	...	1	19	24	81	75
0	1	...	1	20	25	80	73
0	1	1	2	19	27	80	70
0	0	...	1	24	23	76	76
0	0	...	1	20	25	80	74
0	0	..	1	22	21	78	76
0	1	..	2	21	25	79	73
0	0	...	1	21	27	79	72
...	0	...	1	22	25	78	74
0	1	1	1	22	26	77	72
...	0	...	1	23	25	77	74
...	0	...	1	28	24	77	76
0	1	...	1	22	22	78	76
0	0	1	2	22	28	77	70
0	0	1	1	21	23	78	76
..	0	1	1	22	23	77	76
...	0	...	1	20	23	80	76
0	1	1	2	17	21	81	71
0	0	...	2	21	27	79	76
0	1	1	1	16	21	77	74
0	0	...	1	22	28	77	75
...	1	1	2	28	25	77	72
0	...	...	2	30	23	77	75
2	0	...	1	18	28	77	71
0	1	1	2	22	26	77	71
0	1	...	2	26	25	74	73
0	0	...	1	19	26	81	73

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race				0-5		5-12	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1				2	3	4	5
Hindus—							
Dasari
Natuva
Mochi	1
Pille
Budabudike
Ladar	1
Maleru
Bhatraju
Unspecified
Minor Castes
Total				...	0	0	0
Musalmāns—							
Sheik	0	0
Syed	0
Pathan	0
Mogul
Labbe
Pinjari	1
Unspecified
Pindari
Maple
Minor Castes
Total				0	0
Christians							
Native	0
Edna
...
...
...	0
Total				0
Jains							
Digambar	0
Minor Castes	1
Total				1
Others							
...	0
Grand Total				0	0

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes.
ed.
Province.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	0	...	3	19	17	81	80
...	...	2	1	24	22	74	77
...	1	..	2	28	24	72	72
...	1	...	1	23	30	77	68
...	...	...	2	39	20	61	78
1	1	2	2	26	24	71	72
..	...	...	3	44	45	56	52
...	1	..	1	16	18	84	80
...	...	...	..	17	26	83	74
...	0	1	...	30	16	69	94
0	0	...	1	21	25	79	74
0	0	..	1	27	21	73	78
..	0	...	1	24	22	76	77
...	0	...	1	22	22	78	77
1	0	...	1	27	16	72	83
...	...	...	1	32	23	68	76
...	...	5	4	11	19	84	76
...	...	...	1	16	19	84	80
...	..	..	4	20	25	80	71
..	..	..	...	45	36	55	64
...	...	...	...	10		90	60
0	0	...	1	26			78
...	0	1	2	35		77	68
...	...	...	...	40			63
...	...	...	..	28	14	...	86
...	0	1	2	35	30	...	68
..	1	...	1	21	30		68
...	0	3	2	31	27		70
...	1	1	2	22	29	77	68
0	0	1	1	20	22	79	77
0	0	...	...	21	25	79	77

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	24	34	36	50
Lingayet	23	34	37	51
Holeya	24	34	38	48
Kuruba	23	35	37	48
Madiga	26	35	39	44
Beda	22	33	37	45
Brahmin	28	48	35	48
Bestha	24	34	38	49
Golla	23	34	37	47
Vadda	26	35	38	46
Banajiga	24	34	35	48
Panchala	25	37	36	51
Uppara	23	34	39	50
Neige	26	38	38	49
Agasa	27	37	38	49
Tigala	28	36	39	47
Mahratta	26	38	34	46
Idiga	25	36	38	47
Kumbara	26	38	39	50
Ganiga	25	38	40	47
Nayinda	28	38	37	48
Komati	29	48	33	47
Kshatriya	22	35	32	48
Sath	27	40	37	46
Joni	29	39	35	45
... ..	27	41	38	46
Mu	20	33	31	47
Nagartha	30	43	38	44
Rachewar	25	40	34	49
Meda	25	37	41	46
Dombar	26	29	37	38

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes.
married.
Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	10	12	3	13	3	1	0
14	11	12	3	14	1	2	1
12	10	12	4	13	3	1	1
16	12	12	3	11	4	1	0
12	10	10	4	11	6	2	2
13	11	12	4	14	5	2	2
13	3	13	1	9	0	2	0
14	10	12	3	11	3	1	1
14	12	10	4	14	2	2	1
13	11	11	5	11	3	2	0
13	10	12	3	14	3	2	2
14	8	12	2	12	2	1	0
14	10	12	4	11	1	1	1
14	9	12	3	9	1	1	0
13	9	10	3	11	1	1	1
12	9	9	5	11	2	1	1
13	10	12	3	14	2	1	0
13	10	11	4	12	2	1	1
13	9	11	2	10	1	1	0
13	9	11	3	10	2	1	1
13	9	12	3	9		1	1
14	4	11	0	11			0
13	10	12	3	18			1
13	6	11	3	10			0
12	9	9	4	10	2		1
16	10	11	2	7	1		0
10	10	15	6	25	3		1
11	9	11	2	13	2		0
12	8	11	2	15	1		0
13	10	10	3	10	3	1	1
10	10	12	5	12	12	3	6

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus conold.—</i>				
Dasari	26	31	38	48
Natva	25	20	37	24
Mochi	21	45	27	44
Pille	19	38	28	46
Budabudike	32	42	35	42
Ladar	20	41	37	49
Maleru	33	67	67	...
Bhatraju	24	42	31	36
Unspecified	14	22	18	37
Minor Castes	18	39	34	41
Total	24	35	37	48
<i>Mussalman—</i>				
Sheikh	25	36	37	46
Syed	28	38	35	47
Pathan	27	36	36	48
Moghul	28	39	36	46
Labbo	21	36	32	53
Pinjari	32	44	38	42
Unspecified	29	38	33	46
Pindari	25	33	38	50
Maple ... ..	...	100	22	...
Minor Castes	24	39	17	48
Total	26	27	37	48
<i>Christian—</i>				
Native	21	28	45	54
Eura	15	35	14	30
Eura	18	22	19	24
Total	24	28	41	50
...	20	40	34	50
...	19	34	21	50
Total	30	39	32	50
<i>Others</i>	29	37	37	46
Grand Total	24	35	37	48

[Subsidiary Table 1-3]—contd.

TABLE III--contd.
by Age for Castes
ried
Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	9	10	4	12	4	3	4
12	7	11	8	12	25	2	16
43	9	6	2	3	0	0	0
18	9	14	5	20	1	1	1
11	9	9	4	10	2	8	1
12	5	13	2	15	1	3	2
...	33	...	...	...	...	0	0
11	14	9	3	21	4	4	1
11	11	9	8	32	20	16	2
11	10	12	5	19	3	6	2
14	10	12	3	12	3	1	1
13	10	12	4	12	2	1	0
12	10	12	4	12	1	1	0
12	10	12	3	12	2	1	1
10	9	11	4	14	2	1	0
12	8	15	2	19	1	1	0
11	8	9	3	9	2	1	1
11	8	12	4	11	3	4	1
13	10	12	5	10	1	2	1
...	...	22	...	...	...	56	...
2	4	8	...	45	...	4	...
12	10	12	3	12	...	1	...
11	9	12	5	10	...	...	1
13	11	...	12	14	...	...	3
1	6	15	13	40	29	...	6
11	9	11	6	12	5	...	2
13	7	15	2	14	1	...	0
9	12	20	4	27	...	4	0
13	8	16	2	16	1	3	0
13	11	10	4	10	2	1	0
13	10	12	3	12	3	2	1

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race				0—5		5—12	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1				2	3	4	5
<i>Hindu—</i>							
Vakkaliga	..	...	...	...	0	0	3
Linguyet	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Holeya	...	...	..	..	0	0	2
Kuruba	...	...	...	0	0	0	3
Madiga	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
Beda	...	...	..	...	0	0	3
Brahmin	...	..	...	...	0	0	6
Bestha	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
Golla	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Vadda	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
Banajiga	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Panchala	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Uppara	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Neyige	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Agasa	..	...	...	...	0	0	4
Tigala	...	...	..	..	0	0	1
Mahratta	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Idiga	...	...	...	...	0	0	4
Kumbara	...	...	...	...	0	0	4
Ganiga	...	..	...	...	0	0	3
Nayinda	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Komati	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
Kahata	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
Sath...	...	...	...	...	0	0	4
Jog...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
...	...	...	...	0	0	..	4
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
Nagarth	...	...	..	...	..	...	2
Rachewa	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
Meda	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dombur	..	...	...	...	...	...	1

[Subsidiary Table 4-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes
ried
Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	5	3	11	49	56	47	25
1	6	3	12	50	56	46	23
0	3	3	9	46	56	51	30
1	5	3	12	48	57	48	23
1	5	3	10	48	53	48	30
1	6	2	11	49	53	48	27
1	11	6	16	52	46	41	22
0	4	2	12	50	60	48	22
1	6	3	11	48	55	48	25
1	5	3	10	45	55	51	28
1	5	4	12	48	56	47	24
1	6	3	14	50	54	46	23
0	4	3	11	48	60	49	22
1	5	4	12	49	52	46	28
1	6	3	12	50	54	46	24
1	4	3	10	47	54	49	31
1	5	3	11	50	55	46	26
1	6	4	12	46	55	49	23
1	6	4	13	50	54	45	23
1	5	3	12	49	55	47	25
1	5	3	11	50		46	27
1	12	7	17	51		41	20
1	5	2	13	50			23
1	8	3	14	51			23
1	4	3	8	45	55		29
2	7	4	14	54	53		22
0	3	2	14	59	61		21
1	5	4	10	50	56		27
2	6	3	13	54	54	49	25
0	3	2	13	45	58	53	24
1	5	4	7	43	55	52	32

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
• Mar
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0—5		5—12	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—concd.</i>				
Dasari	4
Natura	4
Mochi	4
Pille	1
Budabudike	3
Ladar	4
Maleru
Bhatraju	5
Unspecified	2
Minor Castes	4
Total	3
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikh	2
Syed	2
Pathan	1
Mogul	1
Labbe	1
Pinjari	1	4
Unspecified	1
Pindari	1
Maple
Minor Castes
Total	2
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native	1
European
Minor
Total	1
Minor	2
Minor	5	9
Total	1	3
<i>Others</i>	3
Grand Total	3

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes.
ried:
Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	5	7	14	54	57	38	20*
3	5	3	8	51	55	43	2*
1	7	4	17	51	53	44	19
1	2	1	12	51	62	47	23
1	4	3	11	52	53	44	29
2	7	3	18	53	54	42	17
...	...	..	40	100	60	...	..
1	5	3	10	41	59	55	21
1	6	4	6	55	56	40	30
1	4	3	12	49	53	47	27
1	5	3	11	49	56	47	26
1	4	2	13	50	58	47	23
1	4	2	13	50	53	47	28
0	5	2	13	49	57	49	24
1	4	3	12	55	58	41	25
...	2	3	14	56	64	41	19
4	8	7	15	42	51	46	22
0	4	3	12	53	55	44	28
0	3	3	7	45	64	52	23
...	100	..	...	100	...	..	...
..	...	...	12	50	...	50	24
1.	4	2	13	50	...	47	24
0	3	2	8	61	8	...	21
...	2	0	6	71	771	...	42
...	..	1	1	58	...	...	27
0	3	1	8	62	65	...	25
0	8	3	14	48	57	...	19
3	7	3	13	46	52	...	19
1	8	3	14	48	56	...	19
1	4	3	10	47	57	49	26
1	5	3	12	49	55	47	25

TABLE III—contd.

663

by Age for castes.

ed.

Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	0	1	15	23	85	76
...	..	1	1	20	25	79	74
..	1	0	1	20	24	80	74
...	...	0	1	21	23	79	76
...	1	0	1	17	23	83	75
...	...	0	1	19	25	81	74
...	1	1	2	19	25	80	72
..	...	0	1	23	22	77	77
..	...	1	1	19	25	80	74
...	...	1	1	20	22	79	77
...	1	0	2	19	25	81	72
..	1	0	1	20	24	80	74
...	...	0	1	20	21	80	78
...	1	1	2	22	24	77	73
...	...	0	1	21	23	79	76
...	...	0	1	23	24	77	75
...	1	0	1	18	20	82	78
...	1	1	2	15	23	84	74
..	...	2	1	16	21	82	78
..	...	1	1	22	23	77	76
...	...	0	1	18	23	86	76
..	1	1	2	17	23	85	72
..	...	0	2	22	24	77	77
...	1	1	2	16	23	77	74
...	...	1	1	17	20	...	78
...	1	1	2	32	28	...	79
1	...	0	1	29	22	...	76
2	...	0	1	18	27	80	72
...	...	1	2	20	24	79	74
...	1	0	1	12	23	88	75
...	1	0	1	20	23	80	75

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>				
Dasari
Natura
Moobi	2
Pille
Budabudike
Ladar	1
Maleru
Bhatraja
Unspecified
Minor Castes
Total
<i>Mussalman—</i>				
Sheik	1
Synd
Pathan
Mogul
Labbi
Pinjari	1
Unspecified
Pindari
Maple
Minor Castes
Total	1
<i>Christian—</i>				
Native C.
Eurasian
Eur.
Total
<i>Jain—</i>				
...
...
Total
<i>Others</i>
Grand Total

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for castes
ed.
Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	0	2	14	14	86	83
...	..	2	0	23	21	75	79
...	2	0	2	22	13	78	81
..	1	0	1	21	17	79	81
...	...	0	2	33	22	67	76
2	...	2	3	28	23	68	73
...	...	50	0	6	0	50	100
...	...	0	2	16	16	84	82
...	...	0	0	17	27	83	73
...	...	2	0	27	20	71	80
...	...	0	1	19	24	81	75
..	...	0	1	26	20	74	78
...	..	0	1	23	21	77	78
...	...	0	1	20	21	80	78
1	...	0	1	27	15	72	84
..	...	0	2	30	21	70	77
...	...	5	4	11	19	84	76
...	...	0	1	16	19	84	80
...	...	0	4	21	24	79	72
...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...
...	...	0	0	10	...	90	65
...	...	0	1	24	...	...	78
...	...	0	2	32	...	...	66
...	...	0	0	42	...	771	62
...	...	0	0	30	...	...	87
...	...	0	2	33	31	...	67
...	1	0	2	21	21	...	76
...	1	2	1	29	26	...	72
...	1	1	3	22	21	...	75
...	...	1	1	16	20	83	79
...	...	0	1	19	24	81	75

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0—5.		5—12.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Handus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	20	30	32	48
Lingayet	20	30	32	51
Holeya	19	27	32	44
Kuruba	20	32	36	50
Madiga	19	26	36	43
Beda	18	25	34	43
Brahmin	24	14	32	55
Beatha	19	28	31	45
Golla	18	31	34	50
Vadda	21	33	37	50
Banajiga	19	29	30	47
Panchala	18	30	30	53
Uppara	20	30	34	51
Neyige	21	32	36	52
Agasa	21	32	35	51
Tigala	17	31	30	42
Mahratta	19	34	32	50
Idiga	17	29	28	50
Kumbara	23	33	32	49
Ganiga	17	33	34	49
Nayindu	21	26	32	52
Komati	26	43	32	52
Kshatriya	18	33	32	49
Sath	19	30	30	54
Jo	21	29	32	49
... ..	28	39	36	54
Mu	19	31	35	54
Nagartha	24	29	35	52
Rachewar	21	31	33	53
Meda	22	30	33	45
Dombar	21	24	33	32

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes.
married.
Division.

12—15.		15—20.		20—40.		40 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	15	15	6	17	1	1	
14	14	14	4	18	1	2	
12	12	14	7	20	7	3	3
15	13	13	4	15		1	0
14	11	12	6	16	10	3	4
14	10	13	5	18	10	3	7
14	1	15	0	12	0	3	0
13	11	15	5	20	7	2	4
14	11	12	5	20	2	2	1
14	12	13	4	14	1	1	
13	12	16	5	20	5	2	2
14	12	16	4	20	1	2	0
14	13	14	5	17	1	1	
15	12	13	3	14	1	1	0
14	13	14	3	15	1	1	0
15	15	14	8	21	3	3	1
14	10	14	3	19	2	2	1
13	14	17	5	23	2	2	0
15	13	13	4	16	1	1	
13	12	14	5	21		1	0
13	15	15	6	17		2	1
15	3	13	2	11	8	3	0
14	11	13	4	22	771	1	1
16	12	14	3	19			0
13	12	16	7	17	2		1
14	5	12	1	9	1	...	0
12	9	10	5	22	1		...
16	15	11	4	13	0		...
13	9	15	4	17	3	1	0
11	13	15	6	17	5	2	1
15	9	9	8	15	19	7	

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0—5.		5—12.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>				
Dasari	27	33	25	46
Natuva	24	10	31	23
Mochi	20	32	43	54
Pille	16	31	33	54
Budabudike	27	31	35	50
Ladar	22	35	37	57
Maleru	15	24	29	33
Bhatraju ... ..	...	33	100	33
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes	15	27	34	49
Total	20	30	33	48
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikh	20	32	33	50
Syed	17	33	33	47
Pathan	19	34	36	48
Mogul	20	33	31	42
Labbe	8	38	15	48
Pinjari ... ..	...	20	25	70
Unspecified	13	...	20	...
Pindari	17	29	19	43
Maple	5	29	13	39
Minor Castes	25	...	25	67
Total	19	33	32	49
<i>Christians</i>				
Native	16	28	23	46
Eurasian	19	34	30	38
Euro	6	28	7	28
Total	16	28	23	45
<i>Jains</i>				
... ..	17	35	27	46
Minor Castes	4	33	12	47
Total	15	35	25	46
<i>Others</i>	22	32	36	50
Grand Total	20	30	33	48

[Subsidiary Table 1-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes.
married.
Division.

12—15.		15—20.		20—40.		40 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	11	17	1	12	7	2	4
6	7	16	6	14	35	8	20
10	10	12	2	14	2	1	0
12	12	10	3	27	0	2	..
17	15	9	4	10	0	2	...
16	7	11	1	13	0	1	...
14	7	18	8	21	20	3	8
..	34	0	0	0	0	...	...
..	..	0	0	0	0	...	...
14	11	12	6	23	6	2	1
14	13	14	5	17	3	2	1
14	13	14	4	18	1	1	0
14	12	16	6	19	1	1	1
13	12	14	5	17	1	1	0
15	15	16	7	17	3	1	..
12	9	21	2	43	3	1	...
25	10	25	0	25	0	...	...
28	...	6	0	27	0	6	...
19	14	20	0	25	7	...	7
14	25	20	7	48	...	0	...
...	33	12	0	38	...	...	...
14	13	15	4	19	8	...	0
12	14	18	8	30	761	1	...
1	5	7	9	38	...	...	2
2	9	6	5	63	28	...	2
11	14	17	7	31	6	...	0
14	13	15	4	23	2	...	0
13	10	27	2	42	8	26	...
14	13	17	4	26	2	...	0
14	12	13	5	14	1	1	0
14	13	14	5	17	2	2	1

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus —</i>				
Vakknliga	0	1
Lingayet	0	2
Holeya	0	1
Kuruba	0	1
Madiga	0	1
Beda	0	2
Brahmin	0	6
Bestha	0	2
Golla	2
Vadda	1
Banajiga	0	1
Panchala	0	2
Uppara	0	1
Neyige	2
Agusa	0	2
Tigala	1
Mahrotta	0	3
Idiga	0	0	1
Kumbara	0	0	2
Ganiga	1
Nayinda	0	1
Komati	4
Kshatriya	0	2
Sathani	3
Jogi	0	...	4
Darji	0	3
Mudali	1
Nagartha	3
Rachewar	4
Meda	2
Dombur	3

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes.
ried.
Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	4	2	15	55	63	43	17
0	5	2	15	55	63	43	15
0	3	2	12	54	67	44	17
0	4	2	13	53	63	45	19
0	3	2	11	51	65	47	20
0	6	1	15	56	61	43	16
1	13	6	21	57	46	36	14
0	5	2	14	55	61	43	18
0	4	1	12	49	63	50	19
0	4	2	13	53	63	45	19
0	5	2	15	55	63	43	16
0	6	2	19	58	57	40	16
0	3	1	15	57	65	42	16
0	5	2	14	54	61	44	18
0	5	2	16	56	61	42	16
0	8	1	11	43	69	56	16
1	5	2	16	56	60	41	16
0	4	2	17	60	64	38	14
1	6	2	16	59	61	38	16
...	3	3	12	58		44	18
0	5	3	15	53		45	19
0	11	6	29	52		47	14
0	6	2	15	50		48	18
0	7	2	12	52		49	19
1	7	3	17	51	58	...	4
0	10	5	20	58	50	...	...
...	4	1	12	57	67	250	16
...	7	3	26	73	54	24	10
...	5	3	16	56	58	41	17
...	5	2	16	54	59	44	16
...	4	...	14	47	63	53	16

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Western

Cast, Tribe or Race.				0—5		5—12	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
				2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—concd.</i>	1						
Dasari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Natuva ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pille ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budabudiko ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Indar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maleru ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bhatraju ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Minor Castes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
<i>Musalmans—</i>							
Shokh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	2
Syed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pathan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	1
Mogul ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Labbe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pindari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maple ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Minor Caste ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	2
<i>Christians</i>							
Nati ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Eur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
<i>Jain</i>							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Minor Caste ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	4
<i>Others</i>							
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	0	2

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes.
ried.
Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	4	1	19	45	56	54	20
...	...	16	...	69	50	15	50
...	3	3	21	54	63	43	12
...	2	2	16	56	69	42	13
1	5	5	11	52	68	42	15
...	5	1	16	53	62	46	15
...	10	2	24	71	52	27	9
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...
..	8	33	...	...	77	67	7
1	5	1	10	54	66	44	17
0	5	2	14	55	62	43	17
0	4	1	16	53	61	46	17
0	4	1	16	55	62	44	17
0	2	1	16	50	62	49	18
...	3	1	12	56	66	48	18
...	2	0	19	65	69	35	9
...	7	7	15	66	57	17	14
...	...	...	9	...	55	100	27
...	6	..	12	45	63	55	19
...	5	2	28	60	...	38	7
...	..	...	11	48	...	52	26
0	4	1	15	54	67	8	17
...	3	1	16	63	77	771	15
...	...	...	5	48	...	...	17
...	..	...	9	40	72	...	19
...	2	1	15	62	67	...	...
0	9	4	19	54	53	...	...
1	8	3	21	65	50	30	16
0	9	3	19	56	53	41	15
0	3	2	11	52	65	46	19
0	5	2	14	55	62	43	17

SUBSIDIARY

Civil Condition

Widow

Western

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindu—</i>				
Vakkaliga	0
Liugayot	0
Holeya	0
Kuruba	0
Madiga	0
Beda	0
Brahmin	0
Bestha	0
Golla
Vadda	0
Banajiga	0	0
Panchala	0
Uppara	0
Neyige	0
Agasa
Tigala
Mahratta	0
Idiga	0
Kumbara	0
Ganiga
Nayinda
Komati	0
K...
Sa...	0
J...
...
...
Nugar...
Rachewal
Meda
Domlar

TABLE III--contd.
by Age for Castes.
ed.
Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 & over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	0	0	1	27	28	73	71
0	0	0	1	25	31	75	67
0	0	0	1	29	29	71	70
...	0	0	1	22	24	78	75
...	0	1	1	24	28	75	71
...	1	0	1	24	29	76	69
0	1	1	3	16	30	81	66
...	0	0	1	27	29	73	70
...	0	...	1	22	24	78	75
...	0	0	1	26	23	74	76
...	0	0	2	29	26	71	72
...	0	0	2	24	30	76	68
...	0	...	2	26	32	74	67
...	0	0	1	25	28	75	71
...	0	0	2	28	28	72	70
...	...	...	1	15	26	85	72
...	1	0	1	26	26	74	72
...	0	1	2	29	34	70	64
...	0	1	1	29	25	70	74
...	0	...	3	20	...	80	76
...	...	...	3	33	...	67	72
...	1	0	1	20	...	...	70
...	1	...	1	16	...	...	73
...	1	...	2	17	...	...	73
...	0	0	2	29	30	...	68
...	1	...	1	24	22	...	70
...	...	...	1	30	32	...	67
...	...	...	8	29	32	...	60
...	0	3	0	26	33	...	67
...	1	...	8	39	26	61	70
...	...	...	...	15	36	85	64

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race				0—5		5—12	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1				2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—conld.</i>							
Dasari
Natava
Mochi
Pille
Budabudike
Ladar
Maleru
Bhatraju
Unspecified
Minor Castes
Total				0	0
<i>Mussalmans—</i>							
Sheikh
Syed
Pathan
Mogul
Labbe
Pinjari
Unspecified
Pindari
Maple
Minor Castes
Total			
<i>Christians—</i>							
Native	0
Eura
Eura
Total				0
<i>Jains—</i>							
D...	0
Minor C...	2
Total				0
<i>Others</i>			
Grand Total				0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-3]—conld.

TABLE III--concl'd.
by Age for Castes.
ed.
Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 & over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	3	38	33	62	64
..	...	...	10	50	40	50	50
...	1	...	2	33	29	67	70
...	..	...	...	33	54	67	46
...	...	...	...	75	16	25	84
..	4	..	...	18	25	82	71
...	...	...	3	44	46	56	51
...	10	...	...	...	40	...	50
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	0	34	11	66	89
0	0	0	1	26	29	74	70
...	0	0	1	29	22	71	77
...	0	...	1	27	24	73	75
...	...	...	2	25	25	75	73
...	1	...	10	28	8	72	81
...	...	...	...	44	28	56	72
...	..	...	...	...	50	100	50
..
...	...	...	..	...	50	100	50
...	...	...	...	45	36	55	64
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	44
..	0	0	1	28	67	8	76
...	...	1	1	41	77	771	70
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	20	...	...	80
...	...	1	1	40	29	...	...
...	1	0	1	22	36	...	...
...	...	3	3	35	32	...	63
...	1	1	2	23	35	76	62
...	0	0	1	26	24	74	75
0	0	0	1	26	29	74	70

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindu—</i>							
Agasa ..	990	1,006	993	821	920	1,005	1,037
Bairagi ...	...	1,250	1,875	667	800	422	412
Bavaji ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Banajiga ...	982	981	998	846	867	1,016	1,006
Baniya ..	..	4,000	4,000	1,000	0	143	1,333
Beda ...	986	1,033	899	835	864	1,027	1,083
Bestha ...	1,013	1,085	1,063	804	864	1,066	983
Bhatraju ...	910	987	786	1,025	886	954	879
Brahmin ...	980	996	1,017	911	963	906	1,064
Budabudiko ...	931	855	913	761	1,000	959	1,011
Darji ..	908	961	938	735	983	866	936
Dasari ...	1,011	905	1,098	859	892	1,053	1,056
Dombar ...	1,094	1,115	1,010	1,083	823	1,370	985
Ganiga ...	993	1,050	878	784	909	1,043	1,097
Garadiga ...	...	1,161	1,188	1,000	1,167	1,404	1,212
Golla ...	963	1,031	904	773	902	999	1,022
Gondaliga ...	...	4,000	...	3,000	...	800	167
Goniga ...	...	733	457	526	542	1,117	1,588
Gosayi ...	..	1,000	803	696	944	620	571
Gujarathi ...	...	1,100	708	400	1,222	895	842
Hundichikka ...	...	..	0	...	...	...	3,000
Hatagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Holeya ...	...	1,008	902	815	811	1,046	1,021
Idiga ...	...	996	981	799	767	832	871
Jat ...	...	...	750	...	0	2,000	500
Jo ...	928	930	916	769	850	1,064	869
K ...	...	...	333	...	333	375	893
K ...	...	...	...	0	0	100	...
Karaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Kayastha ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	2,000
Komati ...	926	955	999	869	1,039	854	923

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore, Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindu—contd.</i>							
Kshatriya ...	955	1,062	1,029	753	850	893	1,028
Kumbara ...	901	916	911	723	810	911	968
Kuruba ...	1,016	1,092	1,017	816	879	1,069	1,028
Lalar ...	881	968	780	523	923	924	984
Lingayet ...	1,003	1,035	1,040	842	846	993	1,084
Madiga ...	986	999	903	805	840	1,109	1,035
Malayali ...	..	111	138	191	471	326	517
Maleru ...	1,191	1,263	937	719	911	1,205	2,256
Mahratta ...	924	976	970	717	813	881	1,024
Marwadi ...	...	583	533	455	600	546	826
Moda ...	979	1,016	892	906	1,072	1,092	891
Mochi ...	910	1,098	923	392	1,338	1,026	819
Mondaru ...	...	1,400	455	667	500	196	640
Mudali ...	767	908	837	727	777	648	865
Multani ...	..	...	...	..	0	...	1,000
Nagartha ...	1,052	978	989	889	814	1,091	1,191
Natuvu ...	1,759	1,536	1,400	1,328	1,456	2,189	2,115
Nayer ...	...	1,389	82	122	60	64	88
Nayinda ...	966	923	982	783	821	1,013	1,031
Neyige ...	971	1,033	995	772	879	1,001	969
Panchala ...	950	1,011	1,051	759	879	917	967
Pandaram ...	..	2,000	1,988	...	333	680	696
Pille ...	775	953	829	57	8704	790	852
Rachewar ...	953	920	950	17	771	1,192	1,194
Saniyar ...	...	1,000	1,400	...	...	...	...
Sanyasi ...	...	1,521	1,303	1,307	1,307	...	770
Sathani ...	973	965	987	767	...	...	1,030
Sillekyata ...	...	1,980	1,151	1,250	1,250	...	775
Sudgalusidda ...	...	1,070	949	565	675	250	818
Tigala ...	966	968	911	742	931	925	1,032
Uppara ...	973	1,051	1,027	794	840	1,011	938
Vadda ...	961	1,016	945	860	893	1,042	905

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu—concd.							
Vakkuliga ...	999	994	1,026	797	816	1,032	1,073
Unspecified ...	721	651	926	640	553	712	732
Total ...	987	1,015	992	811	850	1,015	1,037
Mussalmans—							
Arab ...	...	...	...	...	...	83	500
Khakar ...	...	0	500	...	1,000	3,143	917
Labbe ...	493	859	794	345	361	371	451
Maple ...	183	769	359	275	210	107	149
Moghul ...	819	917	846	774	776	733	891
Pathan ...	924	937	915	860	838	967	921
Pindari ...	980	905	920	613	667	1,333	1,004
Pinjari ...	925	1,052	939	942	989	1,083	887
Sheikh ...	926	1,003	966	766	884	913	928
Sheriff ...	...	1,000	1,375	2,000	500	600	941
Syed ...	919	989	934	753	849	876	998
Unspecified ...	846	937	1,000	672	667	789	838
Total ...	...	984	946	764	842	884	921
Christians—							
Eurasian ...	...	652	1,667	900	3,061	631	1,098
European ...	...	987	1,013	1,105	583	466	367
Native ...	840	972	953	758	677	775	849
Total ...	828	925	976	774	726	735	817
Jains—							
Digambar ...	893	1,126	957	826	765	862	856

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females to 1,000 Males.						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Jains—concl'd.</i>							
Marwadi	...	...	100	71	143	263	333
Pitambara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sada	...	1,000	1,667	2,143	667	1,037	1,316
Swetambara	...	750	760	250	169	232	583
Tirthankara	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,500
Unspecified	...	714	628	833	882	730	1,261
Total	838	1,076	946	771	664	769	862
<i>Animists—</i>							
Iralliga	883	928	960	866	953	802	806
Koracha	990	1,055	966	855	874	1,118	925
Korama	994	1,082	944	770	1,012	1,088	947
Korava	...	27	2,111	1,600	2,500	889	611
Kuruba	910	971	878	778	852	978	882
Lambani	927	933	1,000	805	783	1,037	809
Total	937	961	975	808	854	1,021	855
<i>Others—</i>							
Parsi	...	667	500	...	...	700	444
Sikh	...	1,000	1,000	...	67	...	...
Brahmo	...	...	...	...	77	771	1,444
Jew	...	...	667	1,000	...	...	...
Burmese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	577	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	577	500	600	1,000	750	...	385
Grand Total	980	1,012	989	808	843	1,006	1,027

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—</i>							
Agasa ...	1,008	996	996	828	959	1,049	1,049
Bairagi ...	.	1,250	1,875	667	800	410	400
Bavagi ..	...	0	0	...	1,000	0	...
Banajiga ...	995	972	984	846	894	1,054	1,020
Baniya ...	...	4,000	4,000	1,000	...	167	667
Beda ...	983	1,025	876	847	855	1,031	1,089
Betha ...	1,041	1,076	1,054	792	888	1,125	999
Bhatraju ..	898	974	786	975	986	967	854
Brahmin ...	991	1,009	982	980	953	929	1,086
Budabudike ..	895	879	874	744	1,024	863	973
Darji ..	932	1,080	950	732	937	922	914
Dasari ..	1,003	855	1,000	920	959	1,023	1,139
Dombai ...	1,079	1,096	1,004	1,176	704	1,322	1,011
Ganiga ...	1,003	1,040	875	789	930	1,070	1,112
Garadiga ..	...	966	929	938	1,300	1,174	1,326
Golla ...	967	1,015	891	777	916	1,014	1,034
Gondaliga ...	...	4,000	...	1,000	...	800	167
Gouga ..	...	857	461	769	1,625	1,675	1,710
Cosavi ..	...	769	741	600	1,571	732	795
Gujarathi ...	...	1,100	708	400	1,222	895	889
Handichioka ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatazar ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
Holeyia ...	...	993	923	779	784	1,104	1,066
Idiga ...	...	1,020	933	855	927	1,089	984
Jat ...	...	0	500	0	0	4,000	1,000
Jogi ...	957	976	910	740	847	1,137	906
Kal ...	...	0	333	0	333	429	833
Ku ...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...
Karaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Kayastha ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Komati ...	928	956	985	895	962	862	946

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Eastern Division—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>							
Kshatriya ...	975	1,020	1,019	724	855	940	1,085
Kumbhara ...	951	1,008	967	806	867	1,003	917
Kuruba ...	1,015	1,067	995	801	883	1,021	1,035
Ladar ...	889	1,066	763	537	894	881	1,040
Lingayet ...	1,007	1,034	1,000	835	844	1,007	1,107
Madiga ...	987	976	879	818	843	1,110	1,069
Malayali ..	...	0	...	0	2,000	500	1,000
Maleru ..	625	667	0	...	...	500	2,000
Mahratta ...	943	925	915	742	760	935	1,101
Marwadi ..	...	583	583	455	823	649	864
Meda ...	982	1,048	799	696	1,011	1,288	921
Mochi ...	831	1,127	986	243	1,810	1,028	794
Mondaru ..	...	2,333	500	383	1,000	242	941
Mudali ...	814	995	927	820	808	661	918
Multani ...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Nagartha ..	1,052	980	976	877	744	1,114	1,193
Natuva ...	1,751	1,602	1,382	1,279	1,586	2,161	2,054
Nayer ...	...	1,412	46	75	63	39	95
Nayinda ...	1,000	977	1,009	785	856	1,064	1,046
Neyigi ...	966	1,023	956	740	886	1,015	985
Panchala ...	985	991	1,019	743	893	1,035	1,004
Pandaram ..	...	2,333	1,000	61	227	731	638
Pille ...	731	933	80	37	881	727	819
Rachewar ...	911	949	921	77	771	1,070	1,131
Saniyar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanyasi ...	...	1,553	1,306	1,5	...	...	782
Sathani ...	976	932	881	763	97	...	1,059
Sillekyata ...	...	1,440	737	500	...	...	814
Sudugadusidda ...	...	909	1,500	750	500	250	471
Tigala ...	971	960	913	742	940	...	1,046
Uppara ...	1,009	1,080	1,020	788	835	1,100	986
Vadda ...	965	998	930	878	909	1,066	913

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Eastern Division—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—continued.</i>							
Vakkaliga ...	1,010	978	1,018	760	807	1,074	1,091
Unspecified ...	702	651	914	620	565	667	728
Total ...	997	1,004	968	797	850	1,051	1,061
<i>Mussalmans -</i>							
Arab ..	...	...	..	...	...	250	..
Khakar ...	...	0	500	..	333	2,667	1,000
Labhe ...	368	703	785	395	433	479	522
Maple ..	364	...	..	.	0	...	...
Mogul .	831	883	836	765	800	739	962
Pathan ...	940	908	930	901	846	997	955
Pindari ...	987	914	922	626	698	1,345	996
Pinjari ..	979	1,047	925	935	989	1,076	884
Sheikh ...	938	991	839	745	918	958	218
Sherriff ...	.	1,286	1,500	1,000	1,000	546	1,060
Syed ..	936	958	948	780	856	909	1,021
Unspecified ...	847	948	1,005	694	665	784	835
Total ...	923	963	933	766	870	932	946
<i>Christians—</i>							
Eurasian ...	...	621	1,895	873	3,482	629	1,225
European ...	...	849	900	936	548	465	395
Native ...	...	954	903	735	705	1,001	975
Total ...	890	890	932	756	779	892	926
<i>Jains—</i>							
Digambara ...	909	1,126	909	752	725	963	874
Marwadi ..	...	0	...	...	167	286	0
Pitambara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>							
Sada ...	...	1,000	1,667	2,143	667	1,037	1,316
Swetambara ...	...	500	1,250	400	128	300	526
Thirthankara ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Unspecified ...	...	714	628	833	938	740	1,261
Total ..	880	1,044	911	745	644	891	902
<i>Animists—</i>							
Iraliga ...	909	763	785	719	1,231	1,164	848
Koracha ...	970	1,017	907	834	941	1,098	926
Koraina ...	974	907	868	789	991	1,119	1,007
Korava ...	...	...	0	500	..	0	0
Kuruba ...	916	971	874	778	877	999	878
Lambani ..	951	889	1,035	869	842	1,092	820
Total ..	949	912	935	829	913	1,084	893
<i>Others—</i>							
Parsi ...	...	667	500	...	1,000	778	444
Sikh ...	...	1,000	1,000	...	0	1,000	0
Brahmo ...	...	...	...	67	800	0	...
Jew ...	...	0	0	77	771	1,000	...
Burmese ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Japanese ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0
Others ...	548	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	548	500	500	...	335	250	364
Grand Total ...	992	1,000	966	795	851	1,047	1,053

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Western Division.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus—							
Agara ...	948	1,034	985	816	851	914	1,007
Bairagi ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
Bavaji ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bavajiga ...	905	1,043	1,089	849	745	827	899
Baviya ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Beda ...	1,005	1,089	1,054	768	920	1,007	1,042
Bestha ...	931	1,133	1,106	854	775	853	902
Bhatraja ...	2,000	...	1,000	...	...	833	...
Brahmin ...	959	967	1,087	879	979	865	1,016
Budabudike ...	1,042	778	1,022	792	938	1,286	1,167
Darji ...	871	803	921	740	1,039	792	970
Dasari ...	1,042	1,082	1,644	710	688	1,191	754
Dombar ...	1,165	1,219	1,039	783	1,600	1,583	869
Guniga ...	905	1,182	910	743	772	860	957
Garadiga ...	...	4,000	3,000	1,500	500	1,111	667
Golla ...	930	1,200	1,023	737	797	873	910
Gondaliga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goniga ...	...	300	400	...	0	0	333
Gosnyi ...	...	1,231	846	769	546	552	439
Gujarathi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Handichikka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Hatagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holeya ...	...	1,047	1,054	887	861	944	859
Idiga ...	...	969	1,047	742	653	657	732
Jat ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	250
Jogi ...	842	765	938	847	854	900	746
Kab ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Kar ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
Karaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Komati ...	919	951	1,065	743	1,353	814	804

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Western Division—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.						
	All ages.	0—5	5—12	12—15	12—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>							
Kshatriya ..	910	1,173	1,049	817	840	800	897
Kumbara ...	779	693	764	560	681	716	1,135
Kuruba ...	1,019	1,170	1,075	862	869	1,014	1,009
Ladur ...	863	783	815	500	1,000	1,013	862
Lingayet ...	998	1,038	1,102	850	848	974	1,045
Madiga ...	982	1,142	1,012	750	826	1,103	855
Malayali ...	...	118	160	200	375	318	440
Maleru ...	1,205	1,288	978	703	889	524	2,260
Mahratta ...	897	1,671	1,050	684	860	814	900
Marwadi ...	...	...	...	...	250	0	...
Meda ...	975	975	1,020	1,186	1,118	957	850
Mochi ...	975	1,075	893	906	1,128	1,024	960
Mondaru ...	...	...	333	...	0	111	...
Mudali ..	516	484	469	351	565	561	556
Multani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Nagartha ...	1,045	929	1,225	1,053	2,267	764	1,133
Natuva ...	1,844	917	1,600	2,333	700	2,471	3,857
Nayer ...	...	1,000	429	2,000	0	368	...
Nayinda ...	799	628	852	776	694	791	939
Neyigi ..	981	1,121	1,075	831	865	977	931
Panchala ..	878	1,069	1,129	793	857	724	882
Pandaram ..	...	667	4,000	...	800	474	1,500
Pillo ...	978	1,059	914	667	883	1,045	1,029
Rachewar ...	1,014	840	1,018	677	771	1,000	1,416
Saniyar ...	...	1,000	800	...	...	...	...
anyasi ..	...	...	1,000	500	1,000	...	...
Sathani ...	967	1,081	1,312	774	711	...	54
Sillekyata ..	...	2,611	1,633	2,780	9,500	...	8
Sudugadasidda ...	...	1,125	855	500	792	...	1,000
Tigala ...	838	1,102	838	738	748	...	694
Uppara ..	893	979	1,045	808	850	852	818
Vadda ...	946	1,090	929	799	867	966	672

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Western Division—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>							
Vakkaliga ...	967	1,049	1,051	902	840	918	1,005
Unspecified ...	4,667	...	...	...	0	0	1,000
Total ...	959	1,050	1,059	847	851	923	968
<i>Mussalmans—</i>							
Arab ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Khakar ...	...	...	...	...	0	3,500	900
Labba ...	306	1,314	840	226	221	192	241
Maple ..	178	615	378	225	217	108	161
Mogul ...	783	1,071	885	795	716	716	688
Pathan ...	860	1,119	857	724	814	864	790
Pindari ..	833	667	857	429	286	1,143	1,286
Pinjari ...	2,264	...	8,000	2,000	1,000	1,800	1,500
Shelkh ..	899	1,038	1,041	814	814	818	877
Sheriff ...	...	...	1,000	...	0	1,000	...
Syed ...	861	1,163	883	669	827	781	909
Unspecified ...	688	...	333	...	1,000	1,500	1,500
Total ...	858	1,063	987	758	775	769	842
<i>Christians—</i>							
Eurasians ...	727	1,250	880	3,000	1,167	649	364
European ..	562	2,000	1,800	2,000	800	468	271
Native ...	683	1,023	1,157	797	636	490	633
Total ...	679	1,049	1,154	813	644	463	601
<i>Jains—</i>							
Digambara ..	879	1,126	1,014	884	832	791	838
Marwadi ...	...	...	500	500	111	250	571
Pitambara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—conold.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Western Division—conold.

Cast, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Jains—conold.</i>							
Sada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swetambara	...	929	605	211	187	212	614
Tirthankara	...	...	...	...	0	400	1,500
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
Total	800	1,116	984	792	680	680	818
<i>Animists—</i>							
Iraliga	869	1,126	1,093	936	892	757	781
Koracha	1,044	1,215	1,131	906	716	1,167	923
Korama	1,038	1,782	1,105	738	1,047	1,065	808
Korava	...	27	3,167	2,333	2,500	1,143	688
Kuruba	821	969	931	783	625	685	965
Lambani	914	963	981	760	754	1,009	802
Total	925	1,022	1,014	768	805	969	810
<i>Others—</i>							
Parsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jew	...	...	1,000	1,000	2,000	...	500
Burmese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	700	...	1,000	1,000	2,000	200	500
Grand Total	950	1,050	1,054	940	843	911	930

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—conold.

APPENDIX A.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

Scale.	Serial No.	Caste No.	Caste.	Population.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5 Lakhs and over.	1	64	Hindus Vakkaliga ...	1,283,947	2,531,709
	2	36	Lingayet ...	670,596	
	3	23	Holeya ...	577,166	
1 to 5 Lakhs ...	1	34	Kuruba ...	377,091	1,881,569
	2	37	Madiga ...	276,821	
	3	6	Beda ...	244,990	
	4	9	Brahmin ...	189,174	
	5	7	Bestha ...	153,174	
	6	16	Golla ...	142,291	
	7	63	Vadda ...	134,664	
	8	4	Banajiga ...	132,467	
	9	52	Panchala ...	124,690	
	10	62	Uppara ...	106,207	
50,000 to 1 lakh.	1	51	Neyige ...	96,981	304,994
	2	1	Agasa ...	90,962	
		61	Tigala ...	64,847	
	4	10	Mahratta ...	52,204	
20,000 to 50,000...		24	Idiga ...	48,156	
	2	33	Kumbana ...	43,418	
	3	14	Ganiga ...	39,655	
		50	Nayindu ...	38,179	
	5	31	Komati ...	31,871	
	6	32	Kshatriya ...	24,825	
	7	58	Sathani ...	22,325	248,429
10,000 to 20,000 ...	1	26	Jogi ...	12,875	
	2	45	Mudali ...	11,621	
	3	11	Darji ...	11,123	35,619
5,000 to 10,000...	1	47	Nagartha ...	9,318	
	2	55	Rachewar ...	5,983	
	3	42	Meda ...	5,774	21,075
2,000 to 5,000 ...	1	13	Dombar ...	2,911	
	2	12	Dasari ...	2,839	
	3	48	Natuva ...	2,163	7,913

APPENDIX A—contd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

Scale.	Serial No.	Caste No.	Caste.	Population.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,000 to 2,000 ...	1	43	<i>Hindus.—contd.</i> Mochi ...	1,963	10,814
	2	54	Pille ...	1,794	
	3	10	Budabudake ...	1,701	
	4	35	Ladar ...	1,527	
	5	39	Maleru ..	1,501	
	6	8	Bhataraju ...	1,236	
	7	65	Unspecified ..	1,098	
500 to 1,000 ...	1	59	Sillekyata ...	997	3,831
	2	60	Sudugadusidda ...	811	
	3	57	Sanyasi ..	805	
	4	49	Nayer ..	636	
	5	19	Gosayi ...	585	
Under 500 ...	1	18	Goniga ...	477	2,498
	2	53	Pandaram ...	420	
	3	15	Garadiga ...	37	
	4	38	Malayali ..	257	
	5	41	Marwadi ...	246	
	6	20	Gujarathi ..	...
	7	2	Bairagi ...	...
	8	44	Mondaru ...	...
	9	27	Kahar ...	...
	10	17	Gondaliga ...	31	
	11	5	Baniya ..	30	
	12	25	Jat ...	27	
	13	56	Saniyar ..	25	
	14	28	Kannakan ...	19	
	15	3	Bairagi ..	7	
	16	21	Handichikka ...	5	
	17	30	Kayastha ...	5	
	18	22	Hatagar ...	3	
	19	46	Multani ...	3	
	20	29	Karaman ..	1	
Grand Total ...					5,043,449

APPENDIX A—contd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

Scale.	Serial No.	Caste No.	Caste.	Population.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Mussalmans.</i>					
5 Lakhs and over.	...	...	Nil	....	...
1 to 5 Lakhs...	1	9	Sheik ...	165,205	165,205
50,000 to 100,000..	...	...	Nil	....	.....
20,000 to 50,000...	1	11	Syed ...	39,458	77,684
	2	6	Pathan ...	38,226	
10,000 to 20,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	...
5,000 to 10,000...	1	5	Mogul ...	7,761	14,071
	2	3	Labbe ...	6,310	
2,000 to 5,000...	1	8	Pinjari ...	4,558	10,436
	2	12	Unspecified ...	3,781	
	3	7	Pindari ...	2,097	
1,000 to 2,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
500 to 1,000...	...	4	Maple ..	537	537
Under 500...	2	10	Sheriff ...	116	198
	...	3	Kahar ...	65	
	4	16	Arab ...	17	
	2			Grand Total ..	268,131
<i>Christians.</i>					
5 Lakhs and over.	...	...	Nil	....	.....
1 to 5 Lakhs ..	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
50,000 to 100,000..	...	...	Nil	.....	...
20,000 to 50,000...	1	3	Native Christian ...	28,691	28,691
10,000 to 20,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
5,000 to 10,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
2,000 to 5,000...	1	1	Eurasian ...	2,450	2,450
1,000 to 2,000...	1	2	European ...	1,792	1,792
500 to 1,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
Under 500...	...	...	Nil	.....	...
				Grand Total ..	32,933

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

Scale.	Serial No.	Caste No.	Caste.	Population.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			<i>Jains.</i>		
10,000 to 20,000 ..	1	1	Digambara ...	11,720	11,720
500 to 1,000...	1	5	Swetambara ...	884	884
Under 500...	1	7	Unspecified ...	429	974
	2	4	Sada ...	387	
	3	2	Marwadi ...	145	
	4	6	Tirthankara ...	13	
			Grand Total ...		13,578
			<i>Animists.</i>		
20,000 to 50,000...		6	Lambani ...	45,579	45,579
10,000 to 20,000..	1	3	Korama ...	14,527	14,527
5,000 to 10,000...	1	2	Koracha ...	117	26,350
	2	5	Kuruba ...	257	
	3	1	Iraliga ..	1,346	
Under 500...	1	4	Korava ...		171
			Grand Total ...		86,627
			<i>Others.</i>		
Under 500 ..	1	1	Parai ...	46	82
	2	4	Jew ...	21	
	3	2	Sikh ...	11	
	4	5	Japanese ...	2	
	5		Burmese ...	1	
	6	3	Brahmo ...	1	
			Grand Total ...		82
			Total all Religions.		5,448,800

APPENDIX B. Abstract of Classification of Castes into Groups.

Scale.	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Jain.		Animist.		Others.		Total.	
	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 lakh and over ...	13	4,413,278	1	165,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4,578,483
50,000 to 100,000...	4	304,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	304,994
20,000 to 50,000...	7	243,429	2	77,684	1	23,691	...	...	1	45,579	...	...	11	400,383
10,000 to 20,000...	3	35,619	...	...	...	...	1	11,720	1	14,527	...	...	5	61,866
5,000 to 10,000 ..	3	21,075	2	14,071	...	...	...	...	3	26,350	...	...	8	61,486
2,000 to 5,000...	3	7,913	3	10,436	1	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20,799
1,000 to 2,000...	7	10,814	...	...	1	1,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12,606
500 to 1,000...	5	3,831	1	537	...	...	1	881	...	...	...	...	7	5,255
Under 500...	20	2,497	3	198	...	...	5	974	1	171	6	82	35	3,918
Grand Total ...	65	5,042,449	12	268,131	3	32,933	7	13,378	6	86,627	6	82	99	5,449,860

[Appendix B to Chapter VIII.]

APPENDIX C.
Statement showing the proportion of the population in each group of Statement A to Total Population in each Religion.

Scale.	Hinda.		Mussalman.		Christian.		Jain.		Animists.		Other.		Total.	
	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Lakh and over	...	874	...	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840
50,000 to 100,000	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
20,000 to 50,000...	...	49	...	290	...	871	...	...	...	526	...	...	...	73
10,000 to 20,000...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	863	...	168	...	...	...	11
5,000 to 10,000...	...	4	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	...	...	11
2,000 to 5,000...	...	2	...	39	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1,000 to 2,000...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
500 to 1,000...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	1
Under 500	1	...	...	...	72	...	2	...	1,000	...	1
Grand Total	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 persons

Caste	Mysore Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Mysore City	Mysore District
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Hindus—</i>					
Vakkaliga ...	1,000	755	245	7	242
Lingayet ...	1,000	593	407	4	254
Holaya ...	1,000	688	312	9	328
Kuruba ...	1,000	738	262	6	330
Madiga ...	1,000	831	169	2	92
Beda ...	1,000	864	136	3	12
Brahmin ...	1,000	663	337	50	177
Bestha ...	1,000	821	179	15	648
Golla ...	1,000	904	96	9	21
Vadda ...	1,000	786	214	2	67
Banujiga ...	1,000	863	137	20	144
Panchala ...	1,000	686	314	17	312
Uppara ...	1,000	701	299	2	428
Neyigi ...	1,000	667	333	15	102
Agasa ...	1,000	700	300	6	223
Tigala ...	1,000	966	34	3	16
Mahrata ...	1,000	594	406	45	118
Idiga ...	1,000	529	471	3	188
Kumbha ...	1,000	730	270	10	361
Ganiga ...	1,000	900	100	24	424
Nayinda ...	1,000	844	156	14	238
Komati ...	1,000	826	174	38	43
Kshatriya ...	1,000	694	306	81	252
Satani ...	1,000	723	277	9	213
<i>Mussalmans—</i>					
Sheikh ...	1,000	715	285	48	126
Syed ...	1,000	789	211	52	118
Pathan ...	1,000	798	202	51	143
<i>Christians—</i>					
Native Christians ...	1,000	685	315	67	47
Eurasian ...	1,000	902	98	80	18
European ...	1,000	803	197	80	23
Digambara ...	1,000	469	531	10	150
<i>Animists—</i>					
Lambani ...	1,000	362	638	...	13
Korama ...	1,000	676	324	3	170
Koracha ...	1,000	727	273	...	3
Kuraba ...	1,000	937	63	1	268
Iraliga ...	1,000	252	648	...	169
Grand Total ...	1,000	782	268	12	225

DIX D

of each of the principal Castes by Districts of Enumeration

Bangalore City	Bangalore District	Kolar Gold Fields	Kolar District	Tumkur District	Chitaldrug District	Hasan District	Kadur District	Shimoga District
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	183	1	141	135	42	135	89	71
3	54	...	117	17	144	124	105	178
8	124	39	118	47	15	161	98	53
5	103	...	103	110	81	120	77	65
4	175	3	169	217	169	14	46	79
3	67	2	225	205	347	23	20	93
45	114	...	137	102	38	102	97	138
2	58	...	28	31	39	57	32	90
12	131	1	167	303	260	45	26	25
6	170	3	223	129	186	46	47	121
41	161	7	339	114	37	34	62	41
7	102	2	83	90	73	121	74	119
2	13	...	30	125	101	90	108	101
108	138	...	108	99	102	150	106	77
6	125	...	133	122	85	100	51	140
61	436	9	170	265	6	13	19	2
25	152	1	101	67	85	68	67	273
1	63	...	46	132	96	140	11	200
2	106	...	95	90	66	111	46	83
6	164	1	167	94	20	68	16	16
13	193	1	260	94	31	84	19	58
30	108	1	315	166	105	267	58	43
45	105	5	99	84	23	72	72	148
7	154	...	98	202	40	117	45	56
						257		
						1,246		
33	137	7	149	120	95		74	143
41	238	7	177	90	71		58	102
26	236	4	160	128	60		50	101
94	170	177	84	32	14	124	125	66
109	135	481	50	11	18	39	47	12
137	93	425	32	6	7	82	93	
8	45	...	70	135	51	147	111	273
...	82	...	23	90	154	72	180	377
31	254	1	23	138	56	78	95	151
11	107	...	349	102	165	35	69	169
...	119	...	148	380	21	15	42	5
...	147	...	8	8	...	8	144	496
18	122	7	126	125	92	104	67	97

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000

Castes	Mysore Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Mysore City	Mysore District
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Hindus—</i>					
Vakkaliga ...	236	243	215	197	256
Lingayet ...	123	100	187	43	139
Holaya ...	106	100	123	74	154
Kuruba ...	69	70	68	33	102
Madiga ...	51	58	32	9	21
Beda ...	45	53	23	9	2
Brahmin ...	35	32	44	138	27
Bestha ...	28	32	19	33	81
Golla ...	26	32	9	19	2
Vadda ...	25	27	20	3	7
Danajiga ...	24	29	12	38	16
Panchala ...	23	22	27	31	32
Uppara ...	19	19	22	3	37
Neyige ...	18	16	22	21	9
Agasa ...	17	16	19	8	17
Tigala ...	12	16	2	9	1
Mahratta ...	10	8	15	34	5
Jaliga ...	9	6	16	2	7
Kumbara ...	8	8	8	6	13
Ganiga ...	7	9	3	14	14
Nayida ...	7	8	4	8	7
Komati ...	6	7	4	18	1
Kabot ...	5	4	5	30	5
Sathani ...	4	4	4	3	4
Miscellaneous Castes ...	13	12	10	54	
Total ...	926	981	913	771	962

DIX. E.

persons enumerated in each District by their Castes.

Bangalore City	Bangalore District	Kolar Gold Fields	Kolar District	Tumkur District	Chitaldrug District	Hassan District	Kadur District	Shimoga District
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
75	327	17	264	256	109	305	139	170
26	51	2	17	115	193	147	194	224
65	99	587	100	40	18	163	155	58
29	54	1	57	61	62	80	80	46
16	67	19	69	89	94	22	35	41
9	23	11	81	74	170	10	14	43
128	30	1	38	28	15	34	5	49
4	12	...	6	7	12	15	14	26
25	26	4	35	63	74	11	10	7
12	32	10	44	26	50	1	17	31
75	30	25	66	22	10	17	23	10
12	18	6	15	17	18	17	26	28
3	2	1	5	20	21	17	32	20
151	19	...	15	14	20	257	28	14
8	16	1	18	16	16	1246	13	24
37	39	16	16	25	1		3	...
19	11	1	8	5	9		10	27
1	4	...	3	9	9		17	18
2	6	1	6	6	6		9	7
4	9	1	10	6	2	5	2	1
7	10	1	15	5		6	2	4
14	5	1	15	9	7	4		3
16	4	4	4	3	1	4		7
2	5	...	3	7	2	7	3	3
62	17	50	16	11	9	5	60	21
820	916	760	926	934	920	952	901	881

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000

Castes	Mysore Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Mysore City	Mysore District
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mussalmans—					
Sheik	80	80	32	117	17
Syed	7	8	6	30	4
Pathan	7	8	5	29	4
Miscellaneous Castes ...	5	4	3	17	5
Total ...	49	60	46	193	30
Christians—					
Native Christian ...	5	5	6	28	1
Eurasian ... ..	..	1	..	3	..
European ... ..	..	..	..	2	..
	6	6	7	33	1
Jains—					
Digambara 1	2	1	4	2	1
Miscellaneous Castes 10	1	1	1	..	..
1					
2	3	2	5	2	1
Aminists—					
Lamiani	8	4	20	..	1
Kerama	3	2	3	1	2
Kanpha	2	2	2	..	..
Kuruba	2	2	..	..	2
Iralligara ... ..	..	1	4	..	1
Miscellaneous Castes ...	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	16	11	29	1	6
Others ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

DIX E—concl.

persons enumerated in each District by their Castes.

[illegible]

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of Males to 1,000 Males in the population of the principal Castes in each of the three main Age-periods.

Castes	Province			Eastern Division			Western Division		
	15-40 and over			15-40			15-40		
	0-15	15-40	40 and over	15-40	40 and over	0-15	15-40	40 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindus—									
Agars	966	987	1,037	967	1,031	1,049	963	900	1,007
Banajiga	972	985	1,006	955	1,021	1,020	1,026	809	899
Beds	927	992	1,083	916	993	1,089	1,001	989	1,043
Bestha	1,021	1,022	983	1,013	1,074	999	1,060	886	902
Brahmin	969	918	1,064	982	931	1,086	1,003	892	1,016
Ganiga	916	1,015	1,097	918	1,041	1,112	948	842	957
Golla	915	980	1,022	905	996	1,084	1,012	857	910
Holeys	951	996	1,021	922	1,035	1,086	1,019	926	859
Idige	950	818	871	947	1,064	984	952	656	732
Komati	957	897	923	957	885	946	959	951	804
Kabatriya	982	884	1,028	959	922	1,085	1,034	808	897
Kumbara	877	888	968	952	972	917	660	709	1,135
Kuruba	973	1,029	1,028	975	1,047	1,035	1,057	983	1,009
Lingayat	998	961	1,084	980	972	1,107	1,028	947	1,045
Madiga	917	1,048	1,035	902	1,049	1,069	995	1,040	855
Mahratta	921	867	1,024	887	899	1,101	974	928	900
Nayinda	925	970	1,031	967	1,019	1,046	764	766	939
Neyige	970	974	969	938	986	965	1,038	953	882
Panchala	980	909	967	967	1,004	1,004	1,037	752	934
Sethani	936	974	1,030	978	1,029	1,059	1,126	851	694
Tigala	902	1,007	1,032	902	1,012	1,046	886	893	818
Uppara	991	974	938	997	1,041	986	977	851	872
Vadda	953	1,011	905	944	1,031	913	987	944	1,005
Vathaliga	970	984	1,073	954	1,016	1,091	1,018	901	
Total	964	980	1,037	948	1,010	1,061	1,011	908	963

Muslims—	914	937	921	916	963	955	905	852	790
Pathan	943	907	928	924	949	948	993	817	877
Sheikh	922	870	998	924	897	1,021	912	791	909
Syed									
Total	927	875	921	916	918	946	983	770	842
Christians—	909	777	1,098	895	788	1,225	1,071	698	864
European	926	755	849	893	939	975	1,030	518	633
Native Christian									
Total	927	733	817	893	871	936	1,043	521	601
Jains—	978	843	856	940	905	874	1,015	799	838
Digambara									
Total	944	743	862	919	829	902	970	680	818
Animists—	932	879	806	768	1,173	848	1,049	784	781
Iraliga	976	1,062	925	983	1,063	936	1,106	1,062	923
Koracha	959	1,072	940	870	1,092	1,007	1,174	1,038	808
Korama	887	852	1,248	825	975	878	912	669	865
Kuruba	944	854	1,248	825	1,035	820	936	950	803
Lambani									
Total	940	987	855	868	1,046	893	974	932	810
Grand Total	3,661	972	1,027	945	1,005	1,053	1,008	3,896	3,850

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each sect by their Gotras.

Gotras	Total	Smartha	Bhagavatha Sampradhaya	Madhva	Sree Vaishnava
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Bharadwaja ...	169	165	178	175	175
2 Kasyapa ...	158	176	129	147	74
3 Vasishta ...	70	71	85	89	15
4 Atreya ..	65	62	57	65	88
5 Koundinya ...	62	68	60	50	53
6 Sreevatse ..	62	49	65	62	145
7 Visvamitra ...	59	67	55	59	11
8 Kousika ...	53	44	40	45	135
9 Haritha ...	48	45	62	55	41
10 Gouthama ...	31	33	39	33	13
11 Jamadagni ...	20	19	16	31	1
12 Angirasa ...	15	19	5	8	2
13 Moudgalya ...	14	10	20	22	19
14 Sandilya ...	14	14	23	14	15
15 Vadhoosana ...	11	10	5	2	43
16 Asthya ...	8	8	9	10	3
17 Satapatha ...	6	2	2	3	44
18 Gargeyasa ...	6	6	5	7	6
19 Mounabharгава ...	6	6	10	6	1
20 Minor Gotras ...	45	43	53	48	49
21 Gotras not returned ...	78	83	82	69	67
Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each of the principal Gotras by their Sects.

Gotras	Total	Smartha	Bhagavatha Sampadhaya	Madhva	Sree Vaishnava
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Bharadwaja ...	1,000	619	41	240	100
2 Kasyapa ...	1,000	708	32	215	45
3 Vasista ...	1,000	642	47	291	20
4 Atreya ...	1,000	604	34	231	131
5 Koundinya ...	1,000	696	37	185	82
6 Sreevatsa ...	1,000	501	41	232	226
7 Visvanitra ...	1,000	714	36	232	18
8 Kousika ...	1,000	527	29	198	246
9 Haritha ...	1,000	603	50	34	83
10 Goutama ..	1,000	669	49	117	243
11 Jamadagni ..	1,000	600	257	363	7
12 Angirasa ...	1,000	848	1	131	13
13 Moudgalya ...	1,000	454	54	364	128
14 Sandilya ...	1,000	613	63	224	100
15 Vadhoolasa ..	1,000	561	19	41	379
16 Agasthya ...	1,000	622	45	298	35
17 Satamarashana...	1,000	200	12	104	684
18 Gargeyasa ...	1,000	632	31	246	91
19 Mounabhargava	1,000	639	73	263	25
20 Minor Gotras ...	1,000	...	...	...	...
21 Gotras not returned	..	..	...	...	...
Total ...	1,000	634	39	231	96

APPENDIX I

Statement Showing the Variation since 1891 in the numbers returned under each of the principal Gotras.

Gotras	1901				1891			Variation		
	Persons	Males			Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
1										
Bharadwaja ...	3,988	15,702	16,186	25,950	13,081	12,869		+5,938	+2,621	+3,317
Kayapa ...	29,827	14,450	15,377	24,151	12,074	12,077		+5,676	+2,376	+3,300
Vasista ...	13,317	7,400	5,917	11,592	6,053	5,339		+1,375	+1,347	+378
Atreya ...	12,319	6,506	5,813	10,307	5,277	5,030		+2,012	+1,229	+783
Kaundinya ...	11,761	6,238	5,523	9,074	4,833	4,241		+2,687	+1,405	+1,282
Srivatsa ...	11,698	5,752	5,946	10,480	5,480	5,000		+1,218	+272	+946
Vishvamitra ...	11,172	6,194	4,978	11,771	6,020	5,751		-599	+174	-773
Kassika ...	9,936	5,187	4,749	9,893	4,909	4,981		+43	+278	-235
Harita ...	9,040	4,583	4,457	8,471	4,408	4,063		+569	+175	+394
Gautama ...	5,934	3,424	2,510	5,897	3,068	2,834		+37	+361	-334
Jamadagni ...	3,791	2,026	1,765	3,294	1,790	1,504		+497	+236	+261
Angerasha ...	2,772	1,256	1,516	2,929	1,497	1,432		-157	-241	+84
Mandagaya ...	2,957	1,322	1,345	2,252	1,111	1,141		+415	+211	+204
Sandilya ...	2,641	1,307	1,324	2,495	1,127	1,368		+146	+180	-34
Vadhva ...	2,092	1,005	1,087	2,788	1,670	1,118		-696	-665	-31
Agastya ...	1,523	828	695	824	418	406		+699	+410	+289
Sathamarahana ...	1,182	558	624	1,050	554	496		+132	+4	+128
Gargyasa ...	1,149	464	665	1,162	614	548		-13	-130	+117
Maunabharava ...	1,033	491	542	1,920	1,061	859		-887	-570	-317
Gotra not returned ...	14,811	6,367	8,444	28,969	14,067	14,902		-14,158	-7,700	-6,458
Minor Gotras...	8,621	4,461	4,160	7,117	3,724	3,393		+1,504	+737	+767
Total	189,174	95,141	92,633	182,386	92,831	89,555		+6,788	+2,710	+4,078

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the population of the Non-Brahmanical Hindu Castes and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras.

No	Caste	Population			Number returning Gotras		
		Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agasa ..	90,962	45,714	45,248	57	21	36
2	Bairagi ..	158	99	59	10	7	3
3	Bavaji ...	7	4	3	...	...	...
4	Banajiga ...	132,467	66,825	65,642	1,294	710	584
5	Baniya ...	30	15	15	7	3	4
6	Beda ..	244,990	123,345	121,645	565	362	213
7	Bestha ...	153,174	76,107	77,067	207	108	99
8	Bhutraju ...	1,230	644	586	32	23	9
9	Budabudike ..	1,701	881	820	...	...	...
10	Darji ...	11,123	5,835	5,288	792	423	369
11	Dasari ..	2,839	1,412	1,427	23	15	8
12	Dombar ...	2,911	1,390	1,521	...	...	...
13	Ganiga ...	39,655	19,897	19,758	2,257	1,28	110
14	Garadiga ...	427	192	235	117	3	3
15	Golla ...	142,291	72,485	69,806	257	536	445
16	Gondali, a ...	31	13	18	1,246	...	...
17	Goniga ...	477	263	214	...	41	25
18	Gosayi ...	585	343	239	2	15	14
19	Gujarathi ..	160	86	74	23	2	...
20	Hundichikka ...	5	2	3	...	...	...
21	Hatagar ...	3	2	1	...	...	...
22	Holeya ...	577,166	290,992	286,174	351	183	168
23	Idiga ...	48,156	25,620	22,536	171	96	75
24	Jat ...	27	17	10	...	...	...
25	Jogi ...	12,875	6,677	6,198	170	94	76
26	Kahar ..	46	32	14	4	3	1
27	Karakkan ..	19	17	2	1	1	...
28	Karaman ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
29	Kayasta ...	5	3	2	...	...	...
30	Konari ...	31,871	16,546	15,325	6,934	3,684	2,250
31	Kshatriya ..	24,825	12,699	12,126	3,346	1,659	1,687

APPENDIX J.—contd.

Statement showing the Population of the Non-Brahminical Hindu Castes
and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras.

No.	Caste	Population			Number returning Gotras		
		Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Hindus—contd.</i>						
32	Kumbara ..	43,418	22,839	20,579	377	179	198
33	Kuruba ...	377,091	197,082	190,009	444	234	210
34	Ladar ..	1,527	812	715	79	46	33
35	Lingayat—Priests ...	74,180	334,746	335,850	8,053	3,760	4,273
	„ Temple Servants...	5,865			55	32	23
	„ Devotees ..	1,029			97	79	18
	„ Traders ...	224,455			21,310	10,630	10,680
	„ Cultivators ..	359,343			21,243	12,527	8,716
	„ Barbers ...	5,754			158	92	66
36	Madiga ...	276,821	139,396	137,435	355	186	169
37	Malayali ..	269	203	63	...	...	...
38	Malern ..	1,501	683	816	16	6	10
39	Mahratta 1	52,204	27,132	25,072	2,296	1,265	1,031
40	Marwadi 10	226	142	84	...	..	...
41	Meda 1	5,774	2,918	2,856	10	10	..
42	Mochi 9	1,963	1,028	935	...	...	...
43	Mondaru ..	141	99	42	...	...	...
44	Mudali ...	11,621	6,576	5,045	196	99	97
45	Multani ..	3	2	1	...	...	...
46	Nagara ..	9,318	4,542	4,776	558	292	266
47	Natva ..	2,163	784	1,379	77	24	63
48	Nayer ...	636	569	67	...	...	...
49	Nayika ...	38,179	19,420	18,759	96	56	40
50	Nige ...	96,081	49,195	47,786	2,831	1,366	1,465
51	Panchala-Goldsmith.	85,925	63,949	60,741	5,890	2,004	2,886
	„ Carpenter ...	23,355			634	304	330
	„ Brass & copper smith	2,262			157	72	85
	„ Goldsmiths, refuse collectors ..	189			14	10	4
	„ Masons ...	2,089			208	100	108
	„ Blacksmith ...	10,900			729	349	380

TABLE showing the Population of the Non-Brahmin Castes and the numbers among them who have returned to the fold of Hinduism.

No.	Caste	Population			Number returning to Hinduism		
		Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Hindus—converts</i>						
53	Pandaram ...	433	242	191	...	...	...
54	Pille ...	1,794	1,011	783	31	24	7
55	Bachewar—painter ...	2,082	3,063	2,920	59	34	25
	„ Acrobats ...	1,291			114	45	69
	Bachewar—Military	2,244			107	75	32
	„ Gold—lace makers	366			59	30	29
56	Saniyar ...	25	15	10	...	...	...
57	Sanyasi ...	805	380	425	...	...	...
58	Sathani ...	22,325	11,313	10,012	1,428	762	666
59	Sillekyata ...	997	372	624	2	2	...
60	Sudugadusidda ...	811	443	368	3	2	1
61	Tigala ...	64,847	32,983	31,864	257	150	107
62	Uppara ...	106,207	53,836	52,371	117	61	56
63	Vadda ...	134,664	68,681	65,983	257	143	114
64	Vakkaliga ...	1,283,947	642,245	641,702	1,246	629	617
65	Unspecified ...	1,098	638	460	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,859,276	2,445,496	2,413,779	84,849	47,775	40,074
	<i>Animists—</i>						
66	Iraliga ...	8,338	4,428	3,910	...	...	...
67	Koracha ...	9,530	4,789	4,741	56	25	31
68	Korama ...	14,527	7,385	7,242	6	4	2
69	Kotava ...	171	118	53	...	...	...
70	Kuruba ...	8,482	4,442	4,040	...	...	...
71	Lambani ...	45,579	23,854	21,925	133	64	69
	Total ...	59,437	24,716	21,911	196	93	103
	Total ...	5,418,713	2,670,212	2,655,500	85,044	47,868	40,176

CHAPTER IX.

OCCUPATION.

1. *Introductory remarks.*—In this, the last Chapter, will be given a general outline of the Industrial condition of the population, or in other words, the occupations pursued by the people as their means of livelihood. Before proceeding to discuss the statistics, it may not be superfluous to explain how the figures have been collected.

2. *System of Enumeration in 1881.*—In 1881, Imperial Table XII showed the occupations of only such of the males and females as were actually engaged in some calling, and all the Juveniles under age 15 and all Dependents were grouped under one single head designated “*Unoccupied.*” In this manner 2,099,979 out of 4,186,188 persons or a little over 50 per cent of the population enumerated at that Census, appeared against a single line entry at the end of the Table.

3. *System of Enumeration in 1891.*—The instructions to the enumerators in 1891, required them to enter all males and females who work or live on private property, such as, house-rent, pension, etc., as *Actual Workers*, and in the case of children and women who do no work, to enter the occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supports them, adding the word “*Dependent.*” The instructions prescribed further that in the case of a person who pursued two or more occupations, only the principal one should be entered except when the other occupation was Agriculture, in which case, the latter was also to be recorded.

4. *System of Enumeration in 1901.*—On the present occasion, however, the instructions went a step further and the enumerators were directed to enter, as *Actual Workers*, those also who got work done by means of others, and also to record the subsidiary occupations in all cases, whether or not connected with land. In order that the distinctions between *Actual Workers* and *Dependents* and between *Principal* and *Subsidiary* occupations might be clearly understood, both by the enumerated and by the enumerators, the following set of questions was prescribed to be put to the former by the latter at the time of enumeration.

Question 14.—How do you get your means of livelihood? Do you carry on any business either personally or by means of servants, or do you live upon private property such as pension, house-rent, etc.? Describe them in full detail. If you have more than one source of livelihood, which do you say is the principal of them?

Question 15.—Which are your other sources of livelihood, if any?

Question 16.—If you have no source of livelihood of your own, are supported by another person, what is the principal occupation of that person?

The enumerators were further enjoined that they should, in each case, by suitable enquiry such as by the foregoing questions and otherwise, first of all determine whether the persons whose particulars they were writing should be treated as *Dependent* and entered in columns 14 and 15, or as *Dependent* and entered in column 16. For example, children who actually do work and earn wages, and women who earn money by occupations in which the husbands do not take part, such as selling firewood, butter-milk, cow-dung cakes, or grass, or by rice pounding, weaving, doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations in columns 14 and 15 of the General Schedule. But women and children who do not carry on any such occupation should be entered in column 16.

5. And the following explanatory instructions were also issued to the Census Supervisors.

“(Columns 14 and 15). The occupations of *Actual Workers* should be entered, distinguishing carefully the *Principal* from the *Subsidiary*. If a person, who has more than one occupation or means of livelihood, expresses a doubt as to what he should consider as his *Principal* occupation, he should be asked which of his occupations he relies upon most for his livelihood or considers to be the most indispensable, and that should be regarded as his *Principal* occupation to be entered in Column 14. The rest should be regarded as *Subsidiary* occupations; and of them again, that on

which he relies the most should be entered in Column 15. It is not necessary to enter more than one Subsidiary occupation.

The occupations should be entered in detail.

In the case of clerks, domestic servants, and the like, the kind of service rendered should be precisely stated, and also the occupation of the person to whom it is rendered, *e. g.*, Jahgirdar's cook, School-master's water-carrier, Lawyer's typewriter, Rice-merchant's accountant. Pensioners must be shown as Civil or Military as the case may be. Persons who live on the rent of lands or buildings in towns should be shown as landlords.

In the case of Agriculture, persons should be entered as Rent-receivers, Actual cultivators including sharers, Field laborers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by the job. Gardeners and growers of special products such as coffee, cardamoms pepper, betel, etc., should be shown separately.

Laborers, who are not agricultural laborers, should be entered as earth-workers, laborers in mines, stating the substance mined, such as, stone, mica, gold, etc., and operatives in mills, workshops, or factories specifying the kind of mill or factory, such as, cotton mills, rice mills, lac factories, oil presses, etc.

In the case of one or more members of a joint family who earn money, they should all be regarded as Actual Workers and their Principal and Subsidiary occupations should be entered in columns 14 and 15. They are not to be shown as Dependents.

Servants are not to be shown as dependent on the occupation of their master."

6. *Tables compiled.*—The statistics so collected have been classified by Orders, Sub-orders and Groups in conformity with a scheme of classification prescribed for all India, with a very slight modification under Class A—Government-for Native States. This scheme is printed in full detail and prefixed to Census Table XV, in the second of the volumes into which the tables have been bound up. For facility of reference, an Alphabetical Index of the occupations is affixed to the same Table in the same volume. As in the course of this Chapter, very frequent reference will be made to it, it is reprinted here below showing the 8 Classes, 24 Sub-orders and 79 Sub-groups comprised in the classification, omitting the further sub-divisions called Groups (520 in number).

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD (GENERAL).

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.
A.—Government.	I Administration.	1 Civil Service of the Imperial Government.
		1a Service of the Tabulating State.
		2 Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.
		3 Village Service.
	II Defence.	4 Army, Imperial.
		4a Army, Tabulating State.
		5 Navy and Marine.
	III Service of Native and Foreign States.	6 Civil Officers of States other than the Tabulating State.
		7 Military Service of States other than the Tabulating State.
	IV Provision and Care of Animals.	8 Stock Breeding and Dealing.
9 Training and Care of Animals.		
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.	V Agriculture	10 Landholders and Tenants.
		11 Agricultural Labour.
		12 Growth of Special Products.
		13 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests.
C.—Personal Services.	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	14 Personal and Domestic Services.
		15 Non-Domestic Entertainment.
		16 Sanitation.
	VII Provision of Food, Drink and Stimulants.	17 Animal Food.
		18 Vegetable Food.
		19 Drinks, Condiments and Stimulants.
VIII Light, Firing and Forage.	20 Lighting.	
	21 Fuel and Forage.	
IX Buildings.	22 Building Materials.	
	23 Artificers in Building.	
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.		

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD (GENERAL)

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	X Vehicles & Vessels.	{ 24 Railway and Tramway Plant. { 25 Carts, Carriages, etc. { 26 Ships and Boats.
	XI Supplementary Requirements.	{ 27 Paper. { 28 Books and Prints. { 29 Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments. { 30 Carving and Engraving. { 31 Toys and Curiosities. { 32 Music and Musical Instruments. { 33 Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred Threads, etc.
		{ 34 Furniture. { 35 Harness. { 36 Tools and Machinery. { 37 Arms and Ammunition.
	XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress.	{ 38 Wool and Fur. { 39 Silk. { 40 Cotton. { 41 Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. { 42 Dress.
		{ 43 Gold, Silver and Precious Stones. { 44 Brass, Copper and Bell-Metal. { 45 Tin, Zinc, Quick-silver and Lead. { 46 Iron and Steel.
	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware.	{ 47 Glass and Chinaware. { 48 Earthen and Stoneware.
		{ 49 Wood and Bamboos. { 50 Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc.
	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	{ 51 Gum, Wax, Resin and similar Forest Produce. { 52 Drugs, Dyes, Pigments, etc.
	XVII Leather, etc.	53 Leather, Horn and Bones, etc.
E.—Commerce, Transport & Storage.	XVIII Commerce.	{ 54 Money and Securities. { 55 General Merchandise. { 56 Dealing, Unspecified. { 57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents.
		{ 58 Railway. { 59 Road. { 60 Water. { 61 Messages. { 62 Storage and Weighing.
	XX Learned & Artistic Professions.	{ 63 Religion. { 64 Education. { 65 Literature. { 66 Law. { 67 Medicine. { 68 Engineering and Survey. { 69 Natural Science. { 70 Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. { 71 Music, Acting and Dancing.
		{ 72 Sport. { 73 Games and Exhibitions.
	XXII Earthwork and General Labour.	{ 74 Earthwork, etc. { 75 General Labour.
	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	{ 76 Indefinite. { 77 Disreputable.
G.—Unskilled Labour not Agricultural.		
H.—Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation.	XXIV Independent.	{ 78 Property and Alms. { 79 At the State Expense.

The statistics compiled in accordance with the foregoing Classification, have been printed in detail by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions in Table XV. The various combinations of the Principal and Subsidiary Occupations returned by the people, as a whole, have also been compiled by Orders (and in some selected cases by details of Sub-orders also) and shown in Table XV-A. The Principal and the Subsidiary Occupations pursued by the several castes have been tabulated in Table XVI by Orders, and in Table XVI-A by details of Sub-orders.

7. *Remarks about the nature of Occupation statistics.*—These Tables cannot, however, be presented without a word of caution. Undoubted accuracy cannot be claimed for these statistics, the collection of which is beset with many difficulties in India as well as in every other civilised country. Writing about the statistics of Occupation in England, Newsholme remarks [page 169 of Vital Statistics] :—

"In Volume IV, page 35 *et seq* of the Census Report 1891, the unsatisfactory character of the Census data as to occupations of the population is pointed out. The instructions contained in each 'Householder's Schedule' stated that persons 'should state distinctly, not only the general name of the industry in which they are employed, but the particular branch of the industry in which they are engaged, and also the material in which they work, if it be not implied in the name, and if such name be common to several industries' and special illustrative examples were given. But these instructions were largely disregarded, the words 'Spinner' and 'Miner,' for instance, being given without mention of the material in which, the stated work was done. It is evident, as pointed out, in the Census Report, that Schedules filled up by the householder do not supply data which are suitable for minute classification, or admit of profitable examination in detail. The most that is reasonable to expect from data so collected, is that they shall give the means of drawing such a picture of the occupational distribution of the people as shall be fairly true in its main lines, though little value can be attached to the detailed features."

If such is the nature of the returns in England where the people are more literate than in India, and where there is a marked tendency towards specialisation of function, and the sub-division of labor, and the dividing lines of one means of livelihood and another are very clearly marked, what need be said about the statistics in India, where the bulk of the people are illiterate and cannot with exactness give a clear account of their means of livelihood, especially when these are complex, as is often the case with the rural inhabitants, who combine in themselves the artisan, the ryot, the laborer, and sometimes the trader too?

8. There is, therefore, little use in going into the minute details of the 520 groups of the Classification List, the majority of which do not apply to the occupations of the average Indian villager. It will be sufficient for purposes of gleaning a general idea of the Industrial and Economic conditions of the people to examine the figures against the main heads of "Classes," "Orders" and "Sub-Orders," to which alone the Subsidiary Tables prescribed by the Census Commissioner and appended to this Chapter relate, leaving those who are interested in information as to more specialised and detailed occupation to find it for themselves in the printed main Census Tables.

Civil and Military Station treated separately.—We shall first treat of the statistics of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, reserving the latter for separate treatment at the end of the Chapter.

9. *Heads of Review.*—The statistics of occupation of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station will be discussed under the following main heads:—

- (1) The distribution of the population among the various Classes and Orders of Occupations;
- (2) Rural and Urban Occupations.
- (3) Variations since 1891.
- (4) Proportion of Actual Workers to Dependents in the two sexes in the several Districts and in different Occupations.
- (5) Occupations of Females.
- (6) Combination of Principal and Subsidiary Occupations.
- (7) Occupations of the principal Castes, both Principal and Subsidiary.

11. *Distribution of Occupation by Classes.*—The main Classes, under which the occupations recorded in the Schedules have been classified, may here be conveniently repeated. They are:—

- A. Government.
- B. Pasture and Agriculture.
- C. Personal Service.
- D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.
- E. Commerce, Transport and Storage.
- F. Professions.
- G. Unskilled Labor not Agricultural.
- H. Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation.

12. The subjoined Statement shows the percentages of the population of the several Cities and Districts pursuing each of the foregoing classes of Occupation:—

Districts.			Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore City	...	...	100	15	16	12	27	9	10	7	4
Mysore District	...	...	100	2	77	2	7	2	1	8	1
Bangalore City	...	...	100	17	12	6	33	11	3	14	4
Bangalore District	..	...	100	4	64	6	12	4	2	6	3
Kolar Gold Fields	.	...	100	1	1	9	18	11	2	58	0
Kolar District	...	..	100	4	64	3	11	8	1	11	3
Tumkur District	...	...	100	4	69	2	14	1	2	7	1
Chitaldrug District	...	..	100	5	60	3	15	2	1		5
<hr/>											
Eastern Division	..	...	100	4	66	3	12	2	2	9	2
Hassan District	...	...	100	3	81	1	6	1	1		1
Kadur District	..	..	100	2	71	3	7	2	2	12	1
Shimoga District	.	...	100	3	73	2	7	2	1	11	1
<hr/>											
Western Division	...	...	100	3	75	2	7	2	1	9	1
<hr/>											
Total Mysore Province	...	...	100	4	68	3	10	2	2	9	2

13. Subsidiary Tables II, III, V and VI exhibit the proportions borne by the population supported, respectively, by Agriculture, Industries, Commerce and Professions to the population of the several Districts. But in these Subsidiary Tables, Agriculture refers only to Order V; Commerce excludes Transport and Storage, and from the category of Professions, Sport has been excluded. But comparing the figures in the foregoing Statement with those in the Subsidiary Tables, it will be seen that the two sets of figures with one exception do not materially differ as the excluded orders of occupation are followed by comparatively small numbers, the exception referred to being in respect of the percentage of the commercial people in Kolar Gold Fields, where those supported by Transport and Storage, (Order XIX) by far outnumber those supported by Commerce, (Order XVIII) being 3,371 against 747, and this large difference has enhanced the percentage from 2 in the Subsidiary Table to 11 in the foregoing Statement.

In this Province, which contains but three cities, the largest of which has a population of only 69,447, and where only 3 per cent of the entire population are living, the large majority of the people amounting to 68 per cent are necessarily agricultural. Of the remainder, 10 per cent are engaged in the Preparation and Supply of Material Substances, and 9 per cent in Unskilled non-agricultural labor, leaving a small residue of 13 per cent to pursue the remaining 5 classes of Occupation.

14. *Agriculture.*—The details by Districts show that the percentage engaged in Agriculture ranges from 81 in Hassan District to 60 in Chitaldrug District, and that the two Districts of Kadur and Shimoga in the Western Division, possess a greater proportion of Agricultural population than any of the Districts of the Eastern Division, except Mysore which in this respect stands next to Hassan with 77 per cent of its population engaged in this occupation. In short, of the 8 Districts into which the Province is divided, the four Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga situated on the western side and forming the Western Circle for the Administration of the Public Works, are more agricultural than the four Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug on the eastern side of the Province which form the Eastern Circle of the Public Works Department. Of the former set, the two Districts of Hassan and Mysore are the only tracts which are favored most by river irrigation, and a small Malnad portion of the Hassan District, not so favored, is under coffee cultivation. The other two Districts of Shimoga and Kadur are Malnad tracts where rice, coffee and arecanut are cultivated on an extensive scale. On the other hand, the people of the four Districts on the eastern side of the Province, not possessing much facility in the shape of river irrigation, have to depend more upon dry than wet crops, and the fickleness of the seasons is such as to induce several of the people to take up to other means of livelihood than Agriculture, either exclusively or in addition to the latter; and hence it is that these Districts exhibit larger proportions of those engaged in the Preparation and Supply of Material Substances than those of the Western Division.

15. *General Labor.*—Unskilled Labor not Agricultural (Class G) prevails most in Kolar Gold Fields where it is the occupation of the bulk of the population employed in the Mines. It is the occupation of 14 per cent of the inhabitants of the Bangalore City, where town extensions and various public works have attracted large numbers of General laborers from the surrounding parts. In the Districts of Kadur and Shimoga, 12 and 11 per cent of the respective populations derive their livelihood from General Labor, and these, doubtless, are the laborers employed on a large scale in the coffee plantations and arecanut gardens. The figures against the other classes are too small to render comment unnecessary. It will be sufficient to add that the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore which are the seats of Administration, possess the highest proportions of the persons returned under (Class A) Government.

16. *Industries.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the distribution of the Industrial population supported by occupations falling under Orders VII to XI by Domestic and Factory Industries, but the figures against the latter are very small. The Province has very few factories worth mention; there are in Bangalore City two Spinning mills, one Oil mill, one Tile factory, one Brewery and one Iron foundry, and the only other factories are a few Printing presses doing odd jobs in the two metropolitan cities, besides the Government Press at Bangalore, a Cotton ginning factory at Davangere, a Cloth factory in Belur Taluk, an Iron foundry in Chikballapur, a Saw mill in Hunsur Taluk and a Sugar factory in Kolar District. The number of hands employed in these factories which are small ones, is an insignificant fraction

of the population of the Province and forms but 3 per cent of the Industrial population. Almost all the Industries in Mysore are carried on in-doors on the primitive style by individual families who have no capital, machinery or staff of servants to boast of.

17. *Distribution by Occupations by Orders.*—Subsidiary Table I shows the percentage of population supported by each of the 79 Sub-orders and 24 Orders into which the foregoing Classes of Occupation have been divided. From this Statement it will be seen that only 11 Orders including Agriculture are followed, each by more than one per cent of the population; and these Orders which together support 95 per cent of the population are :—

Order.	Number supported.			Percentage. *		
	Province.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Province.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
V Agriculture ...	3,653,140	2,559,070	1,094,070	67.0	64.2	74.8
XXII Earthwork and General Labor.	469,753	341,524	128,229	8.6	8.6	8.8
I Administration	189,018	151,680	37,338	3.3	3.8	2.6
VI Personal Service ...	156,596	125,225	31,371	2.9	3.1	2.1
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress.	143,927	122,547	21,380	2.6	3.0	1.5
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants.	122,289	97,036	25,253	2.2	2.4	1.7
XVIII Commerce ...	101,354	82,778	18,576	1.9	2.1	1.3
XXIV Independent ...	89,103	74,206	14,897	1.6	1.9	1.0
XIII Metals and Precious Stones.	85,851	68,300	17,551	1.6	1.7	1.2
IV Provision and Care of Animals.	83,290	74,203	9,087	1.5	1.9	0.6
XX Learned and Artistic Professions.	82,200	62,421	19,779	1.5	1.6	0.4

18. Examining even by details of groups, only 48 out of the 520 groups into which the occupations have been divided, support more than 10,000 persons each. These groups are detailed in Statement A appended to this Chapter, wherein they have been classified with reference to their numerical strength.

19. *Order V, Agriculture.*—The percentage of population supported by each of the Orders of occupation, slightly varies in the two Divisions. Agriculture on which 64.2 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division depend, is followed by 75 per cent of the population of the Western Division. The percentages against the other Orders are consequently less in the Western Division than in the Eastern, and the fall is particularly marked in respect of Orders XII and XVIII, which comprise the occupations prevailing more in the three cities included in the Eastern Division than in rural tracts.

20. The figures shown against Agriculture in the foregoing Statement include only those who have returned Agriculture as their Principal occupation, and if to them be added those who, pursuing other occupations, have agriculture as a subsidiary means of livelihood, the total number of agriculturists will be increased from 3,653,140 to 3,715,050 and will amount to 68 per cent of the total population.

21. Of 3,653,140 persons supported by Agriculture, 3,221,926 persons or 88.2 per cent are Landlords and Tenants, 352,705 persons or 9.7 per cent are Agricultural Laborers, 74,650 persons or 2 per cent grow Special Products, and the remaining

* Each Division Population=100.

3,859 persons or 0.1 per cent come under the (Sub-order 13) "Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests." How the agricultural population of the several districts are distributed under these four heads will be seen from the following Statement:—

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Sub-order 10 Land-holders and Tenants.	Sub-order 11 Agricultural Labourers.	Sub-order 12 Growers of Special Products.	Sub-order 13 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests.	Total of Order V.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore District ...	978	13	8	1	1,000
Bangalore District ...	680	265	52	3	1,000
Kolar District ...	925	67	7	1	1,000
Tumkur District ...	709	272	18	1	1,000
Chitaldrug District ...	957	41	2	..	1,000
Eastern Division ...	868	114	17	1	1,000
Hassan District ...	929	48	23	..	1,000
Kadur District ...	872	52	75	1	1,000
Shimoga District ...	924	67	8	1	1,000
Western Division ..	914	55	30	1	1,000
Total Mysore Province ...	882	97	20	1	1,000

21. per cent of the agricultural population in the Districts of Bangalore and Tumkur are simple laborers, who neither own nor cultivate lands. The growth of Special Products prevails to the largest extent in the District of Kadur and supports 7.5 per cent of the agricultural population of the District. In this District and also in Hassan, the special products are coffee and arecanut, pepper and cardamom. Bangalore District shows 5 per cent of the agricultural population as Growers of Special Products such as fruits, vegetables, betel-vine, arecanut and cocoanuts, etc.,

22. The occupations connected with "Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests" support but a small fraction of the population, the persons returned under them being chiefly the employees of the Government Forest Department.

23. The Statistics of the (Sub-Order 10), Land-holders and Tenants, have obviously a special interest. The returns under this head have been compiled in great detail, the two prescribed groups, viz., "36 Rent Receivers" and "37 Rent Payers" having been further sub-divided so as to comprise tenures known by several names in the same and different parts of the country.

24. The group "Rent receivers" has been divided into two sub-groups so as to distinguish those owning and cultivating lands from those owning but not cultivating them. The "Rent payers" have been sub-divided into (a) Payers of Fixed Rent, (b) Sharers in Produce, and (c) those whose payments are of an indefinite character. The following Statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Landlords and Tenants" in each of the Districts by groups and sub-groups explained above :—

Name of District.	(Group 36) Rent Receivers.			(Group 37) Rent Payers.				Total of Sub-order 10
	(a) Cultivating Land-holders.	(b) Non-cultivating Land-holders.	Total.	(a) Payers of Fixed Rent.	(b) Sharers in Produce.	(c) Payers of Rent, Indefinite.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore City	902	10	912	2	37	49	88	1,000
Mysore District								
Bangalore City	549	3	552	...	2	446	448	1,000
Bangalore District								
Kolar Gold Fields	703	170	873	1	27	99	127	1,000
Kolar District								
Tumkur District ...	775	1	776	11	94	119	224	1,000
Chitaldrug District ...	877	...	877	4	1	118	123	1,000
Eastern Division ...	798	35	833	3	34	130	167	1,000
Hassan District ...	442	475	917	2	4	77	83	1,000
Kadur District ...	716	148	864	6	1	129	136	1,000
Shimoga District ...	685	82	767	20	0	213	233	1,000
Western Division ...	589	264	853	9	2	136	147	1,000
Total Mysore Province	733	106	839	5	24	132	161	1,000

84 per cent of the total population returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Landholders and Tenants" own lands. This percentage of Land-owners varies in the several Districts ranging from over 91 per cent in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan which contain the greatest proportion of the Agricultural population in the Province, to 55 per cent in the Bangalore District. The majority of these Land-owners also cultivate their lands. In the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore, the non-cultivating landholders are very few; and in the other Districts the sub-letting of lands prevails in varying degrees, and only in one District of Hassan the greater portion of Land-owners are simple Rent Receivers.

16 per cent of the total population returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Land-holders" are "Rent Payers", 0.5 of them being payers of fixed rent, 2.4 being equal sharers of produce (Varasagavalidar), and the remaining 13.2 being sharers in other ways comprised in the indefinite vernacular term *Shikmi Zirayet* meaning literally subordinate cultivation. These different tenures occur in all the Districts though the percentages vary.

25. Its comparison with the bordering Districts of the Madras Presidency.—The following Statement shows the percentages which Landlords and Tenants bear to the agricultural population returned under Sub-Order 10, in the several Districts of Mysore and in the bordering Districts of the Madras Presidency:—

Districts.	36. Rent Receivers.			37. Rent Payers.	Total Sub-Order 10.
	Cultivating Landholders.	Non-cultivating Landholders.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore District ..	902	10	912	88	1,000
Bangalore District ..	549	3	552	448	1,000
Kolar District ...	703	170	873	127	1,000
Tumkur District ...	775	1	776	224	1,000
Chitaldrug District ..	877	...	877	123	1,000
Eastern Division ...	798	35	833	167	1,000
Hassan District ..	442	475	917	83	1,000
Kadur District ...	716	148	864	136	1,000
Shimoga District ...	685	82	767	233	1,000
Western Division ...	589	264	853	147	1,000
Total Province ...	733	109	839	161	1,000
Bellary District ...	888	25	913	87	1,000
Kadappa District ..	75	51	802	198	1,000
Deth Arcot District ..	800	41	841	116	1,000
Salem District ...	854	18	872	159	1,000
Coimbatore District ..	874	19	893	107	1,000
Coimbatore District ..	830	10	840	160	1,000
Total Madras Presidency ...	720	43	763	237	1,000

The figures speak for themselves. Perusing the figures in column 4, it will be seen that the Mysore Province, as a whole, contains a greater proportion of Land-owners than the Madras Presidency as a whole. The District of Hassan heads the list, Mysore stands on a par with Bellary, and Kolar with its neighbour Salem. The Districts of Chitaldrug and Kadur are exceeded only by Coimbatore and Kadappa, but Tumkur and Shimoga stand very low in the scale, compared with the frontier Districts of the Madras Presidency, though the proportion of Land-owners in them is more than the Madras Presidency, as a whole. In

the Bangalore District, the percentage of Landholders is extremely poor. But comparing the figures in columns 2 and 3, it will be seen that the ratio of Land-owners cultivating their lands is much less in this Province than in the Madras Presidency, a result brought about by the extreme prevalence of the sub-letting system in the District of Kolar and in those of the Western Division.

26. *Order XXII—Earthwork and General Labour.*—The next Order of occupation numerically important in this Province, is “(XXII) Earthwork and General Labour” which supports 455,975 persons or 8.6 per cent of the population of the Province. Of these a very small number (about 3 per cent), viz., 13,775 persons are under Earthwork and the remaining 455,975 are under General Labour. The details by groups are as follow :—

Names of Districts	500 Well-sinkers.	501 Tank Diggers and Excavators.	502 Labourers in Road, Canal and Railway.	503 Miners, unexplored.	Total Sub-order 74. Earthwork.	75 General Labor.	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore City ...	...	...	1,058	...	1,058	3,074	4,132
Mysore District ..	95	1,239	173	8	1,515	92,048	93,561
Bangalore City ..	12	..	..	...	12	9,331	9,343
Bangalore District ...	535	...	..	..	535	45,155	45,690
Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	...	3	..	3	22,271	22,274
Kolar District ...	11	5,262	...	...	5,273	69,618	74,891
Tumkur District ...	...	...	..	...	..	48,302	48,302
Chitaldrug District ...	48	...	196	...	244	43,087	43,331
Eastern Division ...	701	6,501	1,480	8	8,640	332,584	341,524
Hassan District ...	35	...	1,393	...	1,328	28,706	30,034
Kadur District ..	11	11	1,375	...	1,397	41,976	43,373
Shimoga District ...	2	799	1,860	...	2,410	52,412	54,822
Western Division ..	48	739	4,848	..	5,135	123,094	128,229
Total Mysore Province ..	749	7,240	5,778	8	13,775	455,975	469,753

The foregoing figures incidentally throw light on the physical and agricultural conditions of the several Districts. The majority of the “Well-sinkers” are in Bangalore District and a few have been enumerated in the Districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug and in those of the Western Division. Kolar contains the bulk of “Tank-diggers and excavators”, and the only other Districts in which these have been enumerated are Mysore and Shimoga. The laborers in “Road and Railway” are almost all found in the three Districts of the Western Division and in Mysore City. Nearly all the laborers enumerated in the Cities of Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields and the Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug are “General Laborers,” and in Kolar Gold Fields these labourers are so numerous that they form 58 per cent of the population of the City.

27. *Order I—Administration.*—“(Order I.) Administration” supports 189,018 persons or 3.5 per cent of the population and is composed of—

Sub-order 1,	Civil Service of Imperial Government returned by—	288
Do 1 (a)	Service of Mysore State	80,734
Do 2	Service of Local and Municipal Bodies	5,013
Do 3	Village Service	108,033
Total		189,018

Those Shown above as belonging to the Imperial Service are chiefly the constables of the Railway Police which is under Imperial Administration. The other three Sub-Orders belong to the service of the Mysore State. Of these, those attached to the “Village Service” are most numerous and form 1.9 per cent of the entire population of the Province, a proportion which is nearly two and a half times that in the Madras Presidency, and slightly in excess also of that in the Bombay Presidency which is 1.5 per cent. It is a question whether this is not due to a better conservation of the Village hereditary Service in Mysore and Bombay than in Madras. The proportion of the population supported by Municipal Service, though very small in itself (0.1 per cent), is yet equal to that in the Bombay Presidency and greater than that in the Madras Presidency, where only 0.08 per cent of the population are supported by that branch of the Administration. In the Province itself, returns under this Sub-order are very unequally distributed between the two Divisions, as Municipal Administration prevails to a greater extent in the Districts of the Eastern Division than in the Districts of the Western Division. Of the Municipal servants, 19 per cent are in the three Cities, 74 per cent in the Districts of the Eastern Division excluding the Cities, and the remaining 7 per cent in the Western Division; every 11 in 10,000 persons of the Eastern Division depend upon Municipal Service against only 2 in a corresponding population of the Western Division.

28. *Order VI—Personal Household and Sanitary Services.*—The next Order of occupation in scale of numerical importance is (Order VI) “Personal, Household and Sanitary Services” which supports 156,596 persons returned under the following Sub-orders.

Sub-orders	Province	Eastern Division	Western Division
14 Personal and Domestic Service	146,471	116,054	30,417
15 Non-Domestic Entertainment	1,619	1,543	76
Sanitation	8,506	7,628	878
Total	156,596	125,225	31,371

The numbers returned against “Personal and Domestic Service” are pretty evenly distributed between the two Divisions, but those supported by “Non-domestic and Sanitary Services” are far more numerous in the Eastern than in the Western Division. The Sub-order “Personal and Household Services” is composed of 51,460 Washermen, 18,555 Barbers and 6,580 other servants engaged in various domestic duties. As the functions of washing and shaving are performed only by the Washermen and Barber castes respectively, it might be interesting to compare the numbers returned under these two occupations with those returned as belonging to the respective castes in Table XIII. According to this Table, there are 90,962 Agasgs (Washermen) and 38,179 Nayindas (Barbers). These figures show that only 56 per cent of the Washermen and 48 per cent of the Nayindas depend for their livelihood on their respective traditional occupations, and that the remaining numbers of the two communities have taken up other sources of livelihood. What these sources are will be discussed later on in connection with caste statistics of occupation.

29. Of 1619 persons in "Non Domestic Service," 1574 are "Hotel, Lodging House and Refreshment Room Keepers," and of 5506 persons returned under "Sanitary Services," 8182 or 98 per cent are "Sweepers and Scavengers," 365 or 4 per cent are "Officers of the Sanitary Establishments" maintained by the Government and the Municipal bodies, and the remaining 89 are "Dust and Sweeping Contractors."

30. *Order XII—Textile Fabrics and Dress.*—The Statistics of (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress" next claim attention. This Order comprises five Sub-orders, viz., (38) Wool and Fur, (39) Silk, (40) Cotton, (41) Jute, Hemp, Flax and Coir, etc., (42) Dress, and each of these Sub-orders has been sub-divided into various groups. Considering the importance of this Industry, it will be interesting if the statistics could be examined in great detail. But unfortunately the nature of occupation returns is such as to render the figures extremely unreliable in respect of details; for, though the instructions for enumeration required exact specification of the material dealt with, and of the nature of the work done with it, yet the returns were so vague that in many cases, it was not easy to fix even the sub-order to which the occupation recorded belonged. "Weaving" might refer to silk or cotton and the expression "Cotton trade" might bring the individual under any one of the 16 groups into which sub-order "40. Cotton" has been divided. No doubt, in several cases the vagueness of the returns was inevitable; for, among the Industrial classes in India, the system of division of functions in the details of a labor does not prevail to any great extent. The silk weaver often, not only rears his own silk worms but also dyes the stuff himself, and where there is a demand for it, sells also raw silk; so that the functions detailed in groups 259 to 262 are all combined in one. Again, one day the Indian Weaver weaves silk and the next day cotton, according to the demand in the local market, and in a great many of his productions combines both the stuffs, so that it would be difficult to decide under which head to classify him. However, in several cases of such doubtful entries the occupations have been fixed, as far as possible, with reference to the caste of the persons returning them, and in several instances even the caste was found to be of little help. In these circumstances, a discussion of the details of groups will serve no useful purpose. The classification of statistics under the several sub-orders, though not altogether faultless, may yet be accepted as sufficiently accurate for purposes of gleaning a general idea of the condition of the different branches of the Industry in the several Districts.

31. The following Statement shows the number supported by the several Sub-orders of occupation under the head of "Textiles Fabrics and Dress" in the several districts.

Name of District.	38. Wool and Fur.	39. Silk.	40. Cotton.	41. Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.,	42. Dress.	Total of order XII—Textile, Fabrics and Dress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City	55	14	788	10	2,084	2,921
Mysore District	1,585	1,716	15,241	242	2,949	21,733
Bangalore City	3,570	3,753	4,964	2	1,120	13,409
Bangalore District	198	2,085	12,501	198	3,537	18,463
Kolar Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	77	77
Kolar District	3,193	1,089	12,924	955	2,722	19,983
Tumkur District	2,455	22	8,852	258	6,988	18,575
Chitaldrug District	2,137	40	19,501	404	4,394	26,476
Eastern Division	13,193	8,669	74,771	2,069	23,845	122,547
Hassan District	463	554	5,196	233	2,154	8,800
Kadur District	905	46	3,063	22	1,994	6,030
Shimoga District	598	62	2,330	126	3,496	6,512
Western Division	2,104	662	10,589	381	7,644	21,380
Total Mysore Province	15,297	9,331	95,360	2,450	31,489	143,927

32. The occupations connected with "Wool and Fur" prevail most in the City of Bangalore, in which as has been noticed in the Chapter on Castes, Neiges (weaver caste) preponderate, and there is also a Woollen Mill. The occupations prevail to a very large extent in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug where there are large numbers of Kurubas, who weave coarse woollen blankets known as "Kambliis."

33. The occupations connected with silk-weave prevail most in Bangalore City the district of Bangalore which contains a large population of Khatris and other silk weaving sections of the Hindu community. The Bangalore City and Channarayana are renowned centres of silk manufacture in this Province. Dealings in "Cotton Stuffs" prevail largely in all the districts of the Eastern Division, and the occupations are at their best numerically in Chitaldrug District where extensive cultivation of cotton is carried on, and where there is also a cotton ginning machine located at Davangere.

33. The (Sub-order 43) "Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc." is mainly composed of "Rope, Sack and Net makers," there being but 3 in the whole Province, figuring against (group 286) "Jute Mills," and 39 against (group 292) "Fibre Matting and Bag Makers."

35. The persons supported by the last (Sub-order 42, "Dress" are mostly dealers in "Piece-Goods" (group 304), who number 19,371, and "Tailors Milliners, etc." (group 306), who number 12,040. These are naturally more numerous, proportionately, in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore than elsewhere. The Districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Bangalore and Shimoga contain the largest number of dealers in dress. In the first three of these districts, these dealers are mostly piece-goods merchants, while Shimoga contains a very large proportion of darzi tailors.

36. Order VII—Food, Drink and Stimulants.—(Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" supports 122,289 persons or 2.2 per cent of the entire population of the Province as detailed below:—

Sub-Orders.	Province.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
17. Provision of Animal Food	21,739	17,892	3,847
18. Do of Vegetable Food	55,256	42,411	12,845
19. Do of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants	45,294	36,733	8,561
Total	122,289	97,036	25,253

13,521 persons or 62 per cent of the purveyors of the Animal Food are Cow and Buffalo-Keepers, many of whom also sell butter and milk. These reside mostly in the districts of the Eastern Division, there being but 1,747 returned under this head in all the districts of the Western Division. These occupations engage more females than males the Actual Workers numbering 1,073 males against 2,863 females. Dealers in this Division number 4,333 and are ratably distributed between the two divisions. The Province contains 2,851 Butchers and Slaughterers. They abound in the districts of the Eastern Division and are proportionately more numerous in the three Cities than in the Districts. 21 per cent of the Butchers reside in the three Cities, 61 per cent in all the Districts of the Eastern Division and the remaining 14 per cent in the Western Division.

37. The purveyors of Vegetable Food are composed of 13,140 "Dealers in Grain and Pulse", 11,001 "Rice Pounders and Huskers", 12,772 "Vegetable and Fruit Sellers", 9,490 "Oil-pressers and Sellers," and 8,663 persons engaged in small numbers in various other callings. The Actual Workers engaged in "Rice-pounding and Husking" are mostly females, there being 8,490 of this sex against only 644 males. The Vegetable sellers are almost equally distributed between the sexes, but these are mostly found in the districts of the Eastern Division. So many as 2,449 or 18 per cent of

these people reside in the single City of Bangalore, and all the Districts of the Western Division contain but 1,199 or 9 per cent of those supported by this occupation.

It is worthy of note that Actual Workers figuring against the foregoing two Sub-orders consist of very nearly equal numbers of the two sexes.

38. Of 45,294 persons supported by "Provisions of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants", 21,011 are Dealers in "Meat and Arrack Sellers", 8,189 persons are Dealers in "Curd, Butter, Ghee and Arecanut", 2,550 persons are Dealers in "Salt", 7,361 persons are Dealers in "Tobacco and Opium" and the remaining 2,550 persons are engaged in minor callings connected with the Sub-order. It might be remarked that out of 7,361 "Dealers in Salt" 3,700 are detailed in the margin are supported by the actual manufacture of the article in the primitive style from saline earth.

Mysore District	70
Kolar District	500
Tumkur District	500
Chitaldrug District	4,200
Hassan District	50
Kadur District	35
Shimoga District	5
Total	5,490

39. Order XVIII—Commerce.—The commercial population of the Province number 101,854 distributed as follows:—

54. Money and Securities	5,941
55. General Merchandise	11,196
56. Dealings, Unspecified	73,402
57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents	10,985
Total	101,854

40. Of those returned against the first of the foregoing Sub-orders, the majority to the number of 5,414 are Money-lenders, whose transactions when carried on in combination of more than one individual, are dignified under the term "Banking."

41. In practical life, there is not much difference between the two Sub-orders "55. General merchandise" and "56. Dealings, unspecified" except the difference of sentimental dignity between the high sounding "General Merchant" and the humble "Shop-keeper" and it is often the latter that has more substance in his place of business than the former.

42. The last Sub-order is composed of miscellaneous elements going under the names of Brokers, Agents and Contractors, whose exact line of business is not always patent.

43. Order XXIV—Independent.—Those who have other sources of subsistence than any definite occupation, (Order XXIV), Independent, number 89,108. Of these 77,819 or 87 per cent are "Landicants," 7,185 or 8 per cent are "Pensioners," and only 2,194 or 3 per cent derive rent from houses and other property besides land under cultivation. 552 inmates were enumerated in the Government Lunatic Asylum in the Bangalore City. Of prisoners under trial and convicted there were 395, of these latter 332 were in Bangalore City and 5 were enumerated in Tumkur. The absence of such prisoners in other Districts especially in the City of Mysore and in Shimoga where there are Jails, requires a word of explanation. On referring to the Schedules of those Jails, it was found that the occupations followed by the convicts prior to their confinement, had been recorded. The rule laying down that, in the case of persons who were out of employment during the six months prior to the Census, the previous occupation of the person should be entered, had not been properly understood and was applied to all prisoners irrespective of the time during which they had been in Jail. This mistake was detected when it became known to correct it.

44. Order XIII—Metals and Precious Stones.—The occupations falling under (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" being important branches of the Industries of the Province, it is desirable to reproduce here in details of Districts, the

Statistics of the four Sub-orders of which the order is made up. These are absolute figures :—

Names of Districts	43. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones	44. Brass, Copper and Bell-metal	45. Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead	46. Iron and Steel	Total of Order XIII
	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore City	1,237	270	93	404	2,004
Mysore District	11,798	528	125	2,336	14,787
Bangalore City	990	89	95	128	1,302
Bangalore District	4,741	2,287	463	3,474	10,965
Kolar Gold Fields	4,184	164	...	1,088	5,436
Kolar District	10,843	124	245	3,466	14,718
Tumkur District	5,169	3,240	1,128	2,856	12,393
Chitaldrug District	3,584	233	257	2,641	6,715
Eastern Division	42,568	6,933	2,406	16,393	68,300
Hassan District	5,356	631	74	1,433	7,494
Kadur District	2,587	123	142	830	3,662
Shimoga District	4,821	144	84	1,826	6,375
Western Division	12,264	898	300	4,089	17,551
Total Province	54,830	7,833	2,706	20,482	85,851

45. Of those engaged in "Gold, Silver and Precious Stones," 10,468 are persons connected with Gold Mines in Kolar Gold Fields and residing in the City itself or in the adjoining town of Bowringpet attached to the Kolar District. Of the dealers in "Brass, Copper and Bell-Metal," 2,421 are workers in those metals, and 576 are in Tumkur District, 576 are in the City and District of Mysore, and the remaining are distributed in small numbers over the other districts.

46. Three persons in Shimoga District have been returned as dealers in Aluminium.

47. Dealers in "Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead" are not many in number.

48. Of those engaged in "Iron and Steel" 19,040 are workers in hardware and 1,287 have been returned as sellers of the ware. The workers in hardware in this Province are what better than ordinary blacksmiths, for, the Province abounds in Iron-ore and the metal is smelted on a large scale in Malvalli, Chiknayakanhalli and in parts of Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur. There are two iron foundries in the Province, one at Bangalore and the other at Chikballapur.

49. Examining the total number of persons supported by all the four Sub-orders together in the several districts, it will be seen that the industries in all the districts prevail most in the District of Tumkur, and that the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar also contain very large proportions of the population supported by these industries.

Order IV—Provision and Care of Animals.—(Order IV), "Provision and Care of Animals" next claims consideration. Of 83,290 persons supported by this order, the occupations of 92,391 are connected with "Stock-breeding and Dealing."

and the remaining 899 have been classed under the (Sub-order 9) "Training and Care of Animals." Among the former are included 3 Camel Breeders, and 190 Elephant Catchers 80 enumerated in Mysore City, 26 in Mysore District, 7 in Kader and 7 in Shimoga; the returns in this respect are very modest relatively to the reputation of the Province as a great elephant catching country. The remaining 82,168 persons returned as Stock-breeders are "Shepherds and Herdsmen" and breeders of domestic cattle. Of those returned under the head "Training and care of Animals," 847 are "Veterinary Surgeons," 51 are "Horse and Elephant Trainers" and 1 is a "Vermin and Animal Catcher".

50. *Order XX—Learned and Artistic Professions.*—The last of the orders of occupations which support more than 1 per cent of the population each is (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions" which has been returned by 82,200 persons. Of these, 48,352 or 51 per cent are Priests, Missionaries and others following religious avocations. 18,698 are School Masters and others attached to the Educational Department, and 11,060 are Musicians, Dancers and Actors. The Medical profession gives livelihood to 5,090 persons, of whom 2,259 are Practitioners without diploma. 605 persons are supported by the scientific practice of Medicine by certificated Physicians of both sexes, and Midwifery supports 555 persons. There is but one

*Enumerated in Bangalore District.

†A Dentist has been enumerated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

*Oculist and there are only three dependents on a †Dentist who, however, has not been enumerated in the Province. The Literary profession has been returned by 3,052 persons, of whom 2,455 are writers and private clerks, and 588 are public scribes and

copyists. There are 22 authors and journalists in the Province, and 42 are supported by service in Libraries and Literary Institutions. The Legal profession is represented by 2,729 persons, of whom 1,597 are Barristers, Advocates and Pleaders, and 195 are Petition writers, Touts, etc. The profession also includes 476 Mussalman Khazis, though, in existing circumstances, they can hardly be considered to belong to the legal profession. The Engineering profession supports 2,308 persons, almost all of whom belong to the Public Works Department. The occupations under "Pictorial Art and Sculpture" have been returned by 1,915 persons. Of these 1,182 are painters, 544 are tattooers and 149 are photographers. Sculpture which was once the pride of the Province has but 40 adherents left, an extremely poor following which is sad to contemplate, in respect of a Province which still possesses the masterly sculptural works of Jakanacharya and Dankanacharya in the temples at Halebede, Belur and Somnathpur, and several other places which have since sunk into insignificance.

51. *The other Orders.*—The eleven orders of occupations till now discussed support 94.3 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division and 97 per cent of the population of the Western Division and 94.9 per cent of the population of both the divisions together, and it now remains to notice the salient features of the other 13 orders of occupation which support the remaining 5.1 per cent of the population.

The subjoined Statement shows these orders of occupation arranged in the order of their numerical importance.

Order of Occupation.	Province.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
IX Buildings	50,576	45,470	5,106
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves	45,789	35,764	10,025
XVII Leather etc.	35,534	29,376	6,158
VIII Light, Firing and Forage	35,037	28,399	6,638
XIV Glass, Earthen and stone ware	25,198	21,103	4,095
XIX Transport and Storage	25,833	21,817	4,016
XVIII Indefinite and Disreputable	15,587	12,303	3,284
XI Supplementary Requirements	15,039	13,393	1,646
XXI Sport	5,204	7,112	1,908
II Defence	7,884	6,748	1,136
XVI Drugs, Gums and dyes	5,488	4,870	618
X Vehicles and Vessels	2,111	1,007	1,104
III Service of Native and Foreign States	1	1	...

occupation. Including the partial agriculturists, i. e., those who, following other occupations, have taken up agriculture as a subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages of adherents to the Traditional occupations in these communities are 87 among Lingayets, 84 among Vakkaligas and 80 among Tigalas, respectively.

121. Of the non-agricultural communities, 67 per cent of the Darjis, 68 per cent of the Brass and Coppersmiths and 61 per cent of Blacksmiths still depend upon their Traditional occupation for livelihood; if to them be added those who have retained their traditional occupation as subsidiary means of livelihood, the foregoing percentages will be increased to 70 among Darjis (Tailors), 74 among Brass and Coppersmiths and 72 among Blacksmiths, respectively.

122. The Medas, the Vaddas, the Komatis and the Panchala goldsmiths come next in order in their adherence to their respective traditional occupations relating to cane-work, earth-work, commerce and gold. Over 50 per cent of the Actual Workers in each of these communities derive their principal income from their traditional occupations, and, including those who have retained their traditional occupations as subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages are 62 among Medas, 64 among Vaddas, 60 among Komatis and 59 among Panchala goldsmiths, respectively.

123. Over 40 per cent of the Neyiges, Kumbaras, Mochis, Agasas, Panchala Carpenters and Lingayet barbers find their principal means of their subsistence in their respective traditional occupations, and taking into account those who pursue the traditional occupations as supplementary sources of income, the percentage is over 50 in every case. The Nayinda (Barber) is still less adhesive to the profession of his forefathers, only 35 per cent of the Actual Workers in the community taking up "Shaving" as their principal means of livelihood, and another 13 per cent following it as a subsidiary one.

124. At the other end of the list stand the Bedas, the Mahrattas, the Kshatriyas and the Panchala Jalagars, among whom the traditional occupations give subsistence to very small proportions of the community, and may be said to have been virtually abandoned either under force of circumstances rendering the pursuit of those occupations uncongenial, or in the desire to follow more lucrative professions.

125. The Besthas, the Banajigas, the Lingayet traders, priests and devotees, the Madigas, the Upparas, the Holeyas and Kurubas have also seceded much from their traditional occupations. In these communities, the number of Actual Workers following their respective traditional callings, whether as principal or as subsidiary occupations, is not even 15 in 100. Such poor returns against the traditional occupations may be attributed, in several cases, to want of encouragement to, and consequent decadence of, the occupations themselves; and in several other cases to degeneracy of the communities whereby they are no longer equal to the requirements of their traditional occupations in modern times. For example, the mill spun woollen blankets are driving the rough country wool kamblis out of the market, and the Kuruba finds a demand for his inelegant home spun article daily diminishing. The Beda has no longer need or inducement to hunt, and the Kshatriya and the Mahratta lag far behind the conditions of a military career in modern times. Lastly, the competition of the other communities in the field of commerce has driven the home-keeping Banajiga and the Lingayet trader to other occupations. In short, except in the case of the agriculturists whose occupation is freely resorted to by all other communities as about the best and safest profession, the restriction of the caste to its traditional occupation has been universally shaken in various degrees. The shock has been comparatively mild in the case of those whose occupations require special training in manual labor such as Tailors, Goldsmiths, Braziers, and Copper Smiths; and severe in the case of those who have met with competition from the West, such as the Neyiges (weavers), the Ganigas (oil-pressers) and the Idigas (toy drawers and distillers).

126. *Occupations of Castes: - Economical point of View.*—Turning to the economical aspect of the question, the appended Statement marked C showing the proportion of Actual Workers to Dependents in each of the principal castes has already been discussed in connection with the general distribution of Actual Workers and Dependents. It now remains to review the occupations followed by the Actual Workers in the several communities as principal and as subsidiary means of

livelihood and also the distribution of the castes in the different orders of occupation.

127. *Distribution of Castes by Occupations.*—Statement marked K appended hereto shows the percentage of Actual Workers in each of the principal castes who are engaged in the several orders of occupation whether as principal or as subsidiary means of livelihood. In this Statement, the percentages of actual workers have been given only against those orders of occupation wherein more than one per cent of the Actual Workers in the caste are engaged, the proportions under the other orders being grouped together under the head 'Miscellaneous' of which a separate List marked L is appended showing absolute figures instead of percentages inappreciably small.

Looking into the figures, it will be seen that among the Hindus, each caste is engaged only in a few orders of occupation besides the one assigned to it by tradition, and of those few Orders, Agriculture and General Labour form the chief. In several castes, (1) Administration, (XVIII) Commerce, and (XXIV) Independent, also figure as the occupations followed by more than one percent of the Actual Workers.

128. As regards the Traditional Occupations, the extent to which they are adhered to by the respective castes, has been already discussed. Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the major portion of the actual Workers in all the communities except the few castes in which more than 50 per cent of Actual Workers have still adhered to their respective traditional occupations, and even in the case of the latter, agriculture ranks second to the traditional occupation. It forms the principal means of livelihood of more than 20 per cent of Actual Workers in all the castes except the Darjis, the Komatis and the Panchala Jalagars among whom those engaged in Agriculture number only 16, 18 and 7 respectively in 100 Actual Workers; and if to these be added those who have adopted agriculture as subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages are above 20 in every case except in the Panchala Jalagars.

129. Of the village artisans, the Agasas (washermen) and the Nayindas (barbers) are almost equally distributed between their traditional occupations (Order VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services" and (Order V) "Agriculture." The Upparas (earth salt-makers) have largely taken to Agriculture, and such of them as are too poor to get lands, have turned themselves as general labourers. 64.9 per cent of the Upparas are agriculturists, 17.8 per cent are general labourers and 8.6 per cent still deal in salt, and the remaining 8.7 per cent pursue various other callings in small numbers.

130. Next to Agriculture stands Unskilled Labour not Agricultural (Order No. XXII Earthwork and General Labour, which is resorted to by all the classes without exception in varying proportions. The castes most engaged in this occupation are Vaddas (40 per cent of Actual Workers), Holeyas (26 per cent), Bedas (20 per cent) Besthas and Madigas (19 per cent each), and the castes who have least taken to general labour are Komatis (1.2 per cent), Satanis (2.5 per cent), Lingayet Priests (3.5 per cent), Panchala Masons and Goldsmiths (4 per cent) each.

131. The Mussalman tribes have no fixed traditional occupations, and they are found following all occupations in varying numbers. Out of a population of 268,131 Mussalmans, 88,412 or 32.8 per cent are Actual Workers, and the occupations followed by more than 5 per cent of these Actual Workers are :—

- V. Agriculture—42.8 per cent.
- XXII. General Labour—12.8 per cent.
- XVIII. Commerce 7.0 per cent.
- VI. Personal household, and Sanitary Services.— 6 per cent.
- XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.—5.0 per cent.
- VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants—5.0 per cent.

4.4 per cent of the population are under Administration and 4.3 per cent have independent sources of livelihood other than occupations, only 3 per cent of Mussalman Actual Workers possess subsidiary occupation, the chief of which are Agriculture pursued by 27.9 per cent, General Labour by 1.01 per cent, and Commerce by 1.26 per cent of the Actual Workers

132. Of the Native Christians 31 per cent of the Actual Workers are Agriculturists and another 2.3 per cent follow Agriculture in addition to other Principal

occupations. 17 per cent are General Labourers, 6 per cent are in Personal Service 12 per cent follow "Learned and Artistic Professions," and 4.6 per cent are under "Administration."

Of 115 Eurasian Actual Workers 339 (29.5 per cent) figure under XIII. Metals and Precious Stones" as employees in the Kolar Gold Mines 255, (22.2 per cent) are employed in Railways and other occupations falling under the (Order XIX) "Transport and Storage;" 141 (12.2 per cent) follow (Order No. XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions." Administration and Personal Service claim 108 (9.4 per cent each) of the Actual Workers, and only 56 (4.9 per cent) of the Eurasian Actual workers are agriculturists.

133. The Digambaras who form the bulk of the Jain population are agriculturists to the extent of 59 per cent of the number to their actual workers; 9 per cent of them deal in Metals chiefly brass and copper, 6 per cent are engaged in Commerce, 7 per cent figure under Textile Fabrics and Dress as Dealers in Piece goods and another 6 per cent follow religious avocations.

134. Of the Animistic tribes, 44 per cent are agriculturists, 21 per cent are General Labourers, 10 per cent are workers in Wood, Cane and Leaves and 7 per cent are dealers in Fuel and Forage. The agricultural Animists are chiefly the Kurubas, Lambanis, and Iraligas. Among the Kurubas, 62 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged in agriculture, and another 5 per cent pursue agriculture as subsidiary means of income, 53 per cent of the Actual Workers among the Lambanis and Iraligas are also agriculturists. The Koramas and the Korachas deal more in bamboo, Cane and Leaves, as plaiters and sellers of baskets, etc., while dealing in Fuel and Forage is confined to the Lambanis. It will also be observed that 10 per cent of the Koracha and 9 per cent of the Kuruba Actual Workers deal in "Textile fabrics and Dress" chiefly wool which they prepare and weave.

135. In the foregoing remarks on the occupations pursued by the several castes, attention has been drawn generally only to the occupations which have engaged appreciable proportions of the caste population as appearing in appended Statement marked K. But the absolute figures set forth in statement L, though proportionately small yet deserve attention as indicating the small beginnings of castes drifting further yet from their traditional occupations. The statement marked L, as a whole, is replete with interest and will repay careful perusal. It shows for example that the Agasa (washerman) caste is represented in the following occupations among others to the extent of the number noted opposite to each:

Order	Actual Workers.
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	139
IX. Buildings	11
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	193
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	22
XV. Wood, Cane and leaves etc.	5
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	190
XXI. Sport	3
XVII. Leather	} 1 each.
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	
XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes etc.	

Similarly the Darji (Tailor) caste is represented in various numbers under "Buildings," "Wood, Cane and Leaves," "Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.," "Commerce," "Transport and Storage," and last not least, the "Learned and Artistic Professions."

The Kedeiya (depressed class) is represented in various numbers under "Buildings," "Glass earthen and "Stoneware," "Wood, Cane and Leaves," "Commerce," "Leather," and "Learned and Artistic Professions."

The Komati (trader) is found under "Learned and Artistic Professions," "Wood Cane and Leaves etc.," and even under "Leather etc.," and "Sport."

The Kumbara (potter) is found under "Textile Fabrics and Dress," "Food Drink and Stimulants," "Provision and care of animals," "Buildings" and even under "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc."

The Lingayet Priest and Temple servant classes are found in most of the occupations just named and also under "Sport."

The Barber caste (both Lingayet and others) are to be found under such heterogenous occupations as "Provision and Care of Animals," "Buildings," "Textil

Fabrics and Dress", "Wood, Cane and Leaves" etc., and even "Learned and Artistic Professions," "Commerce" and Sport."

The Neygi or the weaver caste is to be found under "Provision and Care of Animals," "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," "Metals and Precious Stones" and even "Buildings."

The Tigala caste (cultivators) is to be found under "Textile Fabrics and Dress," "Metals and Precious Stones," "Learned and Artistic Professions" and even "Buildings."

The Panchala Goldsmith caste is represented under "Leather" etc., and an equally interesting fact is that the Animist tribes Lambani and Irailga have their representatives under "Textile Fabrics and Dress."

136. (a) *Distribution of Occupations by Castes.* Statement marked M appended hereto shows how every 1,000 Actual Workers under each order of occupation are distributed by castes. The totals therefrom for each religion are extracted here below for ready reference.

Order	Total Actual Workers	Hindu	Mussalman	Christian	Jains	Animists
I Administration	1,000	914	70	13	1	2
II Defence	1,000	444	460	96	..	..
III Services of Native and Foreign States...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV Provision and Care of Animals ...	1,000	944	28	1	1	26
V Agriculture	1,000	847	83	3	3	14
VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	1,000	871	70	37	2	20
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	1,000	878	95	6	4	17
VIII Light, Firing and Forage ...	1,000	787	34	9	4	196
IX Buildings	1,000	937	49	12	1	1
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,000	575	384	34	7	..
XI Supplementary Requirements ...	1,000	839	77	17	8	59
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	1,000	875	92	5	14	14
XIII Metals and Precious Stones ...	1,000	859	70	48	21	2
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	1,000	973	12	12	..	3
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves	1,000	734	45	14	3	204
XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	1,000	690	217	12	..	81
XVII Leather	1,000	875	130	5	..	..
XVIII Commerce	1,000	792	175	9	15	9
XIX Transport and Storage	1,000	708	215	73	1	5
XX Learned and Artistic Professions ...	1,000	888	53	32	14	18
XXI Sport	1,000	868	58	1	..	58
XXII Earthwork and General Labour ...	1,000	915	46	9	..	30
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	1,000	921	65	4	2	6
XXIV Independent.	1,000	871	90	1	11	27
	1,000	922	48	8	3	19

It will be seen that the Hindus number 922 in 1,000 Actual Workers of all religions put together and that this proportion is exceeded only in the case of four orders viz., (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals", (V) "Agriculture", (IX) "Buildings" and (XIV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware" and that in the orders (X) "Vehicles and Vessels" and (II) "Defence" they are very much below the average.

137. The Mussalmans on the other hand cut proportionately a very prominent figure in these two orders (Defence, and Vehicles and Vessels) and also in orders (XVI) "Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc." and (XIX) "Transport and Storage". In short they are above their average of 48 in 1,000 (Actual Workers) in all Orders of occupation excepting (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals", (V) "Agriculture", (VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage", (XIV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware", and (XXII) "Earthwork and General labour".

138. The Christians too are well up in Orders (II) "Defence" and (XIX) "Transport and Storage" and take a prominent part in orders (VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services", (X) "Vehicles and Vessels", (XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" and (XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions."

139. The Jains do not appear under "Defence" "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," "Drugs, Gums, Dyes etc., "Leather" etc.," and "Sport" and they equal or exceed their average of 3 in 1,000 Actual Workers in all orders except "Administration", "Provision and Care of Animals", "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services", "Buildings", "Transport and Storage", "Indefinite and Disreputable" and "Independent". Their numbers under "Earthwork and General labour" are too small for any proportionate figure to appear in the foregoing Table.

140. As will be observed from the last column of the statement, the Animists are most conspicuous under "Light, Firing and Forage" and under "Wood, Cane and Leaves" etc. The differences above noticed are mainly due to the nature of the occupations themselves, some of which are such as are resorted to with ease only by certain castes. For instance, Orders (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals" and (V) "Agriculture" which constitute the (Class B) "Pasture and Agriculture" have the greatest number of adherents among the Hindus, because the bulk of them are agriculturists. Under (Order XV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware", the Hindus count 973 in 1,000 Actual Workers because the manufacturers of pottery are all Hindu Kumbaras. On the other hand, (Order II) "Military Service" is the special line of the Mussalmans and the Christians; the only Hindu Military castes, viz., the Kshatriya and the Maratta, forming a small minority compared with the population of these two communities. (Order XIX) "Transport and Storage" is also the special field of Mussalmans and Christians who have greater facilities to serve in the Railways than the caste-ridden Hindu. Under (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" figure a large proportion of Christians who, however, are not workers in these metals but are only the employees in the Kolar Gold Fields. In (Order XV) "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," and (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage", the Animists cut a prominent figure because they are the people who work largely in making and selling mats and baskets, and in the sale of firewood collected from the forests.

141. The figures under the Hindus call for a closer examination by details of castes. Examining the figures in appended statement marked M, it will be seen that excepting the occupation falling under Orders (I) "Administration" and (XXIV) "Independent" which form the traditional occupations of no caste in particular and are open to all castes alike, the other orders of occupation are resorted to mostly by those castes whose traditional occupations are comprised therein; for instance in (Order II) "Military Service" the Mahrattas, and the Kshatriyas take the lead; in the two Orders (IV) and (V) falling under the (Class B) "Pasture and Agriculture," the Vakkaligas take the greatest share, the Gollas also taking a prominent part in (Order IV) "Provision and Care of Animals". Over 25 per cent of these in "Personal and Household Service" are Agasas. In Order IX "Buildings" the Vaddas take the lead, while half the dealers in "Supplementary Requirements" are Banajigas and Vakkaligas. Over 36 per cent of the dealers in (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress" are Neyiges and another 18 per cent are Kurubas. The dealings in (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" may be said to be confined to Panchalas, and those in the "Earthenware" to the Kumbaras. 19 per cent of the Actual Workers under (Order XV) "Wood Cane and Leaves etc.," are Panchala Carpenters, while over 67 per cent of the dealers in (Order XVII) "Leather etc.," are Madigas. The Komati and the Lingayat traders take the greatest share in commercial occupations. Over 38 per cent of those following (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic professions" are Brahmans, while the Nayindas as rural bandsmen, take a share of 9 per cent therein. 25 per cent of the "General Labourers" are Holeyas and another 15 per cent are Vakkaligas. Under (Order I) "Administration" the Brahmin takes the lead, counting 25 in every 100 and is followed by the Holeyas, Madiga and the Vakkaliga who count 20, 13 and 11 respectively, in every 100 Actual Workers under that Order.

142. Some general remarks on Tables XVI and XVI-A.—The returns of subsidiary occupations resorted to by the several castes in addition to their principal occupations, exhibit features only similar to those above noticed in regard to principal occupation as will be seen from the statement marked N appended hereto, which shows the distribution by castes of 100 Actual Workers pursuing as subsidiary means of livelihood, each of the orders of occupation which count more than 1 per cent of the total Actual Workers in the Province.

143. It may here be observed that the real interest in the relationship between Caste and Occupation lies, not in the features just explained which are only natural, but in the smaller proportions returned by castes under occupations not hereditary to them, some examples of which have already been indicated. But the classification by orders (in preference to groups) adopted for Table XVI in the form presented for all India is too broad to mark, with desirable precision, the extent of deviations of the castes from the course of their traditional occupations into other paths; for instance, under (VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services" come the Barbers, the Washermen, the Cooks, the Grooms and the Hotel-keepers; and under (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" come the Milk-seller, the Grain merchant, the Dealer in tobacco betel-leaf and snuff, the Butcher, the Toddy-drawer and the Wine merchant; and the returns of the several castes under such broad heads, comprising a variety of dissimilar occupations, do not indicate the exact occupation resorted to by several castes. For another example, turning to the Table, we find the occupations of 2 Komatis and 2 Lingayet priests returned as those relating to (Order XVII) "Leather etc.," which comprises dealings in raw hides, tanning, shoe-making, as well as the sale of manufactured boots and shoes, and it is difficult to say whether the said persons have gone further than the last mentioned group. It may be permissible to add that the functional element is sometimes carried to an extreme, by the grouping of a variety of occupations under the same head; take (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions" for example, which brings the priest, the educationist, the lawyer, the painter, and the doctor on the same platform with the village bandsman, the stage-actor, the tattooer and the Natuwa dancing master; or for another example, take the head (Order XXIII) "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupation under which those who have failed to return their occupations have been grouped along with prostitutes, and where the climax is reached when the mendicant, the convict, the lunatic, the prisoner and the house-owning landlord are all clubbed together under (Order XXIV) "Independent".

144. It was in view of this anomaly that Table XVI - A showing the subsidiary occupations of Castes, Tribes and Races and specially compiled for Mysore, was got up so as to show the subsidiary occupations by Sub-orders, and subsidiary Table XIII based thereon. But experience shows that this is still insufficient to gauge the extent to which castes pursue occupations which are foreign to them by tradition and custom. Looking into the Table, we find for example 4 Brahmins and 15 Lingayet priests classed for subsidiary means of livelihood under (Sub-Order 17) "Provision of Animal Food" which includes 9 groups beginning with "Butchers and Slaughterers" and ending with "Collectors of edible bird's nests" and "Miscellaneous". This return of strictly vegetarian priestly classes, would be startling to a stranger unfamiliar with Census classification unless, for the sake of the castes concerned, it is explained to him that the Sub-order in question includes dealings in simple milk, butter-milk and ghee, by which a large number of poor folk in these castes supplement their small means of livelihood, though of course their association with butchery in the Census classification may be revolting to sensitive natures.

145. At the same time, it must be admitted that, though the Tables XVI and XVI-A are open to the foregoing criticism, yet the compilations, as they stand, are not devoid of interest. They show, though only in very general terms, the nature of work performed by the several castes as Means of livelihood, and the extent to which the leading agricultural artisan and labouring classes adhere to or change the occupations assigned to them in the caste organisation. These Tables, having been compiled in details of Districts, will be instructive and useful to the local officers by giving them an insight into the economical condition of the people under their charge.

146. *Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—It now remains to review the occupation statistics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, compiled in Table XV Part B, the other Tables relating to the combinations of Principal and Subsidiary occupations and to the occupations of castes, not having been compiled for this assigned Tract.

147. *Proportion of Actual workers to Population.*—Out of a population of 89,599 persons composed of 45,122 males and 44,477 females, 34,776 or 39 per cent have been returned as Actual Workers; the percentages for the two sexes separately are 59 per cent in the case of males and 18 per cent in the case of females, as against 53 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, in the population of the Province. The higher

percentage of Actual Workers in the male population of the Civil and Military Station is as much in accordance with the age constitution of the inhabitants of the place as the lower proportion of 33 per cent is in respect of the people of the Province. For, excluding the juveniles under the age of 15 and the aged over 55 years, the remaining population of the working ages in the Civil and Military Station form 57 per cent of the total enumerated male population, and the Actual Workers exceed those of working ages by just 2 per cent of the population. On the other hand, among the females whose work is regulated not so much by age as by caste, customs and the nature of the occupations themselves, the higher percentage obtaining in the Station may be due partly, to the circumstance that the bulk of the Hindu population belong to the labouring classes and partly to the fact that such occupations as "General Labour and Personal Service" "Sale of Fodder and Fuel etc.," in which the females take a fair share, form the chief occupations of the non-military inhabitants of the Station.

148. *Statistics of Occupation by Classes.*—The Industrial condition of the people of this Station is altogether distinct from that of the people of the Province. The Military element predominates here, and the prevailing occupations are essentially urban, as will be seen from the following Statement of the occupations of the people divided by classes:—

Class	Population.	Percentage of Total Population.
A. Government	12,305	14
B. Pasture and Agriculture	4,709	5
C. Personal Services	16,908	19
D. Preparation and Supplies of Material Substances	26,230	29
E. Commerce Transport and Storage	7,791	9
F. Professions	5,355	6
G. Unskilled Labor not Agricultural	8,689	10
H. Means of Subsistence independent occupation	7,612	8
Total	89,599	100

(Class D.) Industries take the lead and next to them rank "Personal and Domestic services". "Agriculture" which supports 68 per cent of the population in the Province gives livelihood to only 5 per cent of the Station population, and partial agriculturists number only 123 in both sexes together.

149. *Statistics of Occupation by Orders.*—Looking into the details by orders, it will be seen that 17 out of the 24 Orders of occupations are each followed by more than 1 per cent of the population; and they are detailed here below in the order of numerical strength of the persons, respectively supported by them:—

Order of Occupation	Number Supported	Percentage to Total Population
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	16,908	19
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	9,878	11
II. Defence	8,570	10
XXII. Earthwork and General Labor	8,007	9
XXIV. Independent	7,612	8
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	5,226	6
V. Agriculture	4,322	5
XVIII. Commerce	4,060	5
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	3,787	4
XIX. Transport and Storage	3,741	4
I. Administration	3,098	3
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	2,540	3
XV. Metals and Precious Stones	2,418	3
XVI. Leather, etc.	2,094	2
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	1,683	2
IX. Buildings	1,498	2
XI. Supplementary Requirements	1,320	1
Remaining Orders.	2,847	3
Total	89,599	100

150. *Statistics of Occupation by Groups.*—Even examining the figures by details of groups, it will be found that only 2 groups support between 7,000 and 8,000 persons each, 6 support between 2,000 and 5,000 each, 14 between 1,000 and 2,000 each and 23 between 500 and 1,000 each. These 45 groups, which in all support 70,061 persons or 78 per cent of the total population, are detailed in the appended Statement marked O. Looking into the Statement, it will be seen that "General Labour" heads the list with 7,655 persons depending upon it; these include mostly coolies hanging about the busy bazaars, eager to carry load for small wages, and persons employed on Public Works generally. Next come the Military Non-Commissioned Officers and privates who number 7,177. This large military element is supplemented by 745 Military Officers, 648 Followers and others attached to the Military Administration, besides 4,237 Military Pensioners. A glance at the Statement will further show that the Town is fairly equipped in all the other occupations associated with the requirements of a Cantonment containing a large European Military element.

151. *Variations since 1891.*—Since 1891, the population of the Station has decreased from 100,081 to 89,599, and the appended Statement marked P shows how this loss of 10,482 persons is distributed over the several Classes and Orders of occupation. 2,697 or over 25 per cent of the decrease is under "Defence", consequent on a reduction of the garrison. The hand of the plague has fallen upon the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Laboring classes in different degrees of severity. The agriculturists have lost 1,271 or 21·2 per cent of their strength in 1891, and the number supported by industries have decreased from 30,424 to 26,230, those under (Order VII) 'Food, Drink and Stimulants, (Order VIII) 'Light, Firing and Forage, (Order IX) 'Buildings', and (Order XVII) Leather, etc. having suffered them ost to the extent shown below: (Order VII) Food, Drink and Stimulants, 850; (Order VIII) Light, Firing and Forage 1,148; (Order IX) Buildings 871; and (XVII) Leather etc." 822. The commercial population has diminished from 9,378 to 7,791, while the general laborers have fallen from 9,042 to 8,007. The population supported by "Personal, Household and Sanitary services" (Order VI), and those with "Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation" (Order XXIV), have increased very slightly by 101 and 401, respectively.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Order and Sub-order		Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers	
			Persons supported	Actual Workers	Actual Workers	Dependents	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas
I	Administration—									
	1	Civil Service of the State ...	0	0	39	61	88	12	160	108
		1a Service of the tabulating State ...	2	0	28	72	23	77	228	271
	2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies	0	0	25	75	49	51	173	434
	3	Village Service ...	2	1	31	69	1	99	137	224
		Total ..	4	1	29	71	12	88	212	243
II	Defence—									
	4	Army (Imperial) ...	0	0	42	58	95	5	134	249
	4a	Army (Tabulating State) ...	0	0	33	67	50	50	222	179
		Total ...	0	0	38	62	79	21	153	191
III	Service of Native and Foreign States—									
	6	Civil Officers ..	0	0	27	73	100	...	274	...
	7	Military Officers ..	0	...	...	100	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	0	0	27	73	100	...	275	..
IV	Provision and Care of Animals—									
	8	Stock-breeding and Dealing ...	2	1	41	59	1	99	110	143
	9	Training and Care of Animals ...	0	0	30	70	21	72	224	230
		Total ..	2	1	41	59	1	99	127	145

V	Agriculture—												
	10	Land Holders and Tenants	...	58	17	30	70	1	99	163	229		
	11	Agricultural labour	...	7	2	32	68	1	99	162	179		
	12	Growth of special products	...	1	1	50	50	2	98	119	100		
	13	Agricultural training and supervision and Forests	...	0	0	29	71	4	96	329	244		
Total													
VI	Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services—												
	14	Personal and domestic services	...	3	1	38	62	15	81	153	168		
	15	Non-domestic entertainments	...	0	0	24	76	27	73	171	377		
	16	Sanitation	...	0	0	41	59	45	55	91	188		
	Total												
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants—												
	17	Animal food	...	0	0	31	69	22	78	160	236		
	18	Vegetable food	...	1	1	42	58	22	78	137	141		
	19	Drinks, condiments and stimulants	...	1	0	33	67	7	93	236	205		
	Total												
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage—												
	20	Lighting	...	0	0	30	70	12	88	23	262		
	21	Fuel and Forage	...	1	0	42	58	19	81	52	154		
	Total												
	Total												
IX	Buildings—												
	22	Building Materials	...	0	0	26	74	8	92	158	299		
	23	Artificers in buildings	...	1	0	34	65	15	85	142	199		
	Total												
	Total												

[Subsidiary Table J-1].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Order and Sub-order	Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers	
	2	3	Actual Workers	Dependents	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas
I					6	7	8	9
X								
Vehicles and Vessels—								
24 Railway and tramway plant ...	0	0		78	100	...	349	...
25 Carts, Carriages, etc. ...	0	0		73	22	78	326	260
Total	0	0	26	74	31	69	334	260
XI								
Supplementary Requirements—								
27 Paper ...	0	0	75	25	100	...	33	...
28 Books and prints ...	0	0	34	66	73	27	189	195
29 Clocks and Scientific instruments	0	0	32	68	52	48	248	166
30 Carving and engraving ...	0	0	16	24	9	91	186	556
31 Toys and Curiosities ...	0	0	40	60	7	93	171	145
32 Music and Musical instruments	0	0	12	88	100	...	650	...
33 Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, etc.	0	0	40	60	6	94	171	148
34 Furniture ...	0	0	28	72	61	39	330	150
35 Harness ...	0	0	11	89	100	...	200	...
36 Tools and Machinery ...	0	0	27	73	17	83	236	279
37 Arms and Ammunition ...	0	0	51	49	11	89	207	81
Total	0	0	37	63	14	86	195	169

XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress—											
	38	Wood and Fur	...	0	0	39	61	22	78	174	149	
	39	Silk	...	0	0	36	64	12	38	172	188	
	40	Cotton...	...	2	1	31	69	9	91	142	234	
	41	Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	...	0	0	44	56	1	99	146	126	
XIII	42	Dress	...	1	0	35	65	19	81	192	185	
	Total											
				3	1	33	67	15	25	168	208	
	Metals and Precious Stones—											
	43	Gold, Silver and Precious stones	...	1	1	32	68	18	82	143	231	
XIV	44	Brass, Copper and bell-metal	...	0	0	33	67	5	92	190	199	
	45	Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead	...	0	0	34	66	13	87	197	195	
	46	Iron and steel	...	1	0	32	65	11	89	213	212	
	Total											
				2	1	32	68	15	85	160	222	
XV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware—											
	47	Glass and Chinaware	...	0	0	33	67	62	38	191	218	
	48	Earthen and stoneware	...	0	0	36	64	1	96	116	181	
	Total											
				0	0	36	64	5	95	135	181	
XVI	Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.—											
	49	Wood and bamboos	...	1	0	38	62	14	86	165	164	
	50	Cane-work, matting and leaves	...	0	0	43	57	7	93	83	139	
	Total											
				1	0	40	60	11	59	144	154	
XVII	Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.—											
	51	Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest produce	...	0	0	23	77	...	100	...	332	
	52	Dyes, pigments, etc.	...	0	0	29	71	27	73	216	262	
	Total											
				0	0	26	74	16	84	216	297	

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—conclld.

	Order and Sub-order	Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers	
		2	3	Actual Workers	Dependents	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas
		4	5	6	7	8	9		
XVII	Leather—								
	52 Leather, horn and bones	1	0	30	70	10	90	203	236
	Total	1	0	30	70	10	90	203	236
XVIII	Commerce—								
	54 Money and Securities	0	0	31	69	20	80	321	193
	55 General Merchandise	0	0	36	64	34	66	193	164
	56 Dealings, unspecified	2	1	35	65	6	94	300	177
	57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents	0	0	33	67	20	80	216	201
	Total	2	1	35	65	11	89	250	179
XIX	Transport and Storage—								
	58 Railway	0	0	35	65	47	53	218	161
	59 Road	0	0	41	59	21	79	196	127
	60 Water	0	0	29	71	5	95	40	261
	61 Messages	0	0	35	65	32	68	197	180
	62 Storage and weighing	0	0	37	63	80	20	172	146
	Total	0	0	39	61	32	68	199	139
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions—								
	63 Religion	1	1	34	66	9	91	206	197
	64 Education	0	0	38	62	20	80	187	159

XXI	Sport—	65 Literature ..	0	0	0	24	76	57	43	237	415
		66 Law ..	0	0	0	27	73	33	67	269	280
		67 Medicine ..	0	0	0	31	69	36	64	222	232
		68 Engineering and Survey ..	0	0	0	31	69	28	72	246	195
		69 Natural science ..	0	0	0	50	50	...	100	...	...
		70 Pictorial Art, sculpture, etc. ..	0	0	0	34	66	21	79	244	179
		71 Music, Acting and dancing ..	0	0	0	39	61	12	88	173	157
		Total ..	1	1	1	34	66	16	84	213	190
		72 Sport ..	0	0	0	31	69	1	99	457	224
		73 Exhibitions and games ..	0	0	0	41	59	4	96	144	141
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour—	Total ..	0	0	0	34	63	2	98	221	192
		74 Earthwork ..	0	0	0	53	47	8	92	123	85
		75 General labour ..	9	5	5	52	48	9	91	103	93
		Total ..	9	5	5	52	48	9	91	103	93
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations—	76 Indefinite ..	0	0	0	21	79	21	79	53	465
		77 Disreputable ..	0	0	0	55	45	6	94	112	81
		Total ..	0	0	0	32	68	13	87	69	237
		78 Property and Alms ..	2	1	1	48	52	6	94	131	109
XXIV	Independent—	79 At the State expense ..	0	0	0	35	65	57	43	191	177
		Total ..	2	1	1	46	54	11	89	164	113
		Grand Total ..	100	34	34	34	66	6	94	135	199

[Subsidiary Table J.I.—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation.—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Orders and Sub-orders	Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I								
Administration—								
1 Civil service of the State	0	0	48	52	7	93	125	108
1a Service of the tabulating State	2	0	28	72	23	77	228	271
2 Service of local and Municipal bodies	0	0	23	77	35	65	129	434
3 Village service	2	1	31	69	1	99	135	924
Total	4	1	29	71	10	90	218	243
II Defence—								
4 Army (Imperial)	0	0	30	70	43	57	211	249
4a Army (Tabulating State)	0	0	33	67	50	50	222	179
Total	0	0	33	67	49	51	220	191
III Service of Native and Foreign States—								
6 Civil officers	0	0	100	..	100	..	..	..
7 Military officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	0	0	100	..	100	..	..	..

IV Provision and Care of Animals—									
8	Stock-breeding and dealing ..	1	1	41	59	91	99	97	145
9	Training and care of animals ...	0	0	32	68	17	83	145	230*
	Total ..	1	1	41	59	1	99	105	145
V Agriculture —									
10	Land-holders and tenants ..	59	18	30	70	1	100	183	229
11	Agricultural labour ..	7	2	32	68	1	99	163	218
12	Growth of special products ..	1	1	50	50	2	98	111	100
13	Agricultural training and supervision and Forests.	0	0	29	71	4	96	315	244
	Total ..	67	21	31	69	1	99	172	234
VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services—									
14	Personal and domestic services.	3	1	37	63	10	91	167	168
15	Non-domestic entertainment ..	0	0	23	77	17	83	91	377
16	Sanitation ...	0	0	39	61	32	68	96	188
	Total ..	3	1	37	63	11	69	154	170
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants—									
17	Animal food ..	0	0	31	69	13	87	123	236
18	Vegetable food ..	1	1	42	58	16	84	119	141
19	Drinks, condiments and stimulants	1	0	33	67	3	97	236	205
	Total ..	2	1	37	63	11	69	129	178

Subsidiary Table J-1.—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation.—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

	Orders and Sub-orders	Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage—								
	20 Lighting ...	0	0	30	70	11	89	19	262
	21 Fuel and forage ...	1	0	40	60	5	95	82	154
	Total	1	0	38	62	6	94	66	168
IX	Buildings—								
	22 Building materials ...	0	0	26	74	7	93	155	300
	23 Artificers in building	1	0	34	66	11	89	124	199
	Total	1	0	31	69	10	90	131	233
X	Vehicles and Vessels—								
	24 Railway and tramway plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25 Carts, carriages, etc.	0	0	26	74	13	87	405	260
	Total	0	0	26	74	13	87	405	260
XI	Supplementary Requirements—								
	27 Paper ...	0	0	100	...	100	...	...	...
	28 Books and prints ...	0	0	95	65	56	44	193	195

XI	29 Clocks and Scientific Instruments	0	0	35	65	28	72	247	166
	30 Carving and engraving	0	0	15	85	4	96	189	558
	31 Toys and curiosities	0	0	42	58	6	95	...	145
	32 Music and musical instruments	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...
	33 Bangles, necklaces, beads, etc.	0	0	40	60	4	96	160	148
	34 Furniture	0	0	39	61	...	100	...	150
	35 Harness	0	0	...	100	...	...	...	...
	36 Tools and machinery	0	0	26	74	1	99	300	279
	37 Arms and Ammunition	0	0	54	46	5	95	133	81
	Total	0	0	37	63	7	93	174	169
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress—								
	38 Wool and fur	0	0	39	61	22	78	173	149
	39 Silk	0	0	36	64	42	58	172	188
	40 Cotton	2	1	31	69	9	91	141	234
	41 Jute, hemp, flax, coil, etc.	0	0	44	56	1	99	71	126
	42 Dress	1	0	35	65	11	89	167	185
	Total	3	1	33	67	13	87	159	208
XIII	Metals and precious stones—								
	43 Gold, silver and Precious stones	1	1	32	68	16	84	130	231
	44 Brass, Copper and Bell-metal	0	0	34	66	7	93	181	199
	45 Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead	0	0	34	66	8	93	173	195
	46 Iron and Steel	0	0	32	68	8	92	208	212
	Total	1	1	32	68	13	87	145	222
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware—								
	47 Glass and Chinaware	0	0	34	66	52	48	174	218
	48 Earthen and Stoneware	1	0	36	64	3	97	105	181
	Total	1	0	36	64	4	96	121	181

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

	1 Orders and Sub-orders	Percentage and Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of dependents to Actual Workers	
		2 Persons supported	3 Actual Workers	4 Actual Workers	5 Dependants	6 In Cities	7 In rural areas	8 In Cities	9 In rural areas
XV	Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.— 49 Wood and bamboos ... 50 Cane work matting and leaves ...	1 0	0 0	38 42	62 58	9 6	91 94	163 67	164 159
	Total ...	1	0	40	60	8	92	138	154
XVI	Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc.— 51 Gum, wax, resin and simalar forest produce. 52 Drugs, dyes, pigments, etc., ..	0 0	0 0	23 29	77 71	... 19	100 81	... 122	332 262
	Total ..	0	0	26	74	10	90	190	297
XVII	Leather— 53 Leather, horn and bones ...	1	0	30	70	5	95	179	236
	Total ...	1	0	30	70	5	95	179	236
XVIII	Commerce— 54 Money and securities ... 55 General merchandise, ... 56 Dealing, unspecified ... 57 Middlemen, brokers and agents ...	0 0 2 0	0 0 1 0	31 37 35 33	69 63 65 67	11 32 3 15	89 68 97 86	458 173 401 211	193 164 177 201
	Total ...	2	1	35	65	8	92	266	179

XX	Learned and Artistic Professions—	56 Railway	...	0	0	55	65	42	58	213	161
		59 Road	...	0	0	43	57	12	85	149	127
		60 Water	...	0	0	28	72	1	99	...	261
		61 Messages	...	0	0	35	65	18	82	188	180
		62 Storage and weighing	...	0	0	37	63	78	22	177	146
		Total	...	0	0	40	60	25	75	184	139
		63 Religion	...	1	1	34	66	7	93	170	197
		64 Education	...	0	0	36	62	14	86	196	159
		65 Literature	...	0	0	23	77	46	54	238	415
		66 Law	...	0	0	27	73	30	70	254	280
XXI	Sport—	67 Medicine	...	0	0	30	70	20	80	243	232
		68 Engineering and Survey	...	0	0	32	68	15	85	298	195
		69 Natural science	...	0	0	100	...	...	100	...	...
		70 Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc	...	0	0	26	64	9	91	179	179
		71 Music, acting and Dancing	...	0	0	39	61	11	89	173	157
		Total	...	1	1	34	66	12	88	200	190
		72 Sport	...	0	0	31	69	0	100	567	225
		73 Exhibitions and Games	...	0	0	42	58	...	99	75	141
		Total	...	0	0	34	66	1	100	286	132
		Earthwork and General Labour—	...	0	0	53	47	7	93	121	55
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour—	74 Earthwork	...	0	0	52	48	7	93	104	93
		75 General labour	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	9	4	52	48	7	93	105	92
		Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations—	...	0	0	18	82	1	99	552	465
		76 Indefinite	...	0	0	55	45	6	94	114	51
		77 Disreputable	...	0	0	30	70	4	96	166	237
		Total	...	0	0	30	70	4	96	166	237
		Independent—	...	2	1	48	52	4	96	111	109
		78 Property and Alms	...	0	0	41	59	38	62	53	177
		79 At the State expense	...	2	1	17	53	7	93	2	113
		Total	...	2	1	17	53	7	93	2	113
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations—	Grand Total	...	100	34	34	66	4	96	124	199
		XXIV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		XXV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		XXVI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		XXVII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		XXVIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		XXIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		XXX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		XXXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		XXXII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table J-I]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Agricultural Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by Agriculture.	Population supported by Partial Agriculture.	Percentage of Agricultural Population to District Population.	Percentage on Agricultural Population of		Percentage of Partial Agricultural Population to District Population
				Actual Workers.	Dependents.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City	10,205	1,239	15	30	70	2
Mysore District	941,999	11,141	77	28	72	1
Bangalore City	7,819	1,006	11	46	54	1
Bangalore District...	438,643	9,781	61	32	68	1
Kolar Gold Fields	310	1,300	1	41	59	3
Kolar District	126,769	10,199	62	28	72	2
Tumkur District	442,092	7,364	65	27	73	1
Chitaldrug District ...	291,233	3,002	58	24	76	1
Total Eastern Division ...	2,559,070	45,032	64	28	72	1
Hassan District	458,739	8,902	81	36	64	1
Kadur District	252,953	3,215	70	35	65	1
Shimoga District	382,378	4,761	72	43	57	1
Total Western Division ...	1,094,070	16,878	75	38	62	1
Total Mysore Province ...	3,653,140	61,910	67	31	69	1
Civil and Military Station, ... Bangalore.	4,322	123	5	47	53	0
Total Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	3,657,462	62,033	66	31	69	1

[Subsidiary Table J-2 (a)].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Industrial Population by Cities, Districts and
Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by industry.	Percentage of Industrial Population to District Population.	Percentage on Industrial Population of	
			Actual Workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	18,760	28	44	56
Mysore District	88,253	7	39	61
Bangalore City	23,195	33	38	62
Bangalore District	87,198	12	34	66
Kolar Gold Fields	7,016	18	45	55
Kolar District	72,937	11	32	68
Tumkur District	95,960	14	27	73
Chitaldrug District	73,946	15	23	77
Total Eastern Division ..	467,265	12	32	68
Hassan District	34,135	6	45	55
Kodagu District	25,091	7	44	56
Salem District	38,346	7	46	54
Total Western Division ...	97,572	7	45	55
Total Mysore Province ...	564,837	10	34	66
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore...	26,230	29	36	64
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	591,067	11	34	66

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

...ay Station, Bangalore.

Name of Industry.	Factories.						Total.			Percentage on Actual Workers.	
	Owners, Managers and superior staff.		Workmen and other subordinates.				Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	
	Actual Workers.	Dependents.	Actual Workers.	Dependents.	Actual Workers.	Dependents.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Flour Mills	1	8	97	4	89	92	89	3	97	3	3
Oil Mills	2	44	26	129	1,192	1,291	1,192	29	92	8	8
Sugar Mills	...	...	6	63	40	66	40	26	61	39	39
Aerated Water Factories	1	23	9	13	...	6	...	6	...	100	100
Breweries	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	100	100
Gas Works	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	100	100
Brick and Tile Works	5	10	135	233	215	365	215	1	...	39	39
Railway Factories	...	...	41	143	...	41	...	140	61	100	100
Paper Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
Printing Presses	12	39	26	388	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Furniture Factories	1	...	...	...	45	343	45	...	100	...	...
Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	31	32	31	298	13	87	87
Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	5,931	5,931	5,931	1	97	3	3
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills	8	19	...	...	1,338	1,338	1,338	...	100	...	...
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	11	12	42	814	359	367	1,338	...	100	...	...
Hoary Factories	4	9	...	...	25,137	25,137	359	...	98	...	...
Tin Works	...	...	...	...	1	5	25,137	434	98	2	2
Iron Works	...	...	...	...	689	689	1	4	98	2	2
Lye Works	1	...	154	...	6,176	6,331	689	...	20	80	80
Bone Mills	...	...	...	...	...	35	6,176	155	100	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	1	3	58	35	38	...	98	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...
Total	46	171	1,181	1,801	41,382	42,609	...	...	97	3	3
							41,382	1,227			

[Subidiary Table J-4]—contd.

[Subsidiary Table J-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Distribution of Manufacturing Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Name of Industry.	Factories.					Total Actual Home Actual Workers. column 2 + 4 + 6.	Total.		Percent ge on Actual Workers.	
	Owners, Managers and superior staff.		Workmen and other subordinates.		Factory Workers.		Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	Home Workers.	
	Actual Workers.	Dependents	Actual Workers.	Dependents						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flour Mills	1,192	1,390	1,192	...	...	...
Oil Mills
Sugar Mills
Aerated Water Factories
Breweries
Gas Works
Brick and Tile Works
Railway Factories
Paper Mills
Printing Presses
Furniture Factories
Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills
Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Mills
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills
Hosiery Factories
Tin Works
Iron Works
Dye Works
Bone Mills
Tanneries
Total	21	57	897	1,276	40,183	41,101	40,183	918	98	2

[Subsidiary Table J-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.

Eastern Division.

Name of Industry.	Factories.				Home Actual Workers.	Total Actual Workers column 2+4+6.	Total.		Percentage on Actual Workers.	
	Owners, Managers and superior staff.		Workmen and other subordinates.				Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	Home Workers.	Factory Workers.
	Actual Workers.	Dependents.	Actual Workers.	Dependents.						
							3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flour Mills
Oil Mills
Sugar Mills
Aerated Water Factories
Breweries
Gas Works
Brick and Tile Works
Railway Factories
Paper Mills
Printing Presses
Furniture Factories
Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills
Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills
Hosiery Factories
Tile Works
Iron Works
Dye Works
Bone Mills
Tanneries
Total	12	724	1,275	33,281	34,017	98	736	98	2	

[Subsidiary Table J-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—concl.
Distribution of Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
Western Division.

Name of Industry.	Factories.				Home Actual Workers.	Total Actual Workers column 2+4+6.	Total.		Percentage on Actual Workers.	
	Owners, Managers and superior staff.		Workmen and other subordinates.				Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	Home Workers.	Factory Workers.
	Actual Workers.	Dependents	Actual Workers.	Depen'ts						
							2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11
1
Flour Mills
Cit. Mills
Sugar Mills
Acetated Water Factories
Breweries
Gas Works
Brick and Tile Works
Railway Factories
Paper Mills
Printing Presses	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture Factories	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills
Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery Factories
Tile Works
Iron Works	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dye Works
Bone M.L.s
Tanneries
Total	9	...	173	1	6,902	7,084	6,902	182	97	3

[Subsidiary Table J-I]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution of the Commercial Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by Commerce.	Percentage of Commercial Population to District Population.	Percentage on Commercial Population of	
			Actual Workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	4,969	7	25	75
Mysore District	15,635	1	33	67
Bangalore City	4,877	7	27	73
Bangalore District	22,992	3	34	66
Kolar Gold Fields	747	2	41	59
Kolar District	16,113	2	38	62
Tumkur District	6,909	1	46	54
Chitaldrug District	10,336	2	35	65
Total Eastern Division ...	82,778	2	35	65
Hassan District	4,391	1	34	66
Kadur District	6,137	2	41	59
Shimoga District	8,048	2	33	67
Total Western Division ...	18,576	1	36	64
Total Mysore Province ...	101,354	2	35	65
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore...	4,050	5	32	68
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	105,404	2	35	65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of the Professional Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by Profession.	Percentage of Professional Population to District Population.	Percentage on Professional Population of	
			Actual Workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	7,119	11	29	71
Mysore District	15,206	1	39	61
Bangalore City	2,162	3	48	52
Bangalore District	12,579	2	28	72
Kolar Gold Fields	551	1	31	69
Kolar District	8,835	1	29	71
Tumkur District	9,235	1	37	63
Chitaldrug District... ..	6,734	1	23	77
Total Eastern Division ...	62,421	2	32	68
Hassan District	6,870	1	40	60
Channarayana District	5,315	2	40	60
Chimoga District	7,594	1	42	58
Total Western Division ..	19,779	1	41	59
Total Mysore Province ...	82,200	2	34	66
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	5,226	6	20	71
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	87,426	2	34	66

[Subsidiary Table J-6]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI(A).

Distribution of Population supported by Earthwork and General Labour by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by General labour.	Percentage of Population supported to General Labour to District Population.	Percentage on General Labour Population of	
			Actual Workers.	Dependen
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	4,132	6	60	40
Mysore District	93,561	8	55	45
Bangalore City	9,343	14	47	53
Bangalore District	45,690	6	72	28
Kolar Gold Fields	22,274	58	47	53
Kolar District	74,891	11	40	60
Tumkur District	48,302	7	21	79
Chitaldrug District...	43,331	9	57	43
Total Eastern Division ...	341,524	9	49	51
Hassan District	30,034	5	62	38
Kadur District	43,373	12	68	32
Shimoga District	54,822	10	51	49
Total Western Division ...	128,229	9	60	40
Total Mysore Province ...	460,753	9	52	48
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore .	8,007	9	51	49
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	477,760	9	52	48

[Subsidiary Table J-6 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Occupation by Orders, 1901--1891.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Order.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
I Administration	192,116	213,751	— 21,635	— 10
II Defence	16,454	22,237	— 5,779	— 26
III Service of Native and Foreign States	838	181	+ 457	+ 253
IV Provision and Care of Animals ...	83,677	23,106	+ 60,571	+ 262
V Agriculture	3,657,462	3,292,897	+ 364,565	+ 11
VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	173,504	109,339	+ 64,165	+ 59
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	132,167	62,819	+ 69,348	+ 110
VIII Light, Firing and Forage ...	33,577	23,188	+ 10,389	+ 45
IX Buildings	52,074	30,508	+ 21,566	+ 71
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,423	862	+ 561	+ 65
XI Supplementary Requirements ..	16,359	10,057	+ 6,302	+ 63
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	147,714	145,493	+ 2,221	+ 2
XIII Metals and Precious Stones ...	88,269	73,602	+ 14,667	+ 20
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stone-ware ...	28,573	27,421	+ 1,152	+ 4
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c. ...	47,472	33,177	+ 14,295	+ 43
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes etc. ...	5,811	2,843	+ 2,968	+ 104
XVII Leather	37,628	24,459	+ 13,169	+ 54
XVIII Commerce	105,404	160,967	— 55,563	— 35
XIX Transport and Storage... ..	29,574	16,411	+ 13,163	+ 80
XX Learned and Artistic Professions ...	87,426	76,980	+ 10,446	+ 14
XXI Sport	8,333	3,032	+ 5,301	+ 175
XXII Earthwork and General Labour ...	477,760	493,678	— 15,918	— 3
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	19,269	2,826	+ 16,443	+ 582
XXIV Independent	96,715	93,774	+ 2,941	+ 3
Total	5,539,399	4,943,604	+ 595,795	+ 12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—Contd.

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Order.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Variation (+) or (—).	Percentage of variation (+) or (—).
1	2	3	4	5
I Administration	189,018	210,328	— 21,310	— 10
II Defence	7,884	10,966	— 3,082	— 28
III Service of Native and Foreign States	1	2	— 1	— 50
IV Provision and Care of Animals	83,290	22,825	+ 60,465	+ 265
V Agriculture	3,653,140	3,287,198	+ 365,942	+ 11
VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services.	156,596	92,532	+ 64,064	+ 69
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	122,289	52,091	+ 70,198	+ 135
VIII Light, Firing and Forage	31,037	19,500	+ 11,537	+ 59
IX Buildings	50,576	28,139	+ 22,437	+ 80
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,111	640	+ 471	+ 74
XI Supplementary Requirements	15,039	8,777	+ 6,262	+ 71
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	143,927	141,443	+ 2,484	+ 2
XIII Metals and Precious Stones	85,851	71,074	+ 14,777	+ 21
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	28,196	26,861	+ 1,335	+ 5
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc	45,789	31,409	+ 14,380	+ 7
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc	5,488	2,528	+ 2,960	+ 7
XVII Leather	35,534	21,543	+ 13,991	+ 65
XVIII Commerce	101,354	156,104	— 54,750	— 35
XIX Transport and Storage	25,833	11,896	+ 13,937	+ 117
XX Learned and Artistic Professions	82,200	71,469	+ 10,731	+ 15
XXI Sport	8,204	2,904	+ 5,300	+ 183
XXII Earthwork and General Labour	469,753	484,636	— 14,883	— 3
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	18,587	2,095	+ 16,492	+ 787
XXIV Independent	89,103	86,563	+ 2,540	+ 3
Total	5,449,800	4,843,523	+ 606,277	+ 18

[Subsidiary Table J—7]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.*

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Eastern Division.

Order.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Variation (+) or (—).	Percentage of variation (+) or (—).
1	2	3	4	5
I Administration	151,660	161,013	— 9,353	— 6
II Defence	6,748	9,688	— 2,940	— 30
III Service of Native and Foreign States	1	2	— 1	— 50
IV Provision and Care of Animals ...	74,203	18,021	+ 56,182	+ 312
V Agriculture	2,559,070	2,315,091	+ 243,979	+ 11
VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services.	125,225	69,837	+ 55,388	+ 79
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	97,036	40,131	+ 56,905	+ 142
VIII Light, Firing and Forage ...	28,399	16,965	+ 11,434	+ 67
IX Buildings	45,470	22,418	+ 23,052	+ 103
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,007	540	+ 467	+ 87
XI Supplementary Requirements ...	13,393	7,122	+ 6,271	+ 88
XII, ⁵ Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	122,547	120,190	+ 2,357	+ 2
XIII, ⁵ Metal and Precious Stones ...	68,300	52,835	+ 15,465	+ 29
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ..	21,103	19,775	+ 1,328	+ 7
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	35,764	22,883	+ 12,881	+ 56
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ...	4,870	2,126	+ 2,744	+ 129
VII Leather	29,376	17,768	+ 11,608	+ 65
VIII Commerce	52,778	114,600	— 31,912	— 28
IX Transport and storage	21,817	9,248	+ 12,569	+ 136
XX Learned and Artistic Professions ...	62,421	52,914	+ 9,507	+ 18
XXI Sport	7,112	2,362	+ 4,750	+ 201
XII Earthwork and General Labour ...	341,524	326,766	+ 14,758	+ 5
XIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	12,363	1,383	+ 10,980	+ 794
XIV Independent	74,206	65,152	+ 9,054	+ 14
Total	3,986,393	3,468,920	+ 517,473	+ 15

[Subsidiary Table J 7]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—conold.

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Western Division.

Order.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Variation (+) or (—).	Percentage of variation (+) or (—).
1	2	3	4	5
I Administration	37,858	49,315	— 11,957	— 24
II Defence	1,136	1,278	— 142	— 11
III Service of Native and Foreign States ... ..	..	..	..	..
IV Provision and Care of Animals	9,087	4,804	+ 4,283	+ 89
V Agriculture	1,094,070	972,107	+ 121,963	+ 13
VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services.	31,371	22,695	+ 8,676	+ 38
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	25,253	11,960	+ 13,293	+ 111
VIII Light, Firing and Forage	2,638	2,535	+ 103	+ 4
IX Buildings	5,106	5,721	— 615	— 11
X Vehicles and Vessels	104	100	+ 4	+ 4
XI Supplementary Requirements	1,646	3,377	— 1,731	— 51
XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress	21,380	21,253	+ 127	+ 1
XIII Metals and Precious Stones	17,551	18,239	— 688	— 4
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	7,093	7,086	+ 7	+ 0
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	10,025	8,526	+ 1,499	+ 15
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc.	618	402	+ 216	+ 35
XVII Leather	6,158	3,775	+ 2,383	+ 63
XVIII Commerce	18,576	41,414	— 22,838	— 55
XIX Transport and Storage... ..	4,016	2,648	+ 1,368	+ 52
XX Learned and Artistic Professions	19,779	16,284	+ 3,495	+ 22
XXI Sport	1,092	542	+ 550	+ 102
XXII Earthwork and General Labour	128,229	157,870	— 29,641	— 19
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	6,224	712	+ 5,512	+ 774
XXIV Independent	14,897	21,411	— 6,514	— 30
Total	1,463,407	1,374,054	+ 89,353	+ 7

[Subsidiary Table J—7]—conold.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Administration	1,92,116	213,751	— 21,635	— 10
Defence	16,454	22,233	— 5,779	— 26
Provision and Care of Animals ..	83,677	23,106	+ 60,571	+ 262
Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants ...	3,225,422	3,205,610	+ 19,812	+ 1
Do Agricultural labour ..	353,436	54,614	+ 298,822	+ 547
Do Growth of Special products ...	74,739	32,673	+ 42,066	+ 129
Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests.	3,865	...	+ 3,865	+ 0
Personal, Household and Sanitary Services ..	173,504	109,339	+ 64,165	+ 59
Preparation and Supply of Food, drink and Stimulants.	132,167	62,819	+ 69,348	+ 11
Do of Light, Fuel and Forage ...	33,577	23,188	+ 10,389	+ 45
Buildings, building materials and artificers in building.	52,074	30,508	+ 21,566	+ 71
Preparation and Supply of Vehicles and Vessels	1,423	862	+ 561	+ 65
Do of Paper	4	6	— 2	— 33
Do of Books and Prints ..	1,589	1,196	+ 393	+ 33
Do Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	247	216	+ 31	+ 14
Do of Carving and Engraving ...	1,524	558	+ 966	+ 173
Do of Toys and Curiosities ...	230	116	+ 114	+ 98
Do of Music and Musical Instruments.	17	31	— 14	— 45
Do of Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc.	11,548	7,237	+ 4,311	+ 60
Do of Furniture	237	179	+ 58	+ 32
Do of Harness	19	77	— 58	— 75
Do of Tools and Machinery ...	695	182	+ 513	+ 252
Do of Arms and Ammunitions ...	249	259	— 10	— 4
Do of Textile Fabrics and Dress in wool and fur.	15,300	22,317	— 7,017	— 31
Do of Silk	9,334	6,574	+ 2,760	+ 42
Do of Cotton	85,606	89,759	— 4,153	— 5
Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. ...	2,465	1,617	+ 848	+ 52

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891—contd.
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Preparation and supply of Dress ...	35,009	25,226	+ 9,783	+ 39
Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones.	56,209	53,002	+ 3,207	+ 7
Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ...	7,919	4,939	+ 2,980	+ 60
Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	2,898	1,309	+ 1,589	+ 121
Do of Iron and Steel ..	21,213	14,352	+ 6,861	+ 48
Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	28,573	27,421	+ 1,152	+ 4
Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	47,472	33,177	+ 14,295	+ 13
Do of Drugs, Gums, and dyes, etc. ...	5,811	2,843	+ 2,968	+ 101
Do of Leather ...	37,628	24,459	+ 13,169	+ 51
Commerce, Money and Securities ...	6,527	3,400	+ 3,118	+ 92
Do General merchandise ...	11,732	145,843	— 134,111	— 92
Do Dealing unspecified ..	75,375	5,155	+ 70,220	+ 1,362
Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	11,770	6,560	+ 5,210	+ 79
Do Transport and Storage ...	29,574	16,411	+ 13,163	+ 80
Professions Religion ..	43,550	47,493	— 3,943	— 8
Do Education ...	14,765	6,852	+ 7,913	+ 112
Do Literature ...	3,657	1,727	+ 1,930	+ 53
Do Law ...	2,886	1,865	+ 1,023	+ 36
Do Medicine ...	6,259	5,993	+ 266	+ 4
Do Engineering and Survey ...	2,839	1,808	+ 1,031	+ 57
Do Natural Science ...	2	515	— 513	— 100
Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ...	2,323	1,614	+ 709	+ 4
Do Music, Acting and Dancing ...	11,143	9,213	+ 1,930	+ 2
Do Sport ...	8,533	3,032	+ 5,501	+ 999
Unskilled Labour, not agriculturists, earthwork and general labour.	477,760	493,678	— 15,918	— 3
Indefinite and disreputable occupations ...	19,269	2,826	+ 16,443	+ 582
Independent means, property and alms ...	82,683	76,775	+ 5,908	+ 8
Do at the State expense ...	14,032	16,999	— 2,967	— 13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891—contd.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Administration	189,018	210,328	— 21,310	— 10
Defence	7,884	10,966	— 3,082	— 28
Provision and care of Animals	83,290	22,825	+ 60,465	+ 265
Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants	3,221,920	3,201,645	+ 20,275	+ 1
Do Agricultural Labour	352,705	53,917	+ 298,788	+ 554
Do Growth of Special products	74,650	31,636	+ 43,014	+ 136
Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests.	3,859	...	+ 3,859	+ 0
Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services	156,596	92,532	+ 64,064	+ 69
Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and stimulants.	122,289	52,091	+ 70,198	+ 135
Do of Light, Fuel and Forage	31,037	19,500	+ 11,537	+ 59
Buildings, building materials and artificers in building.	50,576	28,139	+ 22,437	+ 80
Preparation and Supply of Vehicles and Vessels.	1,111	640	+ 471	+ 74
Do of Paper	1	...	+ 1	+ 0
Do of Books and Prints	956	592	+ 364	+ 62
Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	153	74	+ 79	+ 107
Do of Carving and Engraving	1,487	537	+ 950	+ 177
Do of Toys and Curiosities	216	93	+ 123	+ 132
Do of Music and Musical Instruments.	10	18	— 8	— 44
Do of Bangles, Necklaces Beads, Sacred threads, etc.	11,322	7,026	+ 4,296	+ 61
Do of Furniture	66	73	— 7	— 10
Do of Harness	13	59	— 46	— 78
Do of Tools and Machinery	595	73	+ 522	+ 715
Do of Arms and Ammunitions	220	232	— 12	— 5
Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur.	15,297	22,285	— 6,988	— 31
Do of Silk	9,331	6,555	+ 2,776	+ 42
Do of Cotton	85,360	89,497	— 4,137	— 5
Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	2,450	1,550	+ 900	+ 58

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Total Mysore State'excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Sub-Order		Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
		2	3	4	5
Preparation and supply of Dress ... ..	..	31,489	21,556	+ 9,933	+ 46
Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones...	...	54,830	51,748	+ 3,082	+ 6
Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ...	...	7,833	4,828	+ 3,005	+ 62
Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	...	2,706	1,047	+ 1,659	+ 159
Do of Iron and Steel ... ..	...	20,482	13,451	+ 7,031	+ 52
Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	...	28,196	26,661	+ 1,335	+ 5
Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	...	45,789	31,409	+ 14,380	+ 46
Do of Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. ...	...	5,488	2,528	+ 2,960	+ 117
Do of Leather ... ..	...	35,536	21,543	+ 13,991	+ 65
Commerce, Money and Securities .. ..	...	5,941	2,219	+ 3,722	+ 168
Do General merchandise .. ..	...	11,126	145,314	— 134,188	— 92
Do Dealing unspecified ... ..	...	73,402	2,875	+ 70,527	+ 2,453
Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	...	10,885	5,696	+ 5,189	+ 91
Do Transport and Storage . ...	...	25,833	11,896	+ 13,937	+ 117
Profession Religion ... ..	...	42,352	45,844	— 3,492	— 8
Do Education ... ..	...	13,693	5,812	+ 7,881	+ 1
Do Literature ... ..	...	3,052	1,178	+ 1,874	+ 100
Do Law ... ..	...	2,729	1,683	+ 1,046	+ 62
Do Medicine ... ..	...	5,090	4,837	+ 253	+ 5
Do Engineering and Survey ... ..	...	2,308	1,262	+ 1,046	+ 83
Do Natural Science ... ..	...	1	494	— 493	— 100
Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ...	...	1,915	1,277	+ 638	+ 50
Do Music, Acting and Dancing ... ..	...	11,060	9,082	+ 1,978	+ 22
Do Sport ... ..	...	8,204	2,904	+ 5,300	+ 183
Unskilled labour not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.		469,753	484,636	— 14,883	— 3
Indefinite and disreputable occupations ...	...	18,587	2,095	+ 16,492	+ 787
Independent means, Property and Alms ...	...	80,629	75,203	+ 5,426	+ 7
Do at the State expense .. ..	..	8,474	11,360	— 2,886	— 25

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Eastern Division.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Administration	151,660	161,013	— 9,353	— 6
Defence	6,748	9,688	— 2,940	— 30
Provision and care of Animals	74,203	18,021	+ 56,182	+ 312
Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants	2,221,867	2,257,065	— 35,198	— 2
Do Agricultural Labour	292,048	36,849	+ 255,199	+ 693
Do Growth of Special products	42,172	21,177	+ 20,995	+ 99
Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forest.	2,983	...	+ 2,983	∞
Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	125,225	69,837	+ 55,388	+ 80
Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and stimulants.	97,036	40,131	+ 56,905	+ 142
Do Light, Fuel and Forage	28,399	15,965	+ 11,434	+ 67
Buildings, building materials and artificers in building.	45,470	22,418	+ 23,052	+ 103
Preparation and Supply Vehicles and Vessels	1,007	540	+ 467	+ 87
Do of Paper	1	...	+ 1	∞
Do of Books and prints	921	577	+ 344	+ 60
Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	130	69	+ 61	+ 88
Do of Carving and Engraving	1,402	289	+ 1,113	+ 385
Do of Toys and Curiosities	213	91	+ 122	+ 134
Do of Music and Musical Instruments	8	18	— 10	— 66
Do of Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc.	9,989	5,056	+ 4,933	+ 98
Do of Furniture	66	73	— 7	— 10
Do of Harness	13	59	— 46	— 78
Do of Tools and Machinery	522	63	+ 459	+ 729
Do of Arms and Ammunitions	128	163	— 35	— 22
Do of Textile, Fabrics in Wool and fur.	13,193	20,758	— 7,565	— 36
Do of Silk	8,669	5,672	+ 2,997	+ 53
Do of Cotton	74,771	75,781	— 1,010	— 1
Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	2,069	1,437	+ 632	+ 44

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Eastern Division.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Preparation and supply of Dress ...	23,845	16,542	+ 7,303	+ 44
Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones.	42,566	38,254	+ 4,312	+ 11
Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ...	6,935	3,674	+ 3,261	+ 89
Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	2,406	939	+ 1,467	+ 156
Do of Iron and Steel ..	16,393	9,968	+ 6,425	+ 65
Do of Glass, Earthen and stoneware ...	21,103	19,775	+ 1,328	+ 7
Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	35,764	22,883	+ 12,881	+ 56
Do of Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ...	4,870	2,126	+ 2,744	+ 129
Do of Leather ...	29,376	17,768	+ 11,608	+ 65
Commerce, Money and Securities ..	4,910	1,884	+ 3,026	+ 168
Do General merchandise ...	7,346	105,898	— 98,552	— 93
Do Dealing, unspecified ...	61,516	2,769	+ 58,747	+ 2,122
Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	9,006	4,189	+ 4,817	+ 115
Do Transport and storage ...	21,817	9,248	+ 12,569	+ 136
Profession, Religion ...	31,372	34,444	— 3,072	— 9
Do Education ...	10,557	5,080	+ 5,477	+ 108
Do Literature ...	2,512	948	+ 1,564	+ 165
Do Law ...	2,042	1,299	+ 743	+ 57
Do Medicine ...	4,066	4,302	— 236	—
Do Engineering and Survey ...	1,579	964	+ 615	+ 64
Do Natural Science ...	...	329	— 329	— 100
Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ...	1,717	958	+ 759	+ 79
Do Music, Acting and Dancing ...	8,576	6,861	+ 1,715	+ 25
Do Sport ...	7,112	2,862	+ 4,250	+ 201
Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	341,524	326,766	+ 14,758	+ 5
Indefinite and disreputable occupations ...	12,363	1,383	+ 10,980	+ 794
Independent means, Property and Alms ...	66,765	56,518	+ 10,247	+ 18
Do at the State expense ...	7,441	8,634	— 1,193	— 14

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.
Western Division.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Administration	37,358	49,315	— 11,957	— 24
Defence	1,136	1,278	— 142	— 11
Provision and care of Animals	9,087	4,804	+ 4,283	+ 89
Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants	1,000,059	944,580	+ 55,479	+ 6
Do Agricultural labour	60,657	17,068	+ 43,589	+ 255
Do Growth of Special products	32,478	10,459	+ 22,019	+ 211
Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests.	876	...	+ 876	+ ∞
Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	31,371	22,695	+ 8,676	+ 38
Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and Stimulants.	25,253	11,960	+ 13,293	+ 111
Do Light, Fuel and Forage	2,638	2,535	+ 103	+ 4
Buildings, building materials and artificers in building.	5,106	5,721	— 615	— 11
Preparation and supply of Vehicles and Vessels.	104	100	+ 4	+ 4
Do of Paper ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do of Books and Prints	35	15	+ 20	+ 133
Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	23	5	+ 18	+ 360
Do of Carving and Engraving	85	248	— 163	— 66
Do of Toys and Curiosities	3	2	+ 1	+ 50
Do of Music and Musical instruments	2	...	+ 2	+ 200
Do of Bangles, Neck-laces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc.	1,333	1,970	— 637	— 32
Do of Furniture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do of Harness ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do of Tools and Machinery	73	10	+ 63	+ 630
Do of Arms and Ammunitions	92	69	+ 23	+ 33
Do of Textile Fabrics in Wool and Fur.	2,104	1,527	+ 577	+ 38
Do of Silk	662	883	— 221	— 25
Do of Cotton	10,589	13,716	— 3,127	— 23
Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	381	113	+ 268	+ 237

[Subsidiary Table J—8]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concl'd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders. 1901 and 1891.
Western Division.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Preparation and supply of Dress ...	7,644	5,014	+ 2,630	+ 53
Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones.	12,264	13,494	— 1,230	— 9
Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ..	898	1,154	— 256	— 22
Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	300	108	+ 192	+ 178
Do of Iron and Steel	4,089	3,183	+ 606	+ 17
Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	7,093	7,086	+ 7	+ 0
Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	10,125	8,526	+ 1,499	+ 18
Do of Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ...	618	402	+ 216	+ 54
Do of Leather	6,158	3,775	+ 2,383	+ 63
Commerce, Money and Securities ...	1,031	385	+ 646	+ 168
Do General merchandise	3,780	39,116	— 35,636	— 90
Do Dealing unspecified	11,886	106	+ 11,780	+ 1,111
Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	1,879	1,507	+ 372	+ 25
Do Transport and Storage	4,016	2,648	+ 1,368	+ 52
Profession, Religion	10,980	• 11,400	— 420	— 4
Do Education	3,136	732	+ 2,404	+ 328
Do Literature	540	230	+ 310	+ 135
Do Law	687	387	+ 300	+ 78
Do Medicine	1,024	552	+ 492	+ 145
Do Engineering and Survey	729	298	+ 431	+ 145
Do Natural Science	1	165	— 164	— 99
Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	198	319	— 121	— 36
Do Music, Acting and Dancing	2,484	2,221	+ 263	+ 12
Do Sport	1,092	542	+ 550	+ 102
Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	128,229	157,870	— 29,641	— 19
Indefinite and disreputable occupations	6,224	712	+ 5,512	+ 774
Independent means, Property and Alms	13,864	18,685	— 4,821	— 26
Do at the State expense	1,033	2,726	— 1,693	— 62

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Occupation of Females by Orders.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Order No.	Order	No. of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I	Administration	54,899	1,689	3
II	Defence	6,301	..	..
III	Service of Native and Foreign States	170	..	..
IV	Provision and care of Animals	27,862	6,295	23
V	Agriculture	951,056	179,876	19
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	49,662	15,848	32
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	29,344	18,374	62
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	4,987	8,625	173
IX	Buildings	14,574	1,575	11
X	Vehicles and Vessels	867	5	1
XI	Supplementary requirements	4,874	1,118	23
XII	Textile: Fabrics and Dress	41,459	7,470	18
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	27,038	1,240	5
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	7,826	2,112	31
XV	Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	11,949	3,833	26
XVI	Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	1,106	407	37
XVII	Leather	10,600	722	7
XVIII	Commerce	31,938	4,790	15
XIX	Transport and Storage	11,359	85	1
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	27,305	2,436	9
XXI	Sport	2,632	221	8
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour	192,967	114,166	86
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	1,777	4,328	244
XXIV	Independent	29,779	14,534	49
Total ...		1,485,313	390,058	26

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

I	Administration	53,786	1,689	3
II	Defence	2,584	..	..
III	Service of Native and Foreign States	1	..	..
IV	Provision and care of Animals	27,718	6,295	23
V	Agriculture	949,637	179,249	19
VI	Personal Household and Sanitary Services	44,493	13,844	31
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	44,493	13,844	31
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	27,338	17,434	64
IX	Buildings	4,771	7,073	148
X	Vehicles and Vessels	14,100	1,566	11
XI	Supplementary requirements	289	5	2
XII	Textile: Fabrics and Dress	4,464	1,211	25
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	40,304	7,127	18
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	26,309	1,240	5
XV	Wood, cane and leaves	7,714	2,385	31
XVI	Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	14,347	3,778	26
XVII	Leather	1,017	406	40
XVIII	Commerce	9,950	722	7
XIX	Transport and Storage	30,648	4,794	16
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	16,247	73	1
XXI	Sport	26,036	2,175	8
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour	2,590	220	9
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	130,744	112,302	86
XXIV	Independent	1,466	4,098	280
Total ...		1,458,669	391,996	26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—concl'd.

Occupation of Females by Orders.
Eastern Division.

Order No.	Order	No of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I	Administration	42,027	1,008	2
II	Defence	2,190	...	...
III	Service of Native and Foreign States	1	...	...
IV	Provision and care of Animals	22,159	5,167	23
V	Agriculture	628,577	82,723	13
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	31,756	8,359	26
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	20,078	12,425	62
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	4,338	5,765	133
IX	Buildings	12,317	1,175	10
X	Vehicles and Vessels	245	2	1
XI	Supplementary requirements	3,930	861	22
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	32,967	5,506	17
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	20,127	855	4
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	5,368	1,573	29
XV	Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	9,715	2,946	30
XVI	Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	837	348	42
XVII	Leather	8,036	420	5
XVIII	Commerce	25,014	3,780	15
XIX	Transport and Storage	8,215	55	1
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	18,615	1,527	8
XXI	Sport	2,220	97	4
XXII	Earthwork and General Labor	89,636	76,984	86
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	1,136	1,727	152
XXIV	Independent	22,661	11,153	49
Total ...		1,012,180	224,456	22

Western Division.

I	Administration	11,759	681	6
II	Defence	394	...	...
III	Service of Native and Foreign States ... ..	...	...	...
IV	Provision and care of Animals	5,559	1,128	20
V	Agriculture	321,060	96,526	30
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	12,737	5,484	43
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	7,310	5,059	69
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	438	1,308	299
IX	Buildings	1,783	391	22
X	Vehicles and Vessels	44	3	7
XI	Supplementary requirements	534	250	47
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	7,337	1,921	26
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	6,182	385	6
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	2,326	812	35
XV	Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	4,632	832	18
XVI	Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	180	58	32
XVII	Leather	1,914	302	16
XVIII	Commerce	5,634	1,014	18
XIX	Transport and Storage	2,032	18	1
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	7,421	648	9
XXI	Sport	370	123	33
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour	41,108	35,318	86
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	328	2,371	723
XXIV	Independent	5,347	2,907	54
Total ...		446,429	157,540	35

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-Orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1		2	3	4
1	Civil service of the State ...	873	..	...
1a	Service of the tabulating State ...	22,158	186	1
2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies...	1,464	43	3
3	Village service ..	30,395	1,400	5
4	Army (Imperial) ...	4,096	..	...
4a	Army (Tabulating State) ...	2,205	..	...
6	Civil Officers ...	170	..	...
7	Military Officers ...	.....	..	...
8	Stock-breeding and dealing ...	27,507	6,291	23
9	Training and care of animals ...	295	4	1
10	Land holders and tenants ...	831,400	149,102	18
11	Agricultural labor ...	93,571	18,056	19
12	Growth of special products ...	24,918	12,411	50
13	Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests.	1,107	7	1
14	Personal and domestic services ...	46,705	14,287	31
15	Non-domestic entertainment ..	372	60	16
16	Sanitation ...	2,585	1,501	58
17	Animal Food ...	4,104	3,475	85
18	Vegetable Food ...	12,887	12,191	95
19	Dried condiments and stimulants ...	12,853	2,708	21
20	Lighting ...	1,075	514	48
21	Fuel and Forage ...	3,912	8,112	207
22	Building materials ...	4,454	739	17
23	Artificers in building ..	10,120	836	8
24	Railway and Tramway plant ...	41	..	...
25	Carts and carriages, etc. ...	326	5	2
27	Paper ..	3	..	...
28	Books and Prints ...	125	22	4
29	Clocks and scientific instruments ...	80	..	...
30	Carving and engraving ...	169	75	44

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1		2	3	4
31	Toys and curiosities	60	33	55
32	Music and Musical Instruments	2	...	...
33	Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, etc.	3,670	970	26
34	Furniture	66	...	...
35	Harness	2	...	...
36	Tools and machinery	175	12	7
37	Arms and ammunitions	122	6	5
38	Wool and Fur	4,817	1,170	24
39	Silk	2,734	587	22
40	Cotton	23,629	3,661	16
41	Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	601	488	81
42	Dress	10,313	1,564	15
43	Gold, silver and precious stones	17,065	780	5
44	Brass, copper and bell-metal	2,364	251	12
45	Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	962	19	2
46	Iron and steel	6,647	150	2
47	Glass and Chinaware	191	9	5
48	Earthen and stoneware	7,635	2,403	32
49	Wood and Bamboos	11,090	311	3
50	Canet work, matting and leaves, etc.	3,859	3,522	91
51	Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest produce	407	233	57
52	Drugs, dyes, Pigments, etc.	699	174	25
53	Leather, Horn and Bones	10,600	722	7
54	Money and Securities	1,607	443	28
55	General merchandise	4,016	267	7
56	Dealing, Unspecified,	22,502	4,028	18
57	Middlemen, Brokers and Agents	3,813	61	2
58	Railway	2,673	11	0
59	Road	6,837	62	1
60	Water	89	2	2

[Subsidiary Table J-10.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-order	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
61	Messages	892	4	0
62	Storage and weighing	868	6	1
63*	Religion	13,688	932	7
64	Education	5,252	332	6
65	Literature	878	5	1
66	Law	767	...	...
67	Medicine	1,528	379	25
68	Engineering and survey	873	4	1
69	Natural science	1	...	...
70	Fictorial art, Sculpture, etc.	589	201	35
71	Music, acting and dancing... .. .	5,729	580	10
72	Sport	1,702	2	8
73	Games and Exhibitions	930	219	24
74	Earthwork	4,951	2,543	51
75	General Labour	127,986	111,623	87
76	Indefinite	1,777	959	54
77	Disreputable .. .. .	...	3,369	∞
78	Property and Alms	25,206	11,166	56
79	At the State expense	4,564	368	8
	Total	1,455,313	390,058	27

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

1	Civil Service of the State	114	...	...
1a	Service of the tabulating State	22,158	186	1
2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies	1,129	43	4
3	Village service... .. .	30,385	1,460	5
4	Army (Imperial)	379	...	...
4a	Army, tabulating State	2,205	...	...
6	Civil Officers	1	...	...
7	Military Officers .. .. .	...	...	...
8	Stock-breeding and dealing	27,437	6,201	23

[Subsidiary Table J-10.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1		2	3	4
9	Training and care of animals	281	4	1
10	Land-holders and tenants	930,304	148,867	18
11	Agricultural labour	93,321	179,64	19
12	Growth of special products	24,905	12,411	50
13	Agricultural training and supervision and forests..	1,107	7	1
14	Personal and domestic service	42,922	12,648	30
15	Non-domestic entertainment	331	48	15
16	Sanitation	2,140	1,148	54
17	Animal food	3,399	3,369	99
18	Vegetable food	11,778	11,506	98
19	Drink, condiments and stimulants	12,211	2,609	21
20	Lighting	1,069	511	48
21	Fuel and forage	3,702	6,559	177
22	Building Materials	4,422	730	17
23	Artificers in building	9,678	836	9
24	Railway and Tramway Plant ... ..	...	...	...
25	Carts and carriages, etc.	289	5	2
27	Paper	1	...	...
28	Books and Prints	310	24	7
29	Clocks and scientific instruments	53	...	...
30	Carving and engraving	156	75	48
31	Toys and curiosities	60	31	52
32	Music and musical instruments ... ..	...	...	...
33	Bangles, necklaces beads, etc.	3,599	965	27
34	Furniture	26	...	...
35	Harness .. ..	...	...	...
36	Tools and Machinery	145	12	8
37	Arms and Ammunition	114	6	5
38	Wool and Fur	4,847	1,170	24
39	Silk	2,731	587	22
40	Cotton	22,543	3,654	16

[Subsidiary Table J-10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by sub-orders.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
41	Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. ...	599	486	81
42	Dress ...	9,584	1,580	16
43	Gold, silver and precious stones ...	16,653	780	5
44	Brass, copper and bell-metal ...	2,340	291	12
45	Tin, zinc and quicksilver and lead ...	903	19	2
46	Iron and steel ...	6,413	150	2
47	Glass and Chinaware ...	153	4	3
48	Earthen and stoneware ...	7,561	2,381	32
49	Wood and bamboos ...	10,564	307	3
50	Canework, matting and leaves ...	3,783	3,471	92
51	Gum, wax, resin and similar forest produce ...	407	233	57
52	Drugs, dyes, Pigments, etc. ...	610	173	28
53	Leather, horn and bones ...	9,950	722	7
54	Money and securities ...	1,403	443	32
55	General Merchandise ...	3,905	265	7
56	Dealing, unspecified ...	21,798	4,025	19
57	Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	3,542	61	2
58	Railway ...	2,461	11	0
59	Road ...	6,181	57	1
60	Water ...	85	2	2
61	Messages ...	743	3	0
62	Storage and weighing ...	774	...	...
63	Religion ...	13,445	968	7
64	Education ...	4,987	201	4
65	Literature ...	698	5	1
66	Law ...	733	...	...
67	Medicine ...	1,246	278	22
68	Engineering and survey ...	741	4	1
69	Natural science ...	1	...	...
70	Pictorial Art, sculpture, etc. ...	482	204	42

[Subsidiary Table J-10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1		2	3	4
71	Music, acting and dancing	3,703	575	16
72	Sport	1,694	2	0
73	Games and Exhibitions	896	218	24
74	Earthwork, etc.	4,872	2,500	51
75	General labour	125,872	109,802	87
76	Indefinite	1,464	731	50
77	Disreputable .. ..	...	3,367	∞
78	Property and Alms	24,798	13,807	56
79	At the State expense	3,210	253	8
	Total	1,458,609	381,996	26

Eastern Division

1	Civil service of the State	78	..	...
1a	Service of the Tabulating State	17,934	186	1
2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies	1,027	43	4
3	Village service	22,988	779	3
4	Army (Imperial)	366	...	...
4a	Army tabulating, State	1,824	...	...
6	Civil Officers	1	...	...
7	Military Officers ... ..	...	...	...
8	Stock-breeding and dealing	21,952	5,167	24
9	Training and care of animals	207	..	..
10	Land-holders and tenants	544,205	72,699	13
11	Agricultural labor	73,282	7,579	10
12	Growth of special products	10,273	2,443	24
13	Agricultural training and supervision and forests... ..	817	2	...
14	Personal and domestic services	25,577	7,387	25
15	Non-domestic entertainment	295	43	15
16	Sanitation	1,884	929	50
17	Animal food	2,249	2,648	118
18	Vegetable food... ..	8,454	7,953	94

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Eastern Division.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
19	Drinks, condiments and stimulants ...	9,375	1,824	20
20	Lighting	805	456	57
21	Fuel and Forage	3,528	5,309	151
22	Building Materials	3,997	559	14
23	Artificers in building	8,320	616	7
24	Railway and tramway plant ... ..	...	...	...
25	Carts, carriages, etc.	245	2	1
27	Paper	1	...	...
28	Books and Prints	306	3	1
29	Clock and scientific instruments	47	...	...
30	Carving and engraving	139	75	54
...	Jewels and curiosities	58	31	53
...	Musical and Musical Instruments ... ..	...	...	...
...	Jewels, necklaces, beads, etc.	3,202	740	23
13	...	26	...	...
13	...	...	...	...
14	Machinery	74	11	15
15	and ammunition	77	1	1
16	Non a	4,293	862	20
...	Silk	2,519	497	20
40	Cotton	19,011	2,832	15
41	Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	470	371	79
42	Dress	6,674	894	13
43	Gold, silver and precious stones	12,125	521	4
44	Brass, copper and bell-metal	1,936	265	14
45	Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	782	7	1
46	Iron and steel	4,984	62	1
47	Glass and China ware	139	1	1
48	Earthen and Stoneware	5,249	1,572	30
49	Wood and bamboos	6,816	155	2

[Subsidiary Table J—10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation* of Females by Sub-orders.
Eastern Division.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percent Fem. M.
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
50	Canework, matting and leaves ...	2,899	2,791	
51	Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest Produce ...	407	233	
52	Drugs, dyes, Pigments, etc. ..	430	115	
53	Leather, horn and bones ...	8,036	420	
54	Money and Securities ...	1,191	314	
55	General Merchandise ...	2,424	230	
56	Dealing unspecified ...	18,422	3,219	
57	Middlemen, brokers and Agents ...	2,977	17	
58	Railway ...	2,146	9	
59	Road ...	4,745	42	
60	Water ...	54	2	
61	Messages ...	497	2	
62	Storage and weighing ...	773	...	
63	Religion ...	9,400	575	
64	Education ...	3,651	143	
65	Literature ...	561	2	
66	Law ...	561	...	
67	Medicine ...	866	226	
68	Engineering and Survey ...	484	2	
69	Natural Science ...	...	...
70	Pictorial Art and Sculpture ...	407	147	68
71	Music, acting and dancing ...	2,685	432	
72	Sport ...	1,662	1	
73	Games and Exhibitions ...	558	96	
74	Earthwork ...	2,767	1,233	
75	General Labour ...	86,869	75,751	
76	Indefinite ...	1,136	479	
77	Disreputable ...	..	1,248	
78	Property and Alms ..	19,751	10,911	

[Subsidiary Table J—10]—contd.

... contd.
 Occupation of Females ... orders.
 Eastern Division.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1		2	3	4
79	At the state expense	2,910	212	7
	Total ...	1,012,180	224,456	22
Western Division.				
1	Civil service of the State	36	...	...
1a	Service of the Tabulating State	4,224	...	...
2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies ...	102	...	...
3	Village service	7,397	691	9
4	Army (Imperial)	13	...	..
4a	Army (Tabulating State)	381	...	...
6	Civil Officers ... ..	...	..	...
7	Military Officers ... ..	...	..	..
8	Stock-breeding and dealing	5,485	1,124	21
9	Training and care of animals	71	4	5
10	Land-holders and Tenants	286,099	76,168	27
11	Agricultural labour	20,039	10,985	52
12	Growth of special Products	11,632	9,968	68
13	Agricultural Training and supervision and Forests ...	190	5	2
14	Personal and domestic services	12,445	5,261	42
15	Non-domestic entertainment	36	5	14
16	Sanitation	256	219	86
17	Animal food	1,150	721	63
18	Vegetable food	3,324	2,553	107
19	Drinks, condiments and stimulants	2,836	785	28
20	Lighting	264	58	22
21	Fuel and Forage	174	1,250	718
22	Building Materials	425	171	40
23	Artificers in building	1,358	220	16
24	Railway and Tramway Plant ... ..	...	..	...
25	Carts, carriages, etc.	44	3	7
27	Paper ... ..	...	..	...

[Subsidiary Table J 10]—contd.

